A Sad and Horrible Occurrence.

A very sad and sickening affair occurred about the 16th, ult., in Allen county, Kentucky. The particulars are as follows: Some two months previous, Mrs. Blackenship, a lady of respectability, was left a widow, with three children, two interesting boys and a little infant girl, just large enough to walk alone.—On the 16th, the mother, for the purpose of washing clothes, repaired to the spring branch near the house in the locality referred to, taking her three children with her, the house dog following behind. She had been engaged in washing but a short time, when the dog was heard barking incessantly on the hill near by. Thinking that the dog had possibly treed a raccoon or had a rabbit at bay, the two little boys proposed going at once to secure the game. With the mother's consent, the little fellows started off in high glee. On reaching the spot where the dog was barking they saw, a short distance from the dog, a large object coiled at the foot of a stump, in a hostile attitude, keeping the dog at bay. Eager only to capture the supposed game, and not thinking of danger, not knowing the nature of the prey, they approached the hideous monster. The oldest of the two boys approached first, with his little hands outstretched and his face aglow at the prospect of his prize, and said, "I'll get him." One step more and the huge rattlesnake—for it was nothing less—drew back his scaly folds, and with one dart forward, planted his envenomed fangs into the flesh of the boy, and left the deadly poison coursing hot through his young veins. Again and again was the boy bitten by the fatal reptile till he fell exhausted in the coils of the monster.

The other little fellow rushed forward to the relief of his brother, and he also received the deadly fangs of the serpent in several places. The screams of the boys alarmed the mother, who was still washing at the branch, and leaving her baby girl she ran frantically to the spot. What a sight there met her gaze! pitrid with poison, swollen and black, and bitten in many places, one of her boys was dead and the other dying from the same cause. The snake had crawled away, and the living boy lived just long enough to tell the circumstances of their death. Overwhelmed with an intensity of agony which mothers alone can feel, she remained at the fatal spot a short time, when she bethought herself of her little girl at the branch, and hurried back.

On reaching the spot she found that the little girl had walked to the wash tub, into which she had fallen head foremost and was drowned. The mother's cup of misery was full; not another drop could be added. Bereft of children and almost of reason, she sank under the accumulated horrors of the hour.—Assistance was procured, the heart crushed woman and the remains of her nestlings were taken charge of and cared for. A short time after a large rattlesnake with thirteen rattles, was killed near the spot where the boys were bitten.

The event created a profound sensation in the community, and has scarce a parallel even in the annals of the early and hardy pioneers.

Considerable excitement has prevailed in the Treasury Department the past week, on account of the discovery of the counterfeiting of United States bonds. $70,000 in well executed counterfeit 730 bonds, of the second series, due June, 1868, of the $1,000 denomination, had been presented at the Treasury for redemption. All of them were of the A or B series, ranging within the following named thousands, namely; $168,000, $110,000, $160,000, and $180,000. It is the opinion of experts connected with the Treasury Department, that the counterfeit plate of the seven-thirty loan bonds was not made in this country. Suspicion as to the genuineness was first excited by the duplicate numbers, when by a close inspection with the use of a microscope and a comparison of the genuine with the counterfeit, their true character was discovered.—About $70,000 worth of the spurious bonds were previously redeemed at the Treasury, but the Government it is said, will lose nothing by this transaction, as it has the receipt of the various parties presenting them.

An unexpected tableau was given the other evening at the French Theatre in New York, where Mrs. Lander was playing "Elizabeth." The audience had been in the habit of demanding a repetition of the tableau at the close of the drama; but on the night in question it was supposed the house had emptied itself without the encore. It seems it had not, however, and the curtain rose suddenly, discovering the Queen of England restored to perfect health, sitting up on her cushions talking glibly with Essex, who had survived his decapitation and was standing there very compacently with a cigar in his mouth and a cotton umbrella under his arm. "Burleigh," the venerable prime minister, had removed his wig and was drinking a glass of lager beer, while "Lady Howard" was waltzing with "Sir Francis Drake" to the regular puffs of her (historic) husband's cigar. The house burst into a fit of laughter, and the curtain fell again, to the amusement of the audience and confusion of the actors.

The State prison at Wethersfield, Connecticut, was entered by burglars on the night of October 9, and two hundred dollars' worth of silverware stolen from the show case in the burnishing shop, where the articles were exposed for sale to visitors. The thieves gained access to the prison yard by breaking through a small gate in the rear, and, taking a wheelbarrow from one of the shops, they rolled off their booty, and then returned the barrow. The stolen silver belonged to Hall, Elton & Co., contractors for the labor of convicts in the burnishing room.

Lawsuits are often unprofitable things. A Vermont paper tells of a trial at law between two men in that State, about a sheep, worth five dollars, the ownership of which was disputed. The case was heard twice, and the plaintiff recovered $116,46 damages and costs of the defendant; whilst the plaintiff, although successful, was still out of pocket some $250 for lawyers' fees. Each of the disputants might have bought a flock of sheep for what it cost him to quarrel over a single animal.

Spotted Tail, the Indian chief who is a friend to the whites, had an only daughter, who died a year ago from exposure incident to savage life. Before death she asked her father to have her grave made with the whites. He carried her corpse a long distance, and it lies buried at Fort Laramie. Col. Maynadier, commander of the Fort, says the chief would never have confided the remains of his child to the care of any one but those with whom he intended to be friends always.

THE DIAMOND DICKENS.—BLEAK HOUSE.—The ninth volume of the charming and popular "Diamond Edition." These volumes are so neat, compact, the small type so clear, the paper so perfect, the press-work so even, and the binding so firm and yet delicate in taste, that we have never doubted their popularity since we handled the first volume. It is an edition remarkable for its compactness and beauty.

Now that Dickens is coming to this country to lecture, we advise our friends to read him up at their leisure moments. These little volumes are cheap, and one can purchase them as they are issued and not feel the diminution of the size of his purse. The illustrations continue to be of the same artistic character as in the first volumes issued.—*Providence Press.*

The cost of each volume of the beautiful Illustrated Diamond Dickens is only $1.50. It can be procured of any bookseller, or will be sent postpaid by the Publishers, Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1867.

The Scranton *Republican* is about to issue a daily edition, and starts off with 1000 paying subscribers. Messrs. Crandall & Co, have our best wishes for the perfect success of their enterprise. It will cost $8 per year to mail subscribers.

Had Tioga county cast the same vote she did last year, and had Bradford done likewise, Judge Williams would have had a majority of 400 instead of 922 for Sharswood. We commend this fact to the consideration of such as could not afford to go to the polls on the 8th day of October 1866.

A WORD WITH DEMAGOGUES.

The Democracy have made the last two State campaigns upon factitious and vicious issues. Not that we complain. It is the privilege of that party to conduct campaigns according to its sense of the proper and decent; and we no more think of criticising its mode of carrying out its criminal purpose than of complaining of the devil that he compasses the ruin of men and women by corrupting their morals.

Looking carefully through the papers which advocate the cause of that party, we failed, during the entire campaign just closed, to find a single appeal to the higher reason and best nature of the people. The appeals of its editors and orators were to the petty jealousies, selfishness, and ignorant prejudices of the people. Many bugbears were solemnly dressed up, and placed lying in wait, to pounce upon the unwary and undemocratic voter. Over and over again these leaders declared, that a triumph of the Republican party would result in "Negro Equality." Elect the Republican candidate, said they, and you will have the negro in your parlors as your social equal, your son-in-law, and your daughter-in-law. The logic of this was not plain to anybody other than the fools which curse all vocations. Of course some people believed it; and the same people may be made to believe that the Copernican system is a humbug, or that the moon is made of green cheese. It is not to these credulous people that we address our expostulation, but to the unconscionable demagogues who fool them for their own selfish purposes.

Nor do we expect to reach the conscience quick of these arch enemies of social order and national prosperity.—Rather, it is to the intelligent of all parties that our mission is direct and effective, and through them these demagogues may be disarmed and rendered harmless for evil.

It is with difficulty that we bring our will to the work of reiterating such truisms as: "Equal opportunity does not guaranty equal proficiency."—"Equal civil privilege does not guaranty social privilege." "Equal allegiance does not involve equal responsibility." And so on. But it must be done. It is only by ceaseless repetition of truth that it is forced to take root, and grow, in the human heart. "Fire will burn"—said the voice of experience six thousand years ago; and that voice has been heard constantly every hour of the sixty centuries of the history of the race. Still, men, women, and children, burn themselves every day, as if no warning had been given. Thus, to teach is to repeat ones'self continually; and the work of the man, or woman, who is ambitious of Man's betterment and final redemption from error, is never done. Like Sisyphus, tugging the rock up the mountain steep, the workers in the field of reform succeed only to fall upon a new crop of errors, planted and grown during their labor up the hill.

Let us consider what is absurdly called "negro suffrage." Our position upon suffrage is known. We know—we will know—nothing of either "negro" suffrage, or "Irish" suffrage, or "Yankee" suffrage. If, as the Bill of Rights declares, the right of self-government is inherent, it pertains to all persons of sound mind, common education, and *not disabled by their own actions.*—Rights have neither sex, color, nor special birth-place. Planted by the Almighty, they spring up and enfranchise man wherever there is sufficient mental illumination to develop the seed. Rightly speaking, governments do not endow the people with any inalienable rights. They regulate the exercise of such rights, on the principle, that in a community, each individual waives something of his sovereignty for the good of all. But no government ever did, and none ever can, legislate men into either physical, intellectual, moral, or social, equality. You can give men equality before the law; and this a republic is bound to do; you can give them equal opportunity for improvement, through a school system, which you are also bound to do; you can give them equality in constituting effective government by electing Presidents, Governors, and Legislators—which you are likewise bound to do; but after you have done all these things you have not fixed the height to which men shall grow, nor any degree of moral excellence which shall be common to all, nor any degree of wealth to to which all shall attain, nor any degree of culture, or social excellence, or power of assimilation whatever. No intelligent man claims that equal civil privilege carries with it any other degree of equality whatever. But it is just as necessary to redeclare the facts as if many intelligent men did claim the contrary; for a host of ignoramuses, who act as the catspaws of demagogues, constantly insist that "negro" suffrage is negro equality pure and simple.

Very well, let us look at it. It is an incontrovertible fact that the Irish vote constitutes the effective strength of the Democratic party. The country has had "Irish" suffrage, and "Yankee" suffrage, and "German" suffrage, for near a century. Tell us, somebody, whether the parlors of the Democratic leaders are overrun with Irish workingmen? and since when has it been the fashion for your Woodwards, your Vallandinghams, your Woods, and your Seymours, to give their sons and daughters in marriage to Irish, German, or Yankee day-laborers? And since when have negroes and whites married and intermarried, in either New York or Massachusetts, where the negro also votes? Shall we hear from some of these fellows, who are, below the negro in both mental and moral excellence, with some statistics and bare facts, going to show that civil equality involves any other equality whatever? We guess not. These fellows never deal with facts and figures. Like parrots, they but repeat the loose statements of demagogues, caring for nothing save to deepen error and increase prejudice.

Base suffrage upon intelligence, residence, and allegiance, and the occupation of political jackals and demagogues will be gone.

Some of our Republican cotemporaries, mostly below the mountains, cannot give up the election of Sharswood. They generally agree that Horace Greely is responsible for the result in this State. Nonsense! Horace Greeley did not keep over 40,000 Republicans who voted last year, at home this year. The *Tribune* article, ill-advised and provoking as it was, did not change a single vote in this State. We need not go away from home to gather reasons for the election of Sharswood. First of all, Philadelphia is a city of clans. It is, pre-eminently, a clannish city.—Its devotion to self is equal to that of a democrat to his party in old times—when it was a common thing to hear men say—"I would vote for the devil if he was on the democratic ticket." So, Philadelphia would vote for the devil if he claimed to belong in Philadelphia. Had we nominated a Philadelphia man, and our opponents a Pittsburger, our candidate would have had not less than 6000 majority in the State. Sharswood is a popular man, a just Judge, and a dangerous politician. We regret his election simply and only because it may encourage Andrew Johnson to deeds of violence. Let the blame rest where it belongs—upon Philadelphia clannishness. The talk about contesting the election is nonsense. Let it alone.

With a desire to comfort our Copperhead fellow-citizens in this Congressional district, as well as to repair their neglect to show in how much the result of the election in the district promises for their candidate for Congress next year, we make the following exhibit of majorities in the several counties composing the district:

Republican majorities:	
Tioga County	2665
Potter County	653
Total	3318
Copperhead majorities:	
Center County	683
Clinton County	626
Lycoming County	753
Total	2062

—Showing a majority for the Republicans of 1266 in the district. Tioga County alone swamps the Copperheads of Center, Clinton, and Lycoming by 604. Next year Tioga will give 3000 for the Radical candidate for Congress. Be comforted, gentlemen. We have not commenced fighting yet.

One of the coolest things of the season, not excepting the weather, is the assertion of the Bradford *Argus*, that the result of the election in this State, is a condemnation of Radical legislation.—We have no apologies to offer for any legislation which has cursed Pennsylvania ever since we knew it; but since the Republicans have about 20 majority in the legislature it would seem that the result of the election is not repudiation of Radical legislation.

It is now understood by those who know best, that Mrs. Lincoln is insane, and that the eccentricities about which the press has been so chatty must be referred to that cause. If this be true, as it doubtless is, in what sort of position does it place the men who have been abusing her in the public prints? How much charity did it require to wait until these, to them, strange aberrations, should have been explained? In the forcible words of the *Clinton Democrat*, "*Mrs. Lincoln is a woman, and the widow of a President.*"

The Ghouls have chanced upon another delicious scandal—no other and no less than the rumor that the wife of Senator Sumner has left his bed and board. It is a toothsome scandal to the Ghouls, but probably has not a particle of truth in it. But if it be true, is the conjugal relation so void of virtue that its breach is fit subject of newspaper exultation? For shame, men, if men you are. And for shame women, who delight in the fall of your sex.

The Italian war seems to have blazed up again. The Garibaldians are reported within 24 miles of the Eternal City, fighting their way onward with varying fortunes. Victor Emanuel has issued his proclamation commanding the Garribaldians to withdraw.

We see it stated that Hon. G. A. Grow has purchased the Oil Creek Railroad for $121,000. It cost, when built, upward of a million and a quarter.

Every County in Nebraska is said to have gone Republican, being a gain of five counties since last year.

The President recommends Thursday, Nov. 28, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. That depends.

Common Schools.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.—The county Superintendent of Schools in Tioga county has, during the last four weeks, by hard driving and working day and night, made the tour of the county, and examined the teachers who met his appointments—amounting, in all, to two hundred and twenty-three. Of these, only a few have been refused certificates of some kinds, though others were thought quite disqualified, on account of limited knowledge of the branches that should be taught in our common schools. But the Superintendent could not take the responsibility of closing the schools for want of teachers, thus throwing additional burdens and embarassments upon school directors. The county is probably yet behind nearly or quite fifty teachers, for many of those examined do not intend, and are not really qualified to teach a winter school, according to the recommendation of the State Superintendent. There will be examinations in Wellsboro on Friday the 1st day of November commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and Friday the 8th, and Friday the *15th at the same hour* and place. All teachers who desire to teach a common school in this county during the coming year, who have not legal certificates are expected to be present at one of these examinations. Letters are coming to us from all parts of the county, asking us to renew their certificates, because, by sickness or absence from home, they were unable to attend the examinations. We commenced answering these letters, but find there is no end to it. If teachers will please read the 310th decision, found on the 143 page of School laws and Decisions of Pennsylvania, they will see that my embarrassments are greater than their own in this particular. The language is—*There is no authority given to Superintendents by law,* to renew certificates that have expired by their own limitation, or to indorse certificates issued in other counties. Either practice is pernicious and should not be indulged in. By a more recent decision he is more stringently prohibited from indorsing certificates given in other States. We sincerely appreciate the difficulties under which some teachers labor, and are sorry to put them to the trouble of a journey to Wellsboro, but see not how we can help it. On account of the failure of Liberty and Union townships to get timely notice of our visit in that section, we have agreed to meet all the teachers of these, and adjoining districts, on Tuesday, the 10th of November, at 9 o'clock A. M., for instruction and subsequent examination. A similar local Institute will be held in Rutland for that section of the county commencing on Tuesday the 3d day of December at 9 o'clock A. M., where we hope all the neighboring teachers will meet us. Other local Institutes will, from time to time be appointed. If the directors will encourage their teachers to attend these Institutes by allowing their time the same as when teaching, we believe it will be the most profitable week of the winter schools. We know of no better way to benefit our schools. They will not be central, County institutes, for which the Superintendent of the County can draw from 60 to 200 dollars from the public treasury, according to a recent enactment, but we believe these will benefit the schools generally much more. We will try it. A public lecture will be delivered each evening during the session of these schools for the instruction of Teachers. J. F. CALKINS, Co. Supt.

A PAYING INVESTMENT.—There are but few ways in which a small outlay of money will bring as sure and satisfactory returns as in the annual subscription to a well conducted, unobjectionable family paper. One of the cheapest, most interesting and valuable weekly journals in this country, has been published for nearly nine years in the city of Philadelphia. While its subscription price is so low as to be no obstacle in the way of its introduction, very liberal terms are made with any one who will engage in the work of obtaining new subscribers. A sample copy of the paper, with a prospectus for 1868, and full information in regard to terms of introduction, also a Descriptive List of choice books for presents, will be sent free on application. Address J. C. Garrigues & Co., 148 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

A GIANT.—They have a giant in Missouri. His name is Thurston. He is thirty-seven years old, weighs two hundred and thirty pounds, and towers to the immense height of seven feet, seven and a half inches. During the war he was in the Confederate service, belonging a portion of the time to Parson's division of Price's forces, and is said to be the identical traditionary individual whom Van Dorn, at the battle of Pea Ridge, ordered "to get off that stump."

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has intimated his intention to urge upon Congress, as soon as it meets in November, to pass a general impeachment law, defining offences upon which an officer shall continue to exercise the functions of his office during his trial; and also the passage of a law providing that no State shall have power to prohibit citizens of the United States, whatever their race, or religion, from voting for President and Congressmen.

The Washington Lincoln Monument Association closed a contract last week for a monument, to be built of white marble, and to have a hight of thirty-six feet, including a statue of Lincoln eight feet high, of Italian marble. Over $7,000 has been collected for this purpose, almost entirely in Washington. The monument will be placed in front of the City Hall.

DRY GOODS

ARE NOW VERY CHEAP.

SEE NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NEXT WEEK.

Nov. 6, 1867. J. A. PARSONS & CO.

NOTICE.—The owners of the Patent Right of Bennett's Self-acting brake, for Charleston township, are requested to meet at the Young's School House on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the transaction of business.

Nov. 6, 1867-2w. HIRAM KIMBALL.

Applications for Charters.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications for charters of incorporation have been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, as follows, to wit:

"For the Rector Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrews Church, of Tioga."

"For the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Blossburg."

"For the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Knoxville."

"For the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Osceola."

"For the Centennary Methodist Episcopal Church of Nelson]."

And that said charters will be granted at the November Term next ensuing, Monday, Nov. 25, if no valid objections be made.

JOHN F. DONALDSON,
Nov. 6, 1867. Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOS'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Jerome Smith, late of Wellsboro, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to call and settle without delay. A. S. BREWSTER,
Wellsboro, Nov. 6; 1867-6w Adm'r.

In Divorce.

TO ELIJAH MACOMBER: Take notice, that your wife Christina by her next friend Thomas Elliott, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County for a divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, and that the honorable Judges of said Court have appointed Monday, Nov. 25, 1867, at Wellsboro, for a hearing in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. L. TABOR,
Nov. 6, 1867. Sheriff.

SACKING for hops, best quality 25 cts per yard at DE LANO & CO'S.
Oct. 12.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias, Levari Facias,* and *Venditioni Exponas,* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in the Court House, in Wellsboro, on MONDAY, the 25th of Nov'r, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property, to wit:

A lot of land in Deerfield, bounded east by lands of George Gilbert, north by lands of said Gilbert south by highway, and west by lands of George Gilbert—containing one acre, more or less, all improved, 2 frame houses, frame barn and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Allen Frazer.

ALSO—a lot of land in the Borough of Wellsboro, marked on the Map of Wellsboro as lots Nos. 14 and 16, being 120 feet on Main street and extending back to Water street, be the same more or less, frame house, frame barn, and other outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Jerome Smith, dec'd.

ALSO—a lot of land in Tioga and Middlebury bounded north by lands of William G. Barnes, east by lands formerly of Keyes & Wells, south by lands of Ross & Turner, and west by D G & E I Stevens—containing 100 acres, more or less, about 10 acres improved, a frame house, log house, log barn, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Charles B Brooks.

ALSO—a lot of land in Rutland, bounded north by lands of John D Longwell, east by highway leading from Mill Creek to Job's Corners, and J D Longwell, south by Roswell Crippen, west by G W Van Allen—containing 200 acres more or less, 145 acres improved, a frame house, 2 frame barns, other outbuildings, and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of John Benson.

ALSO—a lot of land in Bloss, in the village of Blossburg, bounded north by the railroad depot, east by railroad, south by John A Wilson and west by Jacob Miller—being 50 feet front and 90 feet deep, with one frame storehouse thereon. To be sold as the property of James Gernon.

ALSO—a lot of land in Tioga, beginning at the first green hemlock tree on the west side of Crooked Creek, about 30 rods below where the old sawmill stood on said premises, thence up along said creek by its several courses, including said mill and the privileges thereof, to place where the creek bends its course to the site of the Mansfield farm house, thence across said creek to a small elm on the opposite bank, thence south 78 degrees west 7 rods, to a large elm tree on the south bank of a cove, thence across said cove south 80 deg. west, 63 rods to a stake in the line of lands of the estate of George Daggett, dec'd, thence northerly along said line to the intersection of said line with Crooked Creek, thence down said creek according to its courses to a large buttonwood tree opposite the first rod way above the Mansfield farm house, thence north 87½ deg. east to the place of beginning—containing 87 acres, more or less, 50 acres improved, a sawmill, five frame houses, two frame barns, two sheds and 2 apple orchards thereon. To be sold as the property of William B Keyes.

ALSO—a lot of land in Chatham, beginning at the southeast corner of a certain point 10 perches west of the old road, thence west 1 deg. north 64 perches and ten links, thence south 2 perches, thence west 35 perches and 10 links, thence north 40 perches to a beech tree, thence east 74 perches thence southwesterly to the place of beginning—containing 20 acres and allowance;

ALSO—one other tract of land in said township described as follows: all that east part of lot No. 267, part of warrant No. 1332, in the allotment of Bingham lands in said Chatham twp. beginning at the middle point of the north line, that is to say, 46 rods from the northwest corner of said lot as surveyed, thence east 46 rods to the northeast corner of said lot, thence by the boundary of said lot and of lots Nos. 116 and 117, 171 9-10 perches to the southeast corner of said lot No. 267, thence west 46 perches to south line of said lot, thence northerly by a direct line to the place of beginning—containing 47 acres more or less. To be sold as the property of Wm D Kelly and Joel Parkhurst.

ALSO—a lot of land in Middlebury, bounded north by Lorenzo Lake, east by Erastus Niles, south by Lewis Ames and west by David Palmer—containing 50 acres more or less, and being the same lot conveyed by Daniel Holiday, Guardian of Erastus Ames et al. to Richard Brown. To be sold as the property of Richard Brown, Admr. of Griffin Palmer, dec'd.

ALSO—a lot of land in Middlebury, bounded north by lands of Ralph Button and Robert Saxberry, east by Ralph Button, south by Bingham lands and west by Robert and Albert Saxberry—containing 85 acres more or less, about 45 acres improved, one span of horses, log house, log blacksmith shop, a frame barn and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Hiram Rutton.

ALSO—a lot of land in Bloss, known as lot No. 3 in block No. 7, of the village of Blossburg—one frame house thereon. To be sold as the property of Thomas Sample.

ALSO—a lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded northerly by Pearl st. easterly by the street running from Pearl st to James Lockey, southerly by Walnut-st, westerly by lot formerly owned by C N Dartt, now owned by B. D. B. Cobb, extending back from said Pearl-st 250 feet, and fronting on Pearl-st 60 feet—containing ½ of an acre, all improved, frame house, frame barn, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of H. Stowell, Jr.

ALSO—a lot of land in Knoxville, bounded north by J Dearman, east by Hiram Freeborn, and O H Goldsmith, south by Main-st. and west by Giles Roberts—containing about ½ of an acre, 2 frame houses, a frame barn, frame butcher's shop, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Samuel May.

ALSO—a lot of land bounded north by lot No. 334 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Chatham, under contract to Jonathan Mattison, east by part of lot 335, contracted to Christopher Colvin and lot 333, in possession of William Boone, south by lot No. 373, conveyed to Morey Truman, west by lot No. 322, conveyed to Osias Martel & lot No. 2 conveyed to Daniel Angell—containing 55 acres and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less, being lot No. 341 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Chatham, aforesaid, and part of warrant No. 1315—about 15 acres improved, one plank house thereon. To be sold as the property of Gaylord Mattison.

ALSO—a lot of land bounded north by lot 139 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Rutland, conveyed to Hiram Wilmot, east by part of lot 136 and lot 127, in possession of Reynolds Sixbee, south by lot 126, conveyed to W L & T L Kenyon, and west by lot 128, conveyed to Sanford S & James C Johns—containing 128 7-10 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less—being lot 128 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Rutland, aforesaid, and part of warrant No. 1217—about 35 acres improved, a frame house, frame barn, and two apple orchards thereon. To be sold as the property of Milan Ellis.

ALSO—a lot of land bounded north by lot 17 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Rutland, conveyed to Johnson Brewer, and lot 19 in possession of Urial Lucas, east by lot 50, conveyed to Justus Garrison, south by lot 51, conveyed to Jefferson Prutsman, west by lot 53, in possession of said Jefferson Prutsman, and lot 48, contracted to George W & N Brewer—being lot 49 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Rutland, and part of warrant 1401—containing 84 1-10 acres and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads &c., about 60 acres improved, frame house, frame barn and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Uriah Lucas.

ALSO—a lot of land bounded north by lot 13 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Rutland, contracted to Aaron Burr, east by lot 14, conveyed to W B Sturdevant and lot 17 conveyed to Johnson Brewer, south by lot 79, in possession of Urial Lucas, lot 48 contracted to John W & N Brewer, and west by said lot 48, lot 20, contracted to W W Westgate—being lot 19 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Rutland, and part of warrant 1401—containing 31 5-10 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., about 20 acres improved. To be sold as the property of Uriah Lucas.

ALSO—a lot of land in Ward, bounded north by land of A J Teter and Joseph Brooks, east by H N Williams, south by A W Johnson, west by Leroy Ayres—containing 118 acres, about 30 acres improved, 2 log houses a log barn, an apple orchard and outbuildings thereon. To be sold as the property of Justus E Brooks and Jas Brooks.

ALSO—a lot of land in Mansfield, bounded north by Wm M Barden, east by said Barden, south by Elmira-st. west by Williamson road—1 storehouse thereon, being about 83 feet deep and 43 feet wide. To be sold as the property of H P Knowlton and Thomas North.

ALSO—a lot of land in Elkland, bounded north by lands of J W Ryon, east by said Ryon, south by highway, west by J G Parkhurst—containing ½ acre, a frame house, frame barn and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of O F Marsh.

ALSO—a lot of land bounded north by lot 43 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Westfield township, unsold, and lot 44, contracted to be sold to Barton Hunt, east by said lot 44, south by lot 267, conveyed to Thomas Stone, and lots 171 and 79, conveyed to Caleb Trowbridge, west by lot 262, conveyed to John Goodspeed—containing 69 3-10 acres, and usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less—it being lot 77 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Westfield and Clymer townships, and part of warrants 1231 and 1230; about 18 acres improved a log house and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Isaac Hunt.

ALSO—a lot of land in Jackson, beginning in the center of the road near the barn, thence along the road west 160 1-10 perches, to William H Smith's southwest corner, thence along said Smith's south line east 133 7-10 perches, to the road, thence along the road south 30° east 23 6. perches, to lower corner of John Stafford's lot, thence north 64° east, 18.5 perches, thence south 27 perches to place of beginning—containing 37 acres more or less, about 25 acres improved and a frame house thereon. To be sold as the property of Isaac Searles.

ALSO—a lot of land in Middlebury, bounded north by lands of Waldo White, east by Daniel White, south by highway, west by W K Mitchell—containing ½ acre more or less, a frame house, 2 frame barns and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of E. C., George, and Rachael Westbrook, Adm'rs of Horace F. Westbrook.

Wellsboro, Nov. 6 '67. LEROY TABOR, Sheriff.

HOLD ON!

Go to KELLEY'S and see the Latest Arrival of

FALL GOODS!

Consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, Hats and Caps, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C.

MRS. FRY'S CORSET AND SKIRT SUPPORTERS, AT KELLEY'S

Just call and see the new furs at KELLEY'S.

NEW DRESS GOODS AT KELLEY'S.

Winter SHAWLS at KELLEY'S.

GENTS' FURS AT KELLEY'S.

No charge for SHOWING GOODS at

C. B. KELLEY'S,

Wellsboro, Oct. 30, 1867.

ANOTHER NEW CASH STORE!

"Facts are Stubborn Things, and Economy is Wealth!"

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!

BODINE & CO.,

Having purchased the remnants of the late firm of Bullard & Truman, have fitted up that Store and have filled it with an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

Purchased this last week, when

DRY GOODS

TUMBLED!

Just look at the figures!

Good Dark Prints at 8 cents a yard.

Medium Prints at 10 cents a yard.

Amoskeag Prints warranted col's 14 cts.

Best American, & other standard Prints, warranted colors, 15 cts a yard;

And all

OTHER DOMESTIC GOODS

In complete assortment at

Way—*Low*—DOWN—PRICES!

DELAINES

Best Quality, 20 cents a yard; also a good assortment of Alapacas and Merinos,

At—*Lowest*—CASH—PRICES!

LINEN GOODS,

Such as

TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, DIAPER AND TOWELS, NAPKINS, CRASH, &C.,

As low as ever

Were—*Offered*—IN—WELLSBORO!

FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,

WOOLEN GOODS,

CLOTHS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

At—*Perfectly*—ASTONISHING—PRICES!

See Here!

Good Ladies' Cloth Gaiter at $1,25 a pr.

Boys Napoleon Boots Nos. 1 to 3, $3 a pr.

CROCKERY

A new and splendid assortment to be sold either in odd pieces or in sets, at

Figures—*Which*—DEFY—COMPTI'N!

TAKE NOTICE.—We cannot and will not be UNDERSOLD!

May 30—4w. BODINE & CO.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE FALL & WINTER TRADE

Just received by

Wilson & Van Valkenburg,

At the well known Store,

NO. 2, UNION BLOCK

We are now prepared to show as good goods and at as low figures as at any other store in this vicinity. We ask an inspection of our

DRY GOODS,

Which consist in part, of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ladies' Cloths, and a large variety of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES,

Best kinds, and as cheap as the cheapest.

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND FURNISHING GOODS.

The Senior partner has had a large experience in Merchant Tailoring, and it is the intention of the new firm to put this branch of their business beyond successful competition.

We are Agents for Singer's Sewing Machines, the best and cheapest Machine for family use, less liable to get out of repair, and more durable than any other, adapted to fine or coarse sewing. Call and see them.

WILSON & VAN VALKENBURG.

Wellsboro, Oct. 16, 1867-tf.

In Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Libius Philips of Fall Brook, in the county of Tioga, Pa., within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN W. GUERNSEY,
Oct. 1-3w. Assignee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of Cornelius Van Dyck, late of Chatham, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate, and all persons having claims against the same will call and settle with EZRA ALLEN, Exr.
Chatham, Oct. 16, 1867.—6w.

FARM FOR SALE.—In Middlebury, on the State Road, 3 miles north of H. H. Potter's, a farm of 175 acres, 115 acres improved. It is well watered and wooded, fully adapted to dairying, with three barns, shed, a good farm house, and three fine apple orchards thereon. Will be sold low, in whole or in part, with or without the stock, and on time, with good security.
JOS. GUILE.
Lawrenceville, Oct. 16, 1867.-4w.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tioga Railroad Company, for the election of President, Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, will be held at the Office of the Company in Corning, N. Y., on the 4th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock A.M., the election to close at 12, M.
Oct. 9, 1867-4w A. C. STEARNS, Sec.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm formerly known as Wilcox & Barker, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment and save cost—as all old accounts must be settled. Books at the store of Toles & Barker.
Oct. 9, 1867. J. R. BARKER.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to distribute the moneys arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Rhoda Robby, deceased, will attend to the said appointment at the office of Wilson and Niles in Wellsboro, on Friday the 15th day of November next at Ten oclock in the forenoon when and where all parties interested will please attend or else be forever debarred from claiming any of said fund.
Oct. 16th '67-4t. J. B. NILES, Auditor.

EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES

THAT W. B. PRINCE is selling a few goods now and then. He does not profess to sell 50, 25, nor even 10 per cent below New York prices, because he has no faith that he nor "any other man" can do so and support a family; neither does he make any distinction among his patrons in prices.

TERMS, PAY DOWN.

People of Wellsboro and vicinity, please accept my thanks for your past patronage, and let me solicit your attention to my present stock of

FLOUR,

(from Graham to the finest,)

FEED, CORN MEAL, PORK, FISH, AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

Most kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at market rates. Store, Mozart Block, next door to the Hardware Store.
October 21, 1867. M. B. PRINCE.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to distribute the balance of the funds in the hands of P. C. Hoig Guardian of Melissa Hoig, et. al. will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Wilson & Niles, in Wellsboro on Thursday the 14th day of November next at ten oclock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested will please attend or else be forever debarred from claiming any of said fund.
Oct 16th '67-4t. J. B. NILES, Auditor.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON.—The Directors will meet at the Young's School House, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to let the job of building a School house 24 by 34 and 14 feet posts, in the Dockstader District. Teachers for winter Schools will be hired in the afternoon. G. W. AVERY, Sec'y.
Oct. 23, 1867.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

I was afflicted for years with rheumatism in my hip, and have tried everything for it with no avail. But by the use of a single bottle of Salutifer I was entirely cured. It has also cured my wife of Neuralgia. There is no remedy in my knowledge like it for Rheumatism or Neuralgia.
H. L. HOPP,
Oct 9—tf No. 807 Perkiomen st.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

IS a soothing expectorant, prepared to meet the urgent need of a safe and reliable cure for diseases of the throat and lungs. A trial of many years has established the fact, that it is more efficacious in pulmonary affections, than any other remedy. Its efficacy has now become so generally known, that it is justly regarded in many countries as a *medicine of indispensable necessity.* In Great Britain, France, and Germany, where medical science has re