PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The great length of the Message precludes its publication in these columns. The following summary does it full justice, however:

The President opens by saying that the continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. He says: "It is therefore a source of profound regret in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definitive adjustment satisfactory to the American people of the questions which, since the close of the Rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union, as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress." To the President, the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. It is clear to his apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When [illegible] they cease to be so? The Ordinances of Secession adopted by a portion—in most of them [illegible] portion—of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war.

The President elaborates these views at great length, and then says: "Being *sincerely convinced that these* views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the National faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book."

The President proceeds to say that he has no desire to save from the just and proper consequences of their crime those who engaged in the Rebellion, but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented.—Many of these people are perfectly innocent, and of those who are guilty with their own consent the degrees of guilt are as various as their shades of character and temper. But these acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance on classes, sects, parties, or upon whole communities for offenses committed by a portion of them against the Government which they owed obedience was common in the barbarous ages; but Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men. The primitive justice of this age, especially in this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing all of their people without distinction to the condition of slavery.

He says he is aware that it is assumed that this system of government for the South is not to be *perpetual*. If the guaranties of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere, and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the course of despotism that it has no halting place. The President then says: "It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer the privilege of voting on the negroes, and to disfranchise such a number of whites as to give the former a clear majority of all the elections in the Southern States.—This, to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as the means of bringing it about. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come, but in this case the end is evil. The subjugation of these States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government of their own, it is questionable [illegible] to do so. But now they are permitted to elect Legislatures, organize States, and elect Presidents. No independent Government has been maintained by negroes. The message goes on to argue the dangers of the extension of the elective franchise, and says that 4,000,000 of degraded slaves yesterday cannot be made intelligent freemen to-day. The President is willing to join in any plan to better the condition of the negroes in all rights save transferring to them our political inheritance.

The President alludes to the uncounted millions that the Congressional plan has cost, and says it will increase the burdens of taxation, and may bankrupt us. "We must not," he adds, "delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than $2,000,000 per year to maintain the supremacy of negro governments when they are established. The money thus thrown away, if put into a sinking fund, would pay the national debt in 15 years. It is vain to hope the negroes will maintain their own ascendency."

He discusses the extent to which the President may go toward protecting the Constitution and opposing the unconstitutional acts of Congress, and says it has caused him much solicitude, and he believes that Executive resistance to unconstitutional acts might in high times of party excitement lead to civil war. The Executive would concede much to preserve the peace, but there may be times when he would have to take a stand regardless of the consequences. The so-called Reconstruction acts do not come within the purview just mentioned, though clearly unconstitutional. The people are not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defense. In all the Northern States they still hold in their hands the right of protection, and the late results of the ballot shows, he says, that his faith in the *people was not misplaced.*

The Civil Tenure bill is next discussed and denounced as unconstitutional and extra-judicial, and promotive of fraud in preventing the removal of dishonest officers.

The President then elaborately discusses the financial question, and invites to it the early consideration of Congress. In comparing the currency circulation of seven years ago with now, he says that "the striking facts make it the obvious duty of the Government to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our circulating paper need not necessarily follow. This would depend on the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin, or its equivalent, their present specie value would be enhanced 100 per cent." The varied issues of our bonds and the gold and paper interest of the same is alluded to at some length, and the President declares that equal and exact justice requires that all of the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency of equal value, not gold for one and paper for another. He favors the measure of retiring our paper currency that the return of gold and silver may cease to be articles of traffic, and return to our avenues of trade. "It is unreasonable to expect," he says, "a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper."

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of thorough revision of our revenue system, and the large reduction in the number of articles taxed is urged.

The President says that peace has been secured with the Indians, but that he has no official details from the Commissioners.

Regarding foreign affairs, the President says Mexico is relieved from foreign interposition, and that peace reigns in Central and South America. The United States were creditably represented at the Paris Exposition, and at a General Conference of all nations there a universal system of gold coinage was agreed on. Of the Alabama claims the President speaks as follows: "No arrangement has been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, honor, and interests of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involves the sacred principle of non-intervention, a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations." The President says that a treaty has been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States. The President asks pay for Alaska of Congress.

The President concludes as follows: The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American ports, or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension, or discontinuance, of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1867.

We are obliged to Hon. S. F. Wilson for copies of the Daily *Globe.*

A DISAGREEABLE JOB.

Inevitably it falls to the lot of every man to do that which is disagreeable, sometime in his life, and within the line of duty. We have had a full share of such work apportioned to us during seventeen years of newspaper work.—Sometimes the duty passes beyond the disagreeable, and becomes repulsive in the extreme; and the task is then very heavy. Such work has no price set upon it, and has no reward except in the approving smiles of conscience. The farmer soils his hands freely, because it pays. The mechanic braves dust and grime, because his bread depends upon it; but the journalist puts nothing in his purse by his voluntary efforts to purify the sources of power and cleanse the channels of legislation.

Our business [illegible] is with the Pennsylvania Legislature. We know, as well as anybody, that all legislatures are corrupt, differing only in degree. But though the legislatures of other States might be whitewashed with Ohio mud, their corruption shall be as though it were not, to us, at present. We have lived in Pennsylvania for eighteen years, or during the greater part of that time; and during that time it has never had a legislature which has not been a subject of severe reprehension on account of its corruption. The rascalities of the "Ring" as it is called—possibly because it appears to have no end—has been the common staple of conversation; and so radical has venality become in that body that no man, without an immense capital of reputation, can serve in the Pennsylvania legislature and not become an object of suspicion.

How long shall these things continue? We reply—until the people themselves cease to connive at their perpetuation. The people are wholly to blame. They cannot defend against the charge. They fail to exercise their prerogative in constituting that body. They cry out that they are cozened and betrayed, yet are the careless cozeners and betrayers of themselves. Of the multitude of political evils there is not one which the people cannot cure. The power is in their hands, the choice is unmistakably theirs, and the remedy theirs to apply.

Legislative corruption is in itself a fearful evil. Its increase is still more fearful. For many years it has been common to hear the humiliating allegation that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company carried the Legislature in its pocket. That prosperous monopoly certainly controls railroad legislation, and has controlled it for several years. It does not do this by force of the justice of its demands, of course; for no corporation can always have justice on its side.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the acknowledged chief of the Ring. In order to compass its grasping ambition it commonly has a candidate for Speaker. The Speaker of the House is an important officer. He constructs the committees to whom the preliminaries of legislation are committed. These Committees, in good part, control the legislation of the Session. They can, by dilatory action, smother any measure obnoxious to the Ring. They can by combination, force unwelcome measures upon the Houses. The wires are deftly laid, the checks and balances so cunningly arranged, that men are dragooned into the support of measures which they detest. It will be seen that the Speakership is a grand point of departure for the Ring, and to this its attention is early directed, to this its early efforts are devoted.

We have been aroused to attack this shameless conspiracy against public interest by the announcement of the name of E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, as a candidate for Speaker of the House. If memory serves us faithfully, Mr. Davis served his first term in the House seven years ago. No man acquainted with him at that time dreamed that he would ever be Speaker of a Legislature. Yet in the session of 1862 he was elected to fill that position, probably as much to his astonishment as to that of his acquaintances. Yet it was not strange. Mr. Davis had shrewdness, and brass without limit. He was a man of wax, also. He knew upon "which side his bread was butter'd and was shrewd enough to keep the butter side uppermost. In other words, Mr. Davis saw the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Company "called" him. The Company liked Mr. Davis for his pliability, and Mr. Davis liked the Company for its liberality. According to the testimony given before the Committee appointed to investigate into the *charge of corruption* of the Legislature by the Railroad Company, Mr. Davis was the disburser of funds for the Company when it had any little job to do in the legislature.

We regret, therefore, that Mr. Davis is named for the Speakership of the next legislature, and yet it may be as well so as otherwise. It was a daring act to name him, under the circumstances. Can there be two opinions as to the duty of the Legislature when it assembles? We think not. Clearly, not. If it does not defeat Mr. E. W. Davis overwhelmingly, it will do less than the people expect of it. If it permits him to be elected, it will subject itself to the sharpest censure, and to a suspicion that no amount of repentant [illegible] elect do not defeat this bold attempt to subsidize the legislature by a corporation they cannot hold up their heads among their constituents hereafter. Let the press take hold of this threatened evil now. There must be no more faltering *with corrupt influences. The press can* drive this great evil to its hole. Shall it be done?

The President's Message—a summary of which we publish elsewhere—reads, in good part strangely like something he has sent out to the country before. It is, in fact, a curious medley of obstinate passion, vehement reiteration of last year's arguments, and common sense. If Mr. Johnson had quoted at certain points—"here A. J. ends, and Seward, McCullough, or Jerry Black begins"—as the case may be, the composite nature of the document would not be more pointedly defined. As a State paper it is not well sustained; but as a specimen of the acrid-suave in political literature it will bear comparison with the editorials of *The World.* In fact, the dyspeptic Chamberlain, who gives the *World* its status among great journals, could not have done better.

Candor compels the President to declare that, at the present time, there is no union as our fathers understood the term. Candor compels us to declare that Mr. Johnson well knows that there has not been a Union, as our fathers understood the term, for thirty years. He knows, also, that but for his defiance of the will of the people, who elected the 40th Congress, every Southern State might be represented in Cougress today. He did not choose to assist Congress by enforcing the laws; and he did choose to encourage discontent at the South by holding out to its crafty politicians a hope of having their own [illegible]

But Mr. Johnson goes a step farther in his latest Message than in any of its predecessors. Heretofore he has contented himself with attempts to usurp the powers of Congress. In this last utterance he undertakes to usurp the powers of the Supreme Judiciary. He asks Congress to repeal the Reconstruction acts, declaring those acts unconstitutional. In a veto Message this would have been proper enough as a reason for refusing to approve the law. But after a law is enrolled upon the Statutes its constitutionality is a matter, not for the President, but for the Supreme Court of the United States to determine. It is in keeping with his tendency to absolutism, but omnious of evil. A President refusing to enforce a law, being his own judge of its constitutionality, is something new in this republic. The Executive can no more officially declare the unconstitutionality of the law, not considered and pronounced upon by the Supreme Judiciary, than he can legislate. And when he graciously informs Congress that he does not intend to resist the enforcement of the laws by force and arms, we are at a loss which most to admire, his consideration for the people, or his brazen impudence. He can suppose a case wherein resistance by force would be proper. This he says in so many words. We can suppose no such case without first supposing that the President is the master, and not the servant of the people. So long as he remains the servant, we suspect that he cannot contemplate resistance to the plainly expressed will of the people.

We find it possible to agree with Mr. Johnson in one particular. He alludes to the stupendous and growing robberies of the public treasury by public officers, and among other reasons for it suggests that the defiance of law and order by prominent public men may be one. We cannot doubt it. In the highest seat sits a habitual law-breaker and defier of the moral law. He removes honest men from Collectorships and replaces them with notorious rascals. He pardons counterfeiters and and mail robbers for the asking. He appears in his cups before the people, and thus breeds contempt for the depositaries of power. This evil exemplar is no other than the Andrew Johnson whose Message is under notice. We repeat it—we heartily accept his last reason for the alarming increase of fraud and robbery during the past year. Whether he meant it for confession or not we cannot say. It is so to be received, however, and constitutes one of the few good things contained in six columns of patchwork.

That portion of the document relating to finance is evidently from the pen of Mr. McCullough. The recommendations are worthy of candid consideration. The proposal to pay all debts in uniform currency is just to the people if it be not carried to the extreme. The idea of the proposition is, that all public creditors shall be placed on the same footing, and we have no doubt that this will be done before Congress rises.

Gold is worth $1,39½ in Wall Street.

CONGRESS.

Nov. 29. In the Senate, Mr. Morrill introduced a bill providing as follows: 1—That after the 4th day of July, 1869, all non-interest bearing United States notes be redeemed in coin. 2—That hereafter, and until Jan. 1, 1869, whenever there shall be in the treasury any excess of coin over 75,000,000, after paying the interest and coupons due, &c., the same shall be sold within thirty days from Jan. 1, and July 1, of each year, and payment for the same be made in greenbacks, National Bank notes, &c. 3—That all National Banks having less than 20 per centum of specie on hand, shall hereafter, and after July 1, 1869, hold in coin all interest received on bonds deposited to secure their circulating notes. 4—That after the 4th day of July, 1869, National Banks shall redeem their *notes* in coin on demand, when the same shall be notes of a less denomination than $5; and all notes of a larger denomination shall be paid in coin or legal tender notes.

The House was not in session.

Dec. 2.—In the Senate another bill to facilitate the resumption of specie payments was introduced.

In the House, the Committee on Banking was instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting National Bank stock to be taxed in the city or town where the owner resides. Mr. Brooks, of New York moved a resolution to prevent any further contraction of the currency at present. Another, looking to the funding of Government bonds now due, or hereafter to fall due, in a new 5 per cent. loan, interest and principal to be paid in coin, and to be taxed one per centum, was adopted.

Dec. 4.—The Senate had under consideration the President's Message and the discussion was warm. The bill to facilitate specie payment was taken up and discussed briefly.

The House discussed the proposed repeal of the tax upon cotton.

Dec. 5.—The Senate discussed at length the resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the bonds of the United States should be paid in coin. The resolution was laid over.

In the House, the Committee of Ways and Means reported adversely to any further contraction of the currency at present. The subject of Impeachment was then taken up and discussed at length.

[For the Agitator.]

Teachers' Institutes.

These schools for the improvement of our teachers and Common Schools, throughout this county, have thus far fulfilled the hopes of the County Superintendent, in being much more beneficial toward promoting good order, cheerfulness, and a correct system of teaching, than the flying visits to each school. *The teachers are ambitious to* know how to teach the best way, and that is the thing we are mainly anxious to show them. We cannot get them all together at one place. The most we can do is to appoint local schools of training for a few days in such places as are convenient for the teachers of two, three, or four townships, to meet together, and by comparing views, to learn the more excellent way. The teachers of Liberty, Union, and Morris will teach much better schools this winter, we believe, and as they believe, for the pleasant meeting we had at the Block House. The teachers of Sullivan, Rutland, and Jackson, we are certain, are better qualified by the recent meeting at Roseville. We were gratified by the presence of so many of the Directors and citizens at Roseville, and especially obliged to Rev. Mr. Howe, of Mainsburg, for very efficient help.

The co-operation of Directors and citizens where these Institutes are held, is especially invited. If, as recommended by the State Superintendent, the Directors will allow the teachers their time the same as if teaching, and if the citizens will invite the teachers to their houses, so as to encourage them all to attend, we will warrant them a better class of teachers and schools.

At the School House in Nelson we hope to meet the teachers of that section of the county on the 17th instant [Tuesday], at 9 o'clock, A.M.

At Knoxville, Thursday, Dec. 19, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

We will be happy to see all the teachers of the surrounding districts of those localities, and will be thankful for the attendance and suggestions, and lectures of neighboring clergymen, and other friends of education.—[illegible]KINS, Co. Sup't.

Morris Run.—We have a rollicking, jolly correspondent at Morris Run, who, under date of Nov. 29th, wrote us as follows:

Dear Agitator:—I take my pen in hand, and for what purpose? why, to inform you that I am the most delighted mortal in existence, or any other place since I have had the honor to be appointed "Special Local" to your paper.

"It is true that my friends were opposed to my accepting the position, as they were pushing me for the office of Secretary of State, soon to be made vacant by the resignation, or otherwise of the present old-lady occupant, who has a mania for buying ice and whales by wholesale, at the expense of the nation; but as I told them that it was impossible a man of much ability (that's me) should be appointed by a man of little ability, and less patriotism (that's Andy), they withdrew their objections. So it is as it is.

"Well, I am at a loss how to commence giving you local items, though after the ice is once broken (I don't mean Secretary Seward's ice), I have no doubt I will get along smoothly enough. Of course I could tell you that coal is black, and heavy here, cheese lively, children plenty, and other things in proportion; but your readers are all aware of these facts; still, a good thing might bear repetition. You doubtless know there was an election in New York early in November; but you don't know that I lost a pair of fine, sewed boots, (to be made by L. B. Smith, Esq., for Tom Tuckey,) and a new hat, by it—thanks to the efforts of such good Republicans (?) as Raymond of the *Times*, Thurlow Weed, and the excise Law. You don't know, either, that there was a jollification supper had at the new Hotel, kept by "mine generous host," David Wetsel (call in and get a cigar at my expense when you come to town), which comprised a majority of Republicans.

"I think I hear you cry out "Oh, Lord!" how awful! but I can't help that, I am employed by you to report facts, and I do so no matter if they were soon to change 'my policy' (not mine, but A. J's.) so that it would agree with that of Congress. Ay, and if they resulted in "changing the smiling hills into fruitful valleys" (that is not my bull, but Sir Boyle Roche's who was a member of the Irish Parliament before England abolished it—the parliament, not the bull; and writing of Ireland reminds me that I ought to say, as a lover of liberty and a consistent member of the Republican party—may she soon have another Parliament of her own)

"I suppose you are anxious to know all about that party at Wetsel's; so I will let the cat out of the bag about its origin, &c. There is a gentleman, a kindly gentleman, and a jolly one, who lives in Morris Run, and is known to great and small, short and tall, as Major A. The Major is a Democrat—has been as long as he can remember; and he felt so hopeful for his party's success after the Pennsylvania election, that he was ready to bet an oyster supper for his friends, without distinction of party, that New York would go the same road that this State went. (I don't mean to say it is the broad road that leads to a certain place besides the White House). The bet was taken by Captain B. New York went as it did, and hence the supper at Wetsel's, with sundries. But I will stop here, and will treat of the 'sundries,' including the sagacious dog story—a very remarkable one indeed—in my next letter.

"PAT——."

Harper's Magazine.—The December number of this popular monthly is already on our table, and its pages are crammed with a great variety of the good things for which it is so famous. "A pilgrimage to Sunny Lands," is a delightful poet-picture of Spain, and is handsomely illustrated. "The Nurseries of Randall's Island" gives an interesting account of the course of treatment, the nature, habits, and peculiarities of the gamins of New York, and of the institution established for their training and reform. Then we have "Trouville: A new French Paradise; A Day's Fighting in Queretaro: Mrs. Stanhope's last lodger; Fish Farming in Western New York; My Brother-in-law; Darwin and Domestication; Yesterday; Unexpected Blows; The Fog-Bell: Parisian Sketches: Light and Shadow; The Love Romance of Benjamin West; The Impressario; A Bowl of Broth: Sorrow; Some Scottish Stories; Mocquard; Rondo, Editor's Easy Chair; Literary Notices; Editor's Drawer." The Monthly Record of Current Events, in this Magazine, is one of its most valuable features, and it would be a capital idea if the enterprising publishers would have this department issued by itself in book form for popular use. Without doubt it would meet with a rapid sale, containing as it does all the important news of the day, served up in the most compact and spicy style. The price of the Magazine is $4 a year for single subscribers. Address Harper & Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square, New York.

The Atlantic Monthly for December contains a great variety of interesting matter, among which is the conclusion of Dr. Holmes' "Guardian Angel," an article on the Pacific Railroads; contributions by James Parton, Bayard Taylor, T. W. Higginson and T. B. Aldrich—and several other stories and poems. The Prospectus for 1868 promises among other things an original story by Charles Dickens, additional articles on cities in the United States by James Parton, a series of papers on the Arctic Regions by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, descriptions of Old World life by Bayard Taylor, &c., in addition to contributions from Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, and many others of the best writers of the country, whose pens and brains are always at the service of the Atlantic. The price of the Monthly is $4 per year, for which it is mailed by the publishers, Ticknor & Fields, of Boston.

Putnam's Monthly.—The great event of the month is the resuscitation of this popular Magazine under favorable auspices. In its day it was the best Magazine in America, and a perusal of the first number of the resurrected serial leads us to predict for it a greater than its former success. We are glad to see its pea-green cover, and its corn and cane embellishment again. The publishers have engaged the services of the best writers, and the public may confidently look for one of the most interesting magazines ever issued in America. $4 per year. Putnam & Son, New York. Young will have specimen numbers.

The Weekly Tribune.—Whatever may be thought of some of Mr. Greeley's notions and acts, there is no denying the fact that the *Weekly Tribune* is the best policical newspaper published in this country. As such we commend it to our readers; and say to those of them living in this neighborhood that Hugh Young is now making up his annual club for the weekly at the Book Store, where names will be received. Those who now take it can ascertain from him when their subscription expires.

Peterson's Magazine.—The January number is perfectly splendid—we reckon that's the word. "The anxious mother" is a capital picture, and "The Beauty of the Season,, is—ah—oh—dear we suz!—The prettiest girl we have seen since our courting days, and then its *patterns in Berlin work are incomparable.* Only $2. per annum. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

T. C. Cowen,

The cheapest dealer in the United States in

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CLOTHS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,

KNIVES & FORKS, Razors, Carvers, Table and Tea Spoons, FINE SILVER PLATED WARE, Castors, Table Linen Towels, Hdk'fs, Hosiery and lots of other goods. Having applied for and taken out the proper license, will offer for three weeks only, all the above Goods, and many more of the same kind, at prices so far below what thought or tongue can express, that every man, woman and child having a dollar on hand, will shell it out and get more goods at his store than can be got for three of any other dealer in this or any other town. All desiring to call will find him at Hart's Block,

SIGN OF THE AUCTION FLAG.

Dec. 11, 1867—4w Wellsboro, Pa.

Assignee's Sale Continued.

The undersigned, Assignee of Nast & Auerbach in Bankruptcy, will resume and continue the Sale of the property of their Estate for the benefit of creditors, at the Store occupied by them in Blossburg, commencing on Tuesday the 17th inst. at one o'clock P. M., and continue two or more days; and if deemed expedient will adjourn the sales to Tioga to Monday the 23 inst.

All wanting Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ladies' Dress Goods, and other things to numerous to mention, at much lower prices than they can be purchased any where else, should attend these sales; for the property must be sold at auction or private sale without delay.

C. H. SEYMOUR.
Dec. 11, 1867. Assignee.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS

AND NEW PRICES,

AT TIOGA, PA.

WICKHAM & FARR, having taken advantage of the late decline in the market, have received their stock and are prepared to furnish those in want of

Goods

At the lowest cash rates. The stock consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND YANKEE NOTIONS,

Both staple and fancy.

Hats & Caps Boots & Shoes,

Together with

PORK, FLOUR, SUGAR, TEAS,

And many other articles too numerous to mention. We would say to Merchants, Farmers, and all others in want of PORK or CIDER BARRELS, BUTTER FIRKINS AND TUBS, that they can find them in any quantity, wholesale or retail at our store. This work is all new and extra in quality, just manufactured here at the Factory.

WICKHAM & FARR.
Tioga. Dec. 11, 1867.

Planing and Scroll Sawing,

COVINGTON, TIOGA CO., PA.

The undersigned has put in a

Woodworth Planer

AND A SCROLL SAWING MACHINE

at his shop, south-east side of Gerould's Saw Mill. He will keep constantly on hand

CLAPBOARDS AND FLOORING,

and subscribes himself the publick's humble servant at a fair compensation for labor.

D. S. IRELAN, Jr.
Covington, Dec. 18, 1867.–1y

In Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice: That on the 30th day of November A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jacob Garrison of Jackson, in the county of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of F. E. Smith, in Tioga, Penn'a, before F. E. Smith, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1867, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal West. Dist., Pa.,
per D. Cameron, Deputy.

In Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seth O. Daggett of Tioga, in the County of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

C. H. SEYMOUR,
Tioga, Dec. 11, 1867.–3t Assignee.

ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in Westfield, on the 21st of Nov. ten Sheep, marked as follows: Blue Paint mark on the rump, and a nick out of the bottom of the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

E. B. SEAMANS.
Westfield, Dec. 11, 1867.

Fair and Festival.

THE LADIES of St. Andrew Church, Tioga, will hold a Fair and Festival on Tuesday and Wednesday Dec. 17th and 18th, in the rooms opposite "Farr's Hotel." A good opportunity will then be offered to all wishing to purchase Christmas Gifts.

Dec. 4, 1867.—3t A. D. BUSH, Sec'y.

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!!

CLOTHING!!!

De LANO & Co.,

HAVE added to their stock a complete assortment of

Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

Which they offer at 25 per cent less than such Goods were ever sold for in

WELLSBORO BEFORE.

Good suits for............$10,00

Overcoats,.................7,50

&c., &c., &c.

DE LANO & CO,

BUSH De LANO. }
L. BACHE. }

Wellsboro, Nov. 20, 1867.–1y

LADIES' Vests and Drawers, at
De LANO & CO'S.

CARPETS at New York Prices, at
De LANO & CO'S.

A LARGE Stock of Boots and Shoes, at
De LANO & CO'S.

FRENCH CORSETS, at
De LANO & CO'S.

FANCY CLOAKINGS, at
De LANO & CO'S.

De LANO & CO., Agents for the Susquehanna Woolen Mills.

HOOP SKIRTS, at
De LANO & CO'S.

COTTON YARN, at
De LANO & CO'S.

Stoves & Tin Ware

FOR THE MILLION.

Good people all, both great and small,—if you want to keep

PEACE IN THE FAMILY

you must have enough to eat, dry wood, a good wife, well-behaved children, and to crown all, a

TIP-TOP COOKING STOVE!

This last and crowning good, I have at my Tin and Stove establishment, opposite Roy's Block, Wellsboro, and its name is the

HOME COMPANION;

on all hands admitted to be equal to any in the world.

TIN WARE MADE TO ORDER,

promptly, and warranted to give satisfaction.

REPAIRING

executed in the best manner and with dispatch.

CALL AND SEE ME.

D. P. ROBERTS.

Wellsborough, Nov. 21, 1867.

NEW MILLINERY STORE

IN LAWRENCEVILLE,

opposite th Baldwin House,

WHERE will be kept constantly on hand a large and fashionable assortment of Millinery Goods of every variety, much cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. Call and we will try to suit you all.

E, L. HEVENER & BULLARD.

Lawrenceville, Pa., Dec. 11, 1867.–3w

NEW GROCERY

At Dartt Settlement.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a new

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE

At the above named place, where he proposes to furnish Goods in his line cheap.

Market prices paid for Farm Produce, either in cash or trade. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. ALBERT TIPPLE.

Charleston, Dec. 11, 1867–tf.

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, appointed an auditor to distribute money arising from sale of real estate of North & Knowlton, will attend to the duties of the appointment at his office in Wellsboro, Pa., on Thursday the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place all persons are required to produce and substantiate their claims against the estate of North & Knowlton, before the auditor, or be debarred from coming in for any portion of the said fund.

JOHN I. MITCHELL,

Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 11, 1867–4w. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Maryette A. Rose, late of Rutland, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate, that I will be at the office C. H. Seymour, Esq., in Tioga, on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868, where all claimants are requested to present the same. EZRA I. STEVENS,

Dec. 11, 1867.–6w. Adm'r.

Estray.

Found on the Commons, in this borough, Sunday, 17th inst., a red calf. The owner can have the same by applying to High Constable Waterman and paying charges.

The Bazaar.

Books, Stationery & Fancy Articles

HUGH YOUNG

HAS just returned from New York where he carefully selected a full assortment of everything in his line of business.

BOOKS.

The latest publications of the best authors; Gift Books for young and old; The poems of all the standard authors; Novels without number; Biography and Travels; Bibles (pocket and family) in all styles of binding; Prayer Books, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Hymn Books, in all styles and at various prices.

N. B. All books sold at publishers' prices.—Law, Medical, and Music Books furnished to order.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Every variety of Spellers, Readers, Arithmetics, Algebras, Geometries, Geographies, Histories, &c., &c., sold or used in any school or academy in the county at the lowest prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Memorandums, Pass Books, Time Books, Diaries for 1868, and all sizes and styles of Binding, for either Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, or Lumbermen.—The largest stock ever brought into the county.

STATIONERY.

Inks of all kinds, Mucilage, Pens of the best makers; Quills, Hair Pencils, Lead Pencils of all colors; Ink Stands several varieties; Blotting Paper, Commercial, Ladies, and French Note, Bill Paper, Billet, Letter, Foolscap, Legal and Flat Cap ruled or plain; and every article ever sold by a stationer.

WALL PAPER.

I have now as always, the very best assortment, and the largest stock of Wall Papers in the County. Gilt, Stamped, Satin, White and Brown with Borders to match. Also Side Light, Fire Boards, Cloth and Paper Window Shades, Patent Window Fixtures. (three varieties) and Cords, Tassels, &c., and everything in this line.

Pictures and Picture Frames.

We keep the latter in all usual sizes and shapes, square, oval, and rustic, and all special sizes will be made to order at short notice. PICTURES of all varieties (except oil paintings) constantly on hand; Card, Imperial, Cabinet, Medium and 4-4 Photographs, Engravings, Lithographs, Chromos, and Prints from 10 cents to thirty dollars each.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Parlor Ornaments, such as Marble Busts of the Poets; ornamental Ink Stands, Writing Desks, Match Safes, Vases, Mugs, Dolls, and other Toys for children old and young.

Yankee Notions.

Including Pocket Books, Banker's Cases, Pocket Knives, Scissors, and a hundred other traps of that sort.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Violins, and the best Italian Strings for them; Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, Clarionets, Accordions, Concertinas, and all sorts of Musical Goods.

Finally.

If you want to select a Holiday Present for a friend, brother, sister, father, mother or lover, call at the Bazaar before going elsewhere.

Nov. 13, 1897.–tf HUGH YOUNG.

A. FOLEY

WILL SELL FOR CASH,

AMERICAN AND SWISS

Watches!

Cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Also,

Silver & Silver Plated Ware

of which he has a large assortment.

CLOCKS,

of all styles and prices.

JEWELRY

all the latest styles.

RICH BOHEMIAN VASES

AND TOILET SETTS

TERRA COTTA AND LAVA.

German Students' Lamp.

FLORENCE AND E. HOWE

SEWING MACHINES.

Nov. 13, 1767. ANDREW FOLEY.

Great Bargains

IN

Dry Goods.

Every one in need of Dry Goods, who desires to secure the

FULL WORTH OF THEIR MONEY,

and to buy Goods cheaper on an average of prices than at any time during the past 5 years, can do so by calling on the subscribers,

3 CONCERT BLOCK, CORNING.

Our stock is nearly all new and all put in at the

NEW SCALE OF LOW PRICES.

Read the following list and compare it with the prices of the past 2 or 3 years and decide for yourselves if

GOODS

are not cheap.

Common Prints,..................	8 cts
Good "	10 "
Warranted fast colored Prints.........	12½ "
Heavy Sheetings yard wide..............	12½ "
Fine Brown Sheetings..............	12½ "
Fine Bleached "	12½ "
Red Flannels twilled or plain,	25, 31¼, 37½, 44, 50
Grey Flannels twilled,..........	31¼, 37½, 44, 50

a reduction of from 12½ to 20 cents yer yd.

Fancy Shirtings, ... 31¼, 44, 56, very cheap

Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Ketucky Jeans, Cottonades, are reduced full as much.

STILL GREATER BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

36 in. wide handsome fine French Merinoes,	,75
38 " " " " "	1,00
40 " " extra qualities "	1,25

in all colors in each lot. They are full 30 per cent less than the prices of 30 days ago, and are the best bargains in the County. Empress Cloths, Alpacas and Paramettas are equally cheap—Any one in need of Winter Dress Goods will do well to call on us

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND CLOAK CLOTHS ARE VERY CHEAP.

We have made the following reductions from the prices of 30 days ago.

$6,00 Double Shawls, good colors, now	$4,50
$7,00 Double Shawls, good colors, now	5,50
$7,50 Double Shawls, extra qualities, now	6,00
$9,00 Double Shawls, extra qualities, now.....	7,00
$3.00 Beaver Cloth. 1½ yards wide, now.	2,50
$4,00 Beaver Cloth, 1½ yards wide, now........	3,50
$4,50 Beaver Cloth. 1½ yds wide, Black, now	3,50
$6,00 to $700 Beaver White Back Chinchilla, best quality in market, now..............	5,00

These goods were all considered cheap at our first prices one month ago

FURS *are reduced full 30 per cent.* Our BOOT AND SHOE STOCK *is full of bargains.*

We sell Women's Morrocco Balmorals, $1,50

We sell Women's Kip Shoes, 1,50

Also large lots of Fine Work, such as Button, Polish, Balmoral, and Congress, in Kid, Morrocco and Serge, for Ladies, Misses and Children at the Lowest Prices the Market will afford.

We buy Goods almost daily, and sell everything Cheap

J. A. PARSONS & CO.,

Dec. 4, 1867. Corning N Y

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Calvin W. Davis, Guardian of Mary Jane Haskell, Ann Eliza Haskell and Riley Leroy Haskell, minor children of Riley R. Haskell, deceased.

Greeting:

TIOGA COUNTY, SS.

On the petition of Allen Strawn and Elisha J. Davis, your sureties for the faithful performance of your duties as such guardian, you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court in and for said County, at a Court to be held in Wellsboro on Monday the 27th day of January 1868, at two o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why you shall not be discharged from the further performance of your duties as guardian of said minors

Herein fail not.

Whitness the Hon. Robert G. White President Judge of our said Orphans' Court, at Wellsboro the 2nd day of December 1867.

D. L. DEANE, Clerk.

December 4, 1867.–4w

Hotel for Sale.

THE TAVERN HOUSE in Knoxville known as the Eagle Hotel, is offered for sale at a bargain, with furniture, nearly new. House and Barns are in good repair.

Also, on the same lot, a Drug Store and Law Office. To be sold with the Hotel and appurtenances. THOMAS R MAYHEW, Prop'r.

Knoxville, Pa, Dec. 4, 1867.–tf

For Sale.

A FARM containing about 112 acres, situated on the Tioga River, in Richmond township, Tioga County, Pa., three miles North of Mansfield. For particulars, inquire of W. D. Lang, F. N. Lang, or Ross & Williams, Mansfield, Pa.

CHESTER COUNTY HOGS.—I have three ¾ blooded Chester County barrow pigs, three months old which I will sell at fair prices.

Also—I have lately purchased a Full-blooded Chester County Boar, for service. Farmers will please take notice.

ELIAS TIPPLE.

Charleston, Nov. 27, 1867—2w.

FOR RENT.—A Room suitable for a Shoe Shop, a Restaurant, a Harness Shop or any other small business.

Inquire at Roy's Drug Store.

Wellsboro Nov. 27, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY—Western District of Pa. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Peter Walker, of Delmar, Tioga county Penn'a, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

A. J. ROSS,

Mansfield, Nov. 27, 1867–3w. Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY—Western District of Pa. ss: To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis H Wood, of Sullivan, Tioga county, Penn'a, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

J. HARRISON,

Wellsboro, Nov. 27, 1867 3t Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY—Western District of Pa., ss: To whom it may concern; The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of *Joseph Palmer* of Delmar, Tioga Co. Penn'a, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

A. J. ROSS,

Mansfield, Nov. 27, 1867–3t Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY—Western District of Pa ss: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of L. D. Taylor and John R. Taylor, of Blossburg, Tioga county, Pa. within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District Wm GARRETSON.

Blossburg, Nov. 27. 1767–3t Assignee.

All persons indebted to E. A. SMEAD are requested to notice this last call to SETTLE UP.

Tioga, Nov. 21, 1867.

WANTED!

200 Farmers!

To engage in a light and honorable business for the winter months, in the vicinity where they reside, which will net them from $50 to $150 per month. For particulars apply to or address PARMELEE BROS., 722 Sansom St., Philadelphia. Pa.—nov, 20, 1867–4w.