In a recent debate in the U. S. Senate, the following extraordinary statement was made by Senator CAMERON in answer to the declaration made by Senator JOHNSON that Gen. LEE was never arrested:

Mr. CAMERON. I will tell you why he was not arrested. General Lee called on a gentleman who had my entire confidence, and intimated that he would like to have the command of the Army. He assured that gentleman, who was a man in the confidence of the Administration, of his entire loyalty, and his devotion to the interests of the Administration and of the country. I consulted with General Scott, and Gen. Scott approved of placing him at the head of the Army. The place was offered to him unofficially, with *my* approbation, and with the approbation of Gen. Scott. It was accepted by him verbally, with the promise that he would go into Virginia and settle his business and then come back to take command. He never gave us an opportunity to arrest him; he deserted under false pretenses, *I should* have arrested him in a moment if I had had a chance at him, and I have always regretted that I never did get that chance. I thought the Senator referred before to the case of Joseph E. Johnston, who was the quartermaster general, and it was of him I spoke first. In regard to Gen. Lee's case, I think he behaved worse than any of the men who acted so treacherously to the government.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following official returns of the immigration at all the ports of the United States during the quarter ending December 31, 1867: The whole number of passengers arrived was 75,213, of whom 12,712 were citizens of the United States, and 1,762 foreigners, not intending to remain in the United States, leaving of immigrants 61,739, of whom 35,302 were males, and 26,437 females. Under 15 years of age, 12,302; 15 to 40 years of age, 41,737; 40 years of age and over, 7, 699. Of the whole number of immigrants, 53,976 arrived at New York, 2,018 at Boston, 7,657 at New Orleans, 1,724 at Baltimore, 684 at Portland, 1,018 at Galveston, 412 at San Francisco, 102 at Charleston, 14 at Oregon, 67 at Philadelphia, and the rest scattering. Of the whole number of immigrants, 23,512 were from Great Britain and Ireland, 31,600 from the German States, 1,068 from France, 1,908 from other countries of Europe, 321 from China and Japan, 1,084 from the British North American provinces, and the rest scattering. There were 6,245 farmers, 10,641 laborers, 5,521 mechanics, 3,075 merchants, 2,096 miners, 367 professional callings, 677 tradesmen other than mechanics, and the rest scattering, or not stated.

Congress has been accused, alike by Democrats and Conservative Republicans, of usuping authority in its Reconstruction Policy not conferred on it by the Constitution. The Supreme Court has had this question before it, and has decided that Congress has exclusive authority in the premises, only political topics being involved. What is more; this decision conforms to the doctrine held by the Court on this class of matters from the foundation of the government. Congress has been, and is still acting strictly within the limits of its prerogatives; and its assailants wish to make new rules, in conflict *with all past precedents* to suit their party ends.

This decision is the more consequential because it has been understood for months that a majority of the Judges, in their private opinions, do not consent to what Congress has done and is doing. If they had the power they would not do as Congress is doing, but they are constrained to adjudge that the discretion is not with them, but with the Senate and House. After this, it will become the Democrats to abate somewhat, at least, of their wild talk about the usurpations of Congress.

THE NEW ORLEANS *Tribune* gives the following capital contrast of the two Moseses, of whom Andrew is *the latest* specimen:

The true Moses was the meekest of men; our Moses is the most mulish. The true Moses was a man of prayer; our Moses is a man of oaths. The true Moses was slow of speech, and had his brother for a mouth-piece; our Moses unfortunately speaks for himself. The true Moses was a great law-giver; our Moses is a notorious law-breaker. The true Moses forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of its king, our Moses has gone down to Egypt for help. The true Moses turned his back on the foe of his country; our Moses has turned his back on his friends and the friends of his country. The true Moses "endured" to the end; our Moses has betrayed and abandoned the cause to which he swore allegiance. Tho true Moses led an oppressed people out of bondage; our Moses promised to do it, but left them to their foes. The true Moses labored to save the *people from the bite of fiery* serpents; our Moses has sought to have all the people bitten by them—i. e., Copperheads. When the true Moses died, the children of Israel wept for him 30 days; when our Moses shall leave the White House for Tennessee, all the people will say amen. The man who reeled into office ought to be ruled *out*.

THE "Democrats" in the Ohio Legislature have introduced a bill to disfranchise students at academies and colleges. They consider education detrimental to the interests of the "Democracy," and are determined to prevent "book larnin" from interfering with their party majorities. If they could interdict the publication of newspapers and shut up the school houses they would soon be able to hand over Ohio to the complete control of the "Democracy."

DEMOCRATIC LOYALTY.—The Greensburg (Ind.) *Herald*, in commenting on the bill to put reconstruction in the hands of Gen. Grant, says:—

When that time does come (when it passes the Senate,) the sooner the earth is rid of him the better; there will be a job for another Booth. By the hair of St. Michael, we would rather see him in hell than King over a single inch of American soil; and it is our opinion, if His Equestrian Mightiness were to accept under the reconstruction law he would be seeking a home in the above hot region before he would ever reach the capital of his new kingdom.

By the explosion of the steamer Magnolia, near Cincinnati on the 18th, over one hundred persons almost instantly perished. It is said that of one hundred and sixty persons on board, passengers and crew, only fifty-four lives are known to have been saved. No plausible explanation of the cause of this terrible disaster had yet appeared, but we trust there may be a strict investigation made, and that any living parties who *may prove to be responsible* for such wholesale slaughter will be held to the closest accountability.

Donn Piatt, in a letter to the *N. Y. Tribune*, says of the Democratic party—"It is the organized ignorance and blind prejudice of the land, and is therefore immortal. At the great day, when the Almighty calls the people to judgment, the Democratic party will come up shouting for a "white man's Government," and avowing its solemn determination to "vote the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket,"

An old lady, 77 years of age, the mother of the wife of JOHN DONAHUE, who resides near the Catholic Church on Market street, Elmira, was found dead in her bed Wednesday night.

The claims acknowledged by S. R. VAN CAMPEN, late of Elmira, in bankruptcy, foot up between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

Gold has declined to $1,37¾.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.

Republican State Nominations.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

We are obliged to Gen. Hartranft for a copy of the Auditor General's Report on Railroads for 1867. We give a summary of some of its more valuable statistics elsewhere.

VICTORY!—Rhode Island held its election for State Officers on the 1st inst., and the result was the election of the entire Republican ticket by nearly 6300 majority! Gen Burnside was re-elected Governor. The Legislature will stand, Republicans 91, Democrats 13. Of course there was no doubt about the Republicanism of Rhode Island, but the enemy made a desperate effort to reduce our majority, and failed.—The "great reaction" has caught a cold. Shall we hear from Bungtown, and tremendous Democratic gains?

This is a gain of 2000 on last year's majority in Rhode Island. We hope Connecticut did as well on Monday.

The result of the trial of Andrew Johnson cannot be considered doubtful. *It was at one time rumored* that seven or eight Republicans would join with the democrats in the Senate in the final vote, but later developments render it certain that not more than one or two occupy doubtful positions. The trial cannot last more than two weeks longer, if so long, according to present appearances.

The smoke of the battle having cleared away we are able to state that the usurpations of the Philadelphia Convention are denounced and disavowed by nearly every Republican paper in the State. *It remains to be seen* whether any paper but the *State Guard* will *continue to insult the freemen* of the party by insisting that State Conventions can annul popular elections in the Congressional districts. If this attempt to force public opinion succeeds, it will be the first success of that kind on record in this country.

The folly and puerility of the attempt to reverse the decisions of several constituencies by resolution in a State Convention, is apparent, when it is known that it was done to compliment Gov. Curtin in the first place, and to put extra powers into the hands of a few politicians who will attend the Chicago Convention. That Mr. Curtin will receive the nomination no man, of even ordinary perspicacity, believes. Hannibal Hamlin, Schuyler Colfax, or Benjamin Wade will stand first in the list to be selected from, and will possess the very decided advantage over Mr. Curtin of not being clamorers for place. As an act of atoming justice we are in favor of Mr. Hamlin—a modest, unassuming, HONEST man. But Mr. Wade is likely to be the nominee. He is a man who never belonged to a Mutual Admiration Society in all his life. Is true, firm, upright, and HONEST. He is likewise a sober man. He is up to no tricks, is not a politician, and is of stainless repute.

The Free Railroad Bill, which Mr. Speaker Davis, on the occasion of its passage in the House, declared he was elected to carry through, has been vetoed by Gov. Geary. His objections are as follows:

1. That the Constitution declares that no bill embracing more subjects than are clearly expressed in its title shall be passed, yet the bill increases the privileges of corporations already in existence, without mention in the title.

2. That the bill authorizes the railroad companies to increase their capital *stock without limit, thus conferring* powers which are inimical to a Republican government.

The Governor is entitled to the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania *for* this prompt arrest of a great outrage upon popular right. We have not believed, for a moment, that a legislature organized under the control of the Pennsylvania Central Monopoly, would give the people a fair Free Railroad law.—"Wait and see"—said some of our friends. Well, we have waited; and we see that the bill proposed to give the control of railroads into the hands of the Black Beast of the Commonwealth. It was never intended to benefit the people, but existing corporations only. The Pennsylvania Central, by increasing its capital could control the State as effectively as it does it now, and without the cost of buying up the corrupt men who somehow will get into legislative bodies. The insincerity of the authors of the vetoed bill is seen in the suppression of the substantial object of the bill in its title. Had the title declared it to be a bill to increase the privileges of existing railroad companies, a majority would not have dared to vote for it.

The people ought to be proud of Gov. Geary, without distinction of party. A thoroughly honest man in the State Department refreshes us like a shower after a hot and dusty day. Thank you Gov. Geary.

The Chambersburg *Repository*, one of whose editors was prominent in the late usurpation of the State Convention, says that a factious *minority* insists that "Pennsylvania shall simply give doubtful compliments to her public men for national offices." On the contrary, what the *Repository* calls "a factious minority," insists that the district elections of delegates shall not be annulled in State Convention for the purpose of complimenting any man at Chicago. The editors of that paper know that Gov. Curtin cannot be nominated at Chicago. As one of that "factious minority," we protest against the proposed trade of "*a united delegation*" for places of honor and profit under Grant's Administration. We repeat, that Curtin stands no more chance of a nomination at Chicago than do we; and Benjamin F. Wade is likely to be the man on the first ballot.

TRIAL OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

The trial of this most illustrious (by position) criminal of the age was resumed at 12:30 on Monday 23d ultimo. At that hour the President of the Senate vacated the Chair which was taken by Chief Justice Chase. A quarter of an hour later the counsel for the President entered the Chamber, followed by the Managers on the part of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms then made proclamation commanding silence. A few minutes later the Doorkeeper announced the arrival of the Members of the House.

Hon. B. F. Butler, on the part of the House Managers, commenced his opening at a few minutes before one o'clock, and continued without interruption until about three o'clock, when, on a motion of Senator Wilson, the Senate took a recess for ten minutes. At the end of that time the Senate reassembled, and Mr. Butler proceeded with his opening speech, closing at a little before four o'clock. The speech, which was very able, was listened to throughout with profound attention. Mr. Bingham, of the Managers then announced that the House was ready to proceed with the testimony to make good the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against the President of the United States, and that Mr. Wilson would present the testimony.

Mr. Wilson then offered the oath of office of the President, with the certificate of Chief Justice Chase attatched thereto. He then offered in their proper order, the nomination of Secretary Stanton to the post of Secretary of War by Abraham Lincoln; the confirmation thereof by the Senate; and the Message of Andrew Johnson to the Senate in December 1867, assiging his reasons for suspending the Secretary of War.

The Senate then adjourned its session as a Court of Impeachment until Tuesday at 12½ o'clock.

We cannot, of course, present the argument of Mr. Butler. It occupied about three hours in its delivery, and printed would cover three full pages of *The Agitator* set in solid minion type. We will present some points of the speech: That the crime of the President is malversation in office, and clearly an impeachable offense. That the trial is rather an inquest of office than a judicial investigation, and that the Senate sits as a Senate and not as a Court of law. And that the President is estopped from pleading the unconstitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office law, by his constant recognition of its binding force up to the day on which he flagrantly violated its provisions, for which violation he stands impeached.

The proceedings of Tuesday were highly interesting. Mr. James E. Creecy, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department was called, and testified that after the passage of the Tenure-of-Office law, the forms of the commissions issued to appointees were altered so as to correspond with the provisions of the law, and that the President signed these commissions, thus acting on the law as valid. Upon his cross-examination Mr. Creecy testified that the forms were altered a few days after the passage of the Tenure-of-Office. Hon. Burt Van Horn, M. C., was called and testified as to the demand made upon Secretary Stanton to deliver up the War Office papers and custody by Gen. Thomas. The substance of this testimony has been published. He was corroborated by Messers. Moorhead, Burleigh, and others. On the examination of Mr. Burleigh he was asked to relate the substance of a conversation between Adjt. Gen. Thomas and himself on the evening of the day when the attempt to eject Secretary Stanton was made. To this the counsel for the President objected and the Chief-Justice sustained the objection. Upon this a question as to the competency of the Chief-Justice to decide upon the admissibility of evidence arose, and was ably and temperately debated by Messrs. Butler, Bingham, and Boutwell, of the House Managers, and Mr. Evarts, for the President. A motion to retire for consultation was tied by a vote 25 to 25, when the Chief-Justice voted "yea," and declared the motion decided affirmatively. The Senate retired at three o'clock, and after a session of three hours, returned to the Senate Chamber, and through the Chief Justice reported a rule leaving it optional with the presiding officer to rule all questions of evidence, or to submit them first to the Senate for its decision. The House Managers then asked leave to retire, and the Senate, sitting as a Court, adjourned to Wednesday at 12½ o'clock.

The Senate reassembled as a Court on Wednesday. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution adverse to the suffrage of the Chief Justice, but it was lost by a vote of 21 to 27. The question of admitting the testimony of Mr. Burleigh was then considered. His testimony related to a conversation had with Gen. Thomas the night of 21st February. The defense objected to the testimony as irrelevant, and a debate lasting three hours preceded a final vote, on which the testimony was admitted by 39 yeas to 11 nays. Mr. Burleigh testified that Gen. Thomas told him that he intended to use force to get possession of the War Office, if necessary, that he was required to take possession by the President, and would break down the doors if Mr. Stanton bolted them against him. Mr. Samuel Wilkeson testified that he had a conversation with Gen. Thomas the day following his attempt to take possession of the War Department, and was told by Thomas that he (Thomas) was only carrying out the President's orders. That he was acting in obedience to the orders of his superior. Mr. Wilkeson further testified that Thomas told him on the night of the 21st of February that if Mr. Stanton did not give up the possession of the Office he would apply to Gen. Grant for an armed force to assist in dispossessing Stanton. A Mr. Karsner, from Delaware, testified that Thomas told him on the night of the 24th of February that he should do his duty and kick Mr. Stanton out. No other witnesses were examined on Wednesday.

The object of this testimony is to show that there was a conspiracy entered into between Johnson and Thomas; that Thomas considered the President's order as requiring a resort to force, if necesary, to dispossess Mr. Stanton; and that Thomas's acts as an agent were binding upon Mr. Johnson as principal.

On Thursday the trial proceeded at the usual hour, several witnesses were called, and testified to the interview of Thomas and Stanton at the War Office on the 22d of February, in which the former made a demand for the surrender of the custody of the Office. Gen. Emory, in Command of the Department of Washington, testified that he had a conversation with the President soon after taking command, in which he suggested an increase of force in the Department. In that conversation mention was made of the organization of a force in Maryland, and Gen. Emory told the President that he saw no use for such a force, and did not like it. He objected to it because the men were uniformed in Confederate gray, and officered by officer who had served in the Confederate army. He received a summons to attend upon the President on the 22d of February. He obeyed.—The President asked for an informal report as to the number of troops in the District. It was during this interview that the President denounced the law requiring all orders intended for the government of the army to emanate from the General of the army, as unconstitutional and invalid. Gen. Emory replied that the Commanders had not regarded the law as unconstitutional, and that the army was a unit upon that point; also that several eminent lawyers had been consulted who declared that the Commanders were bound to obey the law whether constitutional or not. Two of these eminent lawyers were Robert J. Walker and Reverdy Johnson. [The section of the law referred to provides that the headquarters of the General of the army of the United States shall be in Washington; and all orders *relating to* Military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the army. It further provides that the General of the army, shall not be relieved, suspended, or removed from his command except at his own request, *with the previous approval of the Senate*; any officer violating this law or any of its provisions, to be punished by not less than two and not more than twenty years imprisonment, upon conviction.]

Mr. Stanbery, for the President, cross-examined Gen. Emory, but only elicited the fact that the army regarded the order issued under the law given in substance above, as binding until revoked, and that the officers, being executive agents, could not question the validity of any law, their duty being to obey. The President's letter to Gen. Grant was then offered and read in evidence. It was offered to prove further that the President intended to prevent the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton in defiance of the Senate. The President's counsel demanded the reading of the entire correspondence between Gen. Grant, the President, and members of the Cabinet. The House Managers objected and the Chief Justice sustained the objection, and on submitting the question to the Senate, it was sustained by a vote of 20 to 29. The order removing Mr. Stanton was then read, and a paper endorsed by Gen. Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*—showing, that *the latter had attempted to act as* Secretary of War. Lieut. Col. Wallace was then called. He testified that he was summoned to the Executive Mansion on the 22d of February, and that when there he was questioned by the President about the disposition of the troops in the District. This was in evidence of an intention of the President to use the army to attain his ends. Wm. E. Chandler, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was called to explain the routine of getting money from the Treasury for the use of the War Department. It is alleged in the 8th article of Impeachment that the President has attempted to get possession of and to use the moneys of the War Department unlawfully. He had appointed his private Secretary Assistant Secretary, *when there was no vacancy.* This was in violation of the Tenure-of-Office law. The theory of the House Managers is, that the appointment was made preliminary to making requisition upon the Treasury for the use of the War Department, through Adjt. Gen. Thomas. The counsel for the President objected to the evidence, and the matter was discussed at length by both parties. Gen. Butler proposed to show that Cooper, private Secretary to the President, was illegally appointed assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and had been controlling the public moneys since. The question of admitting the evidence was submitted to the Senate, and was decided adversely to its admission. The telegraph operator in charge at the War Department was called and produced copies of despatches passing between Hon. Lewis Parsons, of Alabama, and the President. This correspondence took place in Jan. 1867, and relates to the action of the Alabama Legislature upon the Constitutional amendment. The President telegraphed Mr. Parsons in such terms as to discourage the Alabamians from hoping for aid from the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, and intimating that the South should stand firm in its then attitude. The defense objected to the introduction of these despatches as irrelevant. The question of admitting the despatches was submitted to the Senate, which by a vote of 27 to 17 admitted them in evidence. The Senate then adjourned to Friday noon.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Strang read in place a bill to provide for the election of a High Constable in the Borough of Mansfield.

The bill for the relief of the Tioga County Bank has passed both Houses and goes to the Governor. It was amended in the House.

The bill to authorize the Auditor General to open and restate the accounts of Tioga, Potter, Bradford, and Sullivan counties had passed the House.

A GRAND CHARITY.—Near the city of Philadelphia there is a hospital of recent establishment, having been in operation scarcely one year. It is under the charge of Dr, Joseph Parrish, and is for the cure of inebriates and opium-eaters. Twenty-six patients have been entered at this hospital all of whom have been successfully treated, and cured, or nearly cured, by the Doctor's method of treatment. He separates his patients from their old associations and treats them as if entitled to sympathy and consideration. The next step is to give them confidence in the means of cure. The result is always good, and generally, complete restoration.

NEW ARRIVAL!

MRS. E. E. KIMBALL,

HAVING removed her shop to the rooms over J. R. Bowen's Store, is now receiving

MILLINERY GOODS

fresh from New York for the Spring trade, which she will sell cheap. Call and examine styles and prices.

Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

April 8, 1868.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. H. TRUMAN, having purchased the shop lately owned by Mrs. Goldsmith, opposite Roy's Block, Main Street, Wellsboro, announces to the public that she is now receiving latest Spring styles of

LADIES' HATS, RIBBONS, LACES, MISSES HATS, &C., &C,

which she will dispose of at reasonable prices.—She will also carry on

DRESSMAKING

in all its branches. The ladies of Wellsboro and vicinity are invited to call and examine her stock.

Wellsboro, April, 8, 1868-tf

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNIted States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM B. BAKER, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 22d day of April, 1868, at four o,clock, P. M., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register, at his office in Tioga, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be had before said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. M'CANDLESS, Clerk
of U. S. District Court for said District.

apa 8-2t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNIted States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

WM. B. MIDAUGH, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 22d day of April, 1868, at four o'clock, P. M., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register, at his office in Tioga, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be had before said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. M'CANDLESS, Clerk
of U. S. District Court for said District.

April 8, 1868-2t.

Cabinet Shop!

S. ROWLAND would announce to the citizens of Clymer and surrounding country that he has opened a Cabinet Shop at Sabinsville, where he will keep a good assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

as will be found in any country shop. He will also keep a Hearse and ready-made Coffins on hand.

S. ROWLAND.

Clymer, April 8, 1868-3w.

In Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of U. S. Western Dist of Penna, in the matter of SILAS ALLIS, Bankrupt. To whom it may Concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Silas Allis, of Richmond, Tioga county, Pa., within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN W. GUERNSEY,
Tioga, April, 8. 1868-3t. Assignee.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William French, jr., late of Middlebury, dec'd, all persons owing or having claims against said estate, are required to call and settle with

ANNETTE FRENCH.
Middlebury, April 8, 1868.-6w* Adm'x.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the last will and testament of Jacob Kissinger, late of Liberty, deceased, all persons owing said estate, and all having demands against the same, are required to settle with

JOSEPH MORRIS,
JOHN SHEFFER. } Ex'rs.

Liberty, April 8, 1868-6w*

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the trustees of the M. E. Church of Wellsboro, for the building of their new Brick Church edifice—size imcluding lecture room, about 120 x 50 until April 20th inst., or for the doing of the mason and joiner work separately. The plans and specifications may be seen by calling on the

TRUSTEES, at Wellsboro.

April 8, 1868-3w

QUARTERLY REPORT,

OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Wellsboro, Pa., showing its condition on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868:

RESOURCES.

U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation,	$100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	50,300 00
Notes & Bills discounted	111,547 87
Due from National Banks	15,616 55
United States Taxes	1,088 58
Revenue Stamps	735 00
Expense	335 50
Cash on hand, Notes of this Bank	936 00
Cash on hand, Cash Items	1,464 86
Cash on hand, Legal Tenders	18,634 00
	$300,658 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Circulating Notes,	90,000 00
Surplus Fund	31,010 92
Due Depositors,	73,906 28
Discount, Interest and Exchange,	4,550 31
Due Banks & Bankers	1,190 85
	$300,658 36

J. L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of Apr. 1868. R. C. SIMPSON, Notary Public.

TIOGA BOROUGH STATEMENT.

FREDERICK E. SMITH, Treasurer of said Borough—

DR.

To cash received on loan	$150 00	
To cash from all other sources to Feb. 1861	13 75	
		163 75
1861, Feb.—To bal brought down	8 56	
do Rec'd from taxes, &c	449 04	
To balance carried down,	1 10	458 70
1862, Feb.—Am't rec'd from taxes &c.	386 47	386 47
1863, Feb.—To bal brought down,	110 14	
To amt. rec'd from taxes to Feb. '66,	1113 70	
		1223 84
1866, Feb.—To bal brought down	120 42	
To amt. rec'd from taxes, &c	844 22	
To bal carried down	3 20	
		967 84
1867-68,—To amt. rec'd from taxes &c.	799 60	
		799 60
1868. Feb.—To bal. brought down	42 32	

CR.

By payments on proper vouchers	155 19	
Bal. carried down	8 56	
		163 75
By payments on proper vouchers	458 70	
		458 70
1862, Feb.—By bal. brought down	1 10	
By payments on proper vouchers	275 23	
Bal. carried down	110 14	
		386 47
1863-66.—By pay'ts on proper vou'rs,	1103 42	
By bal. carried down	120 42	
		1223 84
1866-67.—By pay'ts on proper vou'rs,	967 84	
		967 84
1867.—By bal. brought down	3 20	
By payments on proper vouchers	754 08	
Balance carried down	42 32	
		799 60

F. E. SMITH, in acct. with Tioga Borough Bounty Tax:

DR.

To cash received to Feb. 1866	2281 53	
		2281 53
To bal. brought down	194 93	
To amt. rec'd to Feb. 1868	520 04	
		714 97
To bal. brought down	101 92	

CR.

By payments on proper vouchers	2086 60	
Balance carried down	194 93	
		2281 53
By payments on proper vouchers	613 05	
Balance carried down	101 92	
		714 97

The undersigned, Auditor of Tioga Borough, hereby certifies that he has carefully examined the accounts of F. E. Smith, Treasurer, and compared them with the vouchers in his hands, and find his accounts to stand as above stated, the balances being made as of the close of the year, to wit. January 25, 1868.

DAVID CAMERON.
Tioga, April 8, 1868-3t Auditor Tioga Boro.

New Spring Goods

IN CORNING.

WE have received a very LARGE STOCK of

SPRING GOODS

on the most favorable terms, and will be sold at very small advance from cost. We think we hazard nothing in saying that we keep the

BEST ASSORTMENT

and the BEST QUALITY of Goods that are kept in the place. Have a store light enough to see what you are buying, and pledge ourselves to

SELL AS LOW,

quality considered, as at any other establishment. We continue to make our

CLOTH TRADE

one of our Specialties, and when desired

MAKE THEM TO ORDER

on short notice and in the best manner. We have added to our stock a good assortment of

CARPETS,

consisting of

BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, COTTON WARP, HEMP, AND STAIR CARPETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH

and MATTING, and can sell them

HOW VERY LOW.

We are the agents for the

GREAT U. S. TEA COMPANY,

and sell TEA at New York prices by the single pound. All visiting Corning, are invited to call and examine stock and prices.

SMITH & WAITE.

Corning, April 8, 1868.

$50 REWARD!

FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person in Tioga County, who will produce a a better Plow than the

KIRBY STEEL PLOW

Or a better Grain Drill than the

RICKFORD & HUFFMAN CONTINUOUS

GRAIN DISTRIBUTOR!

All of the improved

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

At the Agricultural Depot in Tioga.

I will say to the Farmers of Tioga County, that I am the sole agent for this county, for all of the most improved

FARMING TOOLS,

And they will find it to their interest to examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

A large assortment of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE WOODEN. WILLOW, AND JAPPANNED WARE,

Constantly on hand.

J. SCHIEFFELIN, Jr.

Tioga, April 8, '68.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE PITKIN & CO.

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY BOUGHT AT GONERNMENT SALES.

Consisting chiefly of

10,000 Sets New and Second Hand Harness, Bridles and Collars, 3,000 Saddles,

All styles,

2,000 WAGON COVERS, all sizes, new & worn.

5000 WOOL AND RUBBER BLANKETS, & HORSE COVERS, MILITARY CLOTHING, GREAT COATS, FROCK COATS, BLOUSES, PANTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

Also a large lot of Reins, Lead Lines, Buggy Ambulance and Cart Harness. Double Trees Lead Bars, Portable Forges, &c., &c. Wheel Team Harness, little worn, all oak tanned leather, serviceable, cleaned and oiled, $5 per horse, including Bridle Lead, do $4' Ambulance or Stage Harness with superior leather Traces, perfectly suited for farm or general team work. double sets complete $25 to 30, *Bridles $1 to $3*, extra hair lined Artillery case, do $2,50 and $3, Double Rein $1,75 to 2,25, Halters $5 to $12 per dozen, New Officers, McClellan Saddles, $16 do, with plated Bit Bridle $19, Brass Mounted Saddles, good as new $9, with Bridle $11, Boys Saddles $6, Wagon Covers, superior, 10 and 12 oz., Cotton Duck $6 to $12, 1000 Hospital Tents, new and good *as new, 12 oz, Duck, 14 feet square $25 to* $50, with poles and pins complete, Wall Tents $15 to $20. Wedge do $5 to $8, Shelter Tents for Hay Caps $30 to $50 per 100.

Grain Bags, 12 oz. Duck, 2 to 3 Bushel $8 to $10 per dozen, also full assortment of Seamless Bags.

Small order by Express, C. O. D.

LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

PITKIN & CO,
(Formerly on Front St., now)
71 NORTH SECOND ST., JUST BELOW ARCH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Also, 5 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

Descriptive price list sent on application.

April 8, 1868-3m.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed an auditor to distribute the balance of money in the hands of Robert Casbeer, administrator of the estate of Erastus Butts, late of Farmington, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Wellsboro, Pa., *on Friday the first day of May*, 1868, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be forever debarred from *coming in for* a share of said fund.

JNO. I. MITCHELL,
Wellsboro, April 8, 1868-4w* Auditor.

FOR SALE.

Fine lot of genuine Chester white Pigs. Also, early Goodrich, Harrison and Cusco Potatoes. Also one pair of Mules, or will exchange the same for Cows or other Cattle.

I am Agent for W. D. Hamlin's celebrated Utica Wagons—will soon have 6 new ones direct from the manufacturer which will be sold reasonable. L. C. BENNETT.

Middlebury Center, April 1, 1868–3t

FOR SALE CHEAP.

1 elegant new open Buggy. 1 second hand open buggy. 1 second hand top buggy.—1 sulkey. 1 two horse lumber wagon.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

---

100 BARRELS Lime for sale at
WRIGHT & BAILEY'S.

---

200 Bushels Timothy Seed. 100 bushels Clover seed, choice kinds.
WRIGHT & BAILEY.

---

10 Tons Buckwheat Flour.
WRIGHT & BAILEY.

April 1, 1868–3t

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted upon the estate of Sarah A. Nims, late of Farmington, dec'd all persons owing said estate or having claims against the same, will settle with JOHN I. MITCHELL,

Wellsboro, April 1, 1868-6w* Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Stephen B. Barnes, late of Gaines, dec'd, all persons owing said estate, or having claims upon the same, will settle with

JOSHUA T JACKSON. Adm'r

Wellsboro, April 1, 1868–6w*

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

Oct. 12.

MERCHANTILE APPRAISEMENT of Tioga County for the A D 1868

	Class.	Tax		Class.	Tax
BLOSS.					
M A Derow	13	$10	H W Holden	14	7
J S Mitchell	14	7	S H Thompson	14	7
J C Evens	12	12½	J A Martin	14	7
J P Monell	14	7	Bloss Mining & R R Co	7	40
James Trahey	14	7	D McVoy	14	7
L B Smith	14	7	P Castle	14	7
J L Belden	13	10	M Kelley	14	7
Jacob Miller	12	12½	E Plummer	14	7
M L Bacon	14	7	James Morgan	14	7
M Tuch	14	7	John Willson	14	7
T W Thomas	14	7	James Kelley	13	10
S E Caldwell	14	7	Morris Run Mining R R Co	7	40
A J Shields	14	7	J Vanorder, rect'fier		25
T J Hall	14	7	Bailey & Co	14	7
C J Caple, billiards		40			
P Barnett	14	7			
BROOKFIELD.					
W & Stanbr'gh	14	7	Wm Simmons	14	7
A J Simmons	14	7	B A Seeley	14	7
CLYMER.					
W O Bristol	14	7	Goodell & Tk'r	14	7
Stebbins & Bro	14	7			
CHATHAM.					
A J Smith	14	7	John Short	14	7
S W Love & Co	14	7	W C Stubbs	14	7
COVINGTON BORO.					
S S Packard	14	7	S L Barber	14	7
J C Bennett	14	7	P L Clark	14	7
G S Knox	14	7	E Dyer	13	10
CHARLESTON.					
L E Rockwell	14	7	Geo P Card	14	7
H Morgan	14	7	Albert Tipple	14	7
D F Stone	14	7			
DEERFIELD.					
M V Purple	14	7	J Pane	14	7
C R Howland	14	7	A Lee	14	7
DELMAR.					
M Cole & Co	13	10	Wm Cole	14	7
Job Wilcox	13	10			
ELKLAND BORO.					
A J Tillman	14	7	J M Reed	14	7
Parkhurst & Co	12	12½	E H Buckbee	14	7
FALL BROOK BORO.					
Fall B Coal Co	7	40			
FARMINGTON.					
Hiram Merrit	14	7	A J Doane	14	7
GAINES.					
S X Billings	14	7	D K Marsh	14	7
JACKSON.					
C Lefler	14	7	J J Wilcox	14	7
D B Lane	14	7	Palmer Bryan	14	7
A Douglass	14	7	Oliver Hamilton	14	7
M K Retan	14	7			
KNOXVILLE BORO.					
J Goodspead	14	7	L B Reynolds	14	7
J Dearman	14	7	Wood & Christie	14	7
W Knox	14	7	L Case	14	7
M Marlatt	14	7	A Dearman	14	7
Giles Roberts	14	7	W Knox, billiards		30
LAWRENCEVILLE BORO.					
Adams & Brown	14	7	Joseph Phippen	14	7
R Thornton	14	7	W J Horton	14	7
C S Mather & Co	11	15	C Parkhurst	14	7
C P Leonard	14	7			
LIBERTY.					
L A Comstock	14	7	Werline & H	13	12½
S B Card	14	7	M Newman	14	7
B Seelemann	14	7	G R Sheffer	14	7
Sebring & Miller	12	12½	Cox & Wiseman	12	12½
H Woolhaf	14	7	N Elder	14	7
Narber & Moor	12	12½	Irwin Bro & V	14	7
MORRIS.					
Job Doane	14	7	Blackwell & Co	14	7
Geo Beste	14	7			
MAINSBURG BORO.					
B Parkhurst	14	7	Cudworth & C	14	7
Doud & Boyce	14	7	G D Maine	14	7
MANSFIELD BORO.					
Murdaugh & P	12	12½	J D Webster	14	7
E W Phelps	14	7	D C Holden	13	10
E W Phelps, billiards		30	R N Holden	14	7
W Adams	14	7	C W Brown	14	7
Mart King	13	10	J W Willhelm	13	10
C V Elliott	14	7	G B Kiff & Bro	14	7
MIDDLEBURY.					
Dr White	14	7	Silas Staples	14	7
V B Holiday	8	5	R Keeney	14	7
Benj Doane	14	7	Visher & Rand'l	14	7
J A Westbrook	8	5	J T Purvis	14	7
M C Potter	14	7	Chas Steffer	14	7
NELSON.					
H A Howell	14	7	Lugg & Whited	14	7
A Losey	14	7	Parkes & Bro	14	7
OCEOLA.					
Martin & K'ney	14	7	P Crandall & Co	14	7
R Hammond	14	7	S Crandall & Co	14	7
H Seeley	14	7	H C Bosworth	14	7
N Strait	14	7			
RUTLAND.					
Watkins & Co	13	10	G M Vedder	14	7
E R Backer	13	10			
SULLIVAN.					
J L Pitts	14	7			
SHIPPEN.					
G D Lieb	13	10			
TIOGA BOROUGH.					
Wickham & F	11	15	J Van Ostin	14	7
W T Urell	14	7	H H Borden & Co	14	7
B B Borden	14	7	L Daggett	14	7
P S Tuttle	13	10	E M Smith	14	7
Fish & Cady	13	10	J VanOstin, billiards		30
P Tuller	14	7	C H Bartlett	14	7
J Fish	13	10	A Crafford	14	7
H E Fish & Son	14	7	J Schieffelin	14	7
T L Baldwin	11	15	Johnson & L	14	7
TIOGA.					
J H Mitchell	14	7	James Kelley	14	7
UNION.					
J Irwin	14	7			
WESTFIELD.					
Edgcomb & H	14	7			
WESTFIELD BORO.					
J Burtis & Co	14	7	J Swatzenbauch	10	5
A & N P Close	14	7	W O Wakely	14	7
J B & S O Mur'k	14	7	J O Thompson	14	7
S Willcox	14	7	Sanders & Colg.	14	7
R Krusen	12	12½	D McNaughton	14	7
N Gardner	14	7	Samuel Pierce	14	7
S F Scofield	14	7			
WELLSBOROUGH.					
Geo Hastings	14	7	Bullard & Gol'h	14	7
Webb & Hast'gs	14	7	" Billiard		40
C VanVal'k'bg	13	10	L A Gardiner	14	7
N Asher	14	7	Bodine & Co	14	7
C Willcox	13	10	W T Mathers	13	10
Thos Harding	12	12½	Toles & Barker	13	10
E R Kimball	13	10	C L Wilcox	13	10
Sears & Derby	14	7	P R Williams	13	10
Wm Roberts	14	7	Wilson & VanV	13	10
Hugh Young	14	7	J R Bowen & Co	12	12½
Wright & Baily	11	15	C B Kelley	13	10
D P Roberts	14	7	Converse & O	14	7
Delano & Co	13	10	" "	12	12½
J A Roy	14	7	A Foley	14	7
C Sheffer (Br)	10	5	Warriner & Co	14	7
M B Prince	14	7			

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office in Wellsboro, on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard, and such abatements made as are deemed proper and just, and all persons failing to appear at said time and place will be barred from making any defence before me.

B. W. SKINNER,
Mercantile Appraiser.

Wellsboro, April 1, '68—4w. Westfield, Pa.

Insurance Agency.

WYOMING INSURANCE CO.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

R C SMITH, Sec'y. W. S. ROSS, Pres.
W T READ, Gen'l Agt. L D SHOEMAKER, V

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $150,000.

THIS is the company for which Theod Hatfield was lately agent, and policy holders who wish to renew their Insurance are requested to apply to the subscriber.

Girard Fire Insurance Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. B. ALVORD, Secretary. THOMAS CRAVEN, Presid. A S GILLETT, V

Capital $200,000,

All paid up in Cash.

Surplus Over $160,000.

Continental Ins. Company,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital,	- - - - -	$500,000
Gross Surplus,	Jan. 1, 1868,	1,314,590
Cash Assets,	do	1,814,590

☞ Policies written at this office.

GEORGE T HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretar

The subscriber takes this method of inform the public that he has the agency of the ab Companies, and will be found at his office Roy's Drug Store, adjoining Agitator Office

JNO I. MITCHEL

Wellsboro, Pa., Feb. 26, 1868–tf.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice That on the 21st day of Feb. A. D. 186 warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against estate of Wm. & Jno. A. Rose, of Rutland, in county of Tioga, and State of Penn'a, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own Petitio that the payment of any debts and delivery any property belonging to such Bankrupts to them or for their use and the transfer of any proper by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting the creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden the office of F. E. Smith, in Tioga, county of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, before F. Smith, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal West'n Dist. Pa
Per DAVID CAMERON, Deputy.

Scales! Scales! Scales!

THE Buffalo Platform Scales, all ordinary sizes, for heavy, and counter use, may be found at the Hardware Store of Wm. Robert Wellsboro. These Scales are the Fairbanks pa ent and have no superior anywhere. They are made in the best style and have taken the premium at all the great exhibitions.

I have the sole agency for these Scales in t region. WILLIAM ROBERTS

Wellsboro, Feb. 12, 1868.

Wellsboro Meat Market!

BEEF! PORK! MUTTON!

THE subscriber opened a Meat Market in the building lately occupied by Dr. Webb, Crafton-street, Monday morning, Feb. 17. wh he will keep a full assortment of

FRESH MEATS

Hams and Shoulders. If the people will give encouragement I will keep up a good Market.

Feb 19, 1868–3m. A. J. TIPPLE

Boots & Shoes.

Great Excitement! Johnson impeached, and brec's Booots and Shoes triumphant! The subscri would say to the people of Westfield and vicinity he is manufacturing a Patent Boot which he believe possess the following advantage over all others: there is no crimping; 2d, no wrinkling, save as they to the feet; 3d, no ripping. In short, they are the thing for everybody. Samples on hand and or solicited. Sole right of Westfield township and B secured. He has also just received a splendid balmoral patterns, latest styles. Come one, come We are bound to sell cheap for cash or ready pay. one door south of Sanders & Colegrove.

Westfield Boro', Feb. 13 1868. J. B. EMBERY

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A farm of three hundred acres, with two hundred and twenty-five acres improved. uated two miles north of Tioga Village, on Tioga River and Railroad. Well wattered der a good state of cultivation, and good buildings. Also four houses and lots for sale in Tioga village. T. L. BALDWIN.

Tioga, Feb. 12, 1868–tf.

Examination of Teachers.

EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS for summer schools only, will be held as follows

Chatham, Close s. h. Monday, April 6, 1
Knoxville, s. h. Tuesday, " 7, 10
Elkland boro' s. h Wednesday, " 8, 10
Farmington, Blanchard's Thursday 9, 10
Middlebury, Holiday's, Friday, 10, 10
Tioga, boro' s. h. Monday, April 13, 1
Rutland, Roseville, Thursday, " 16, 10
Mansfield, s. h. Friday, April, 17, 10
Liberty, Bl. House, Monday, Apr. 20, 1
Covington boro' Tuesday, April 21, 10
Charleston, Burns s. h. Wednsd'y 22, "
Delmar, Stony Fork, Thursday, 23, "
Wellsboro, s. h. Friday, April 24, "
Fridays, May 8, 15, & 22, "

Friends of education, especially School Directors, and our old teachers who already have valid certificates are invited to attend these examinations. When they are closed the Superintendent will immediately commence School visitations in those parts of the county not yet visited, and will not be found at home for private examinations. Candidates for examination please provide a sheet of foolscap paper, pen, ink, and envelope.

INSTITUTE FOR THE COUNTY—For the instruction of Teachers in the art of teaching will commence Monday, April 27th, at some point (hereafter to be published) where the citizens will furnish hospitality to teachers and the Superintendent will be happy to receive nominations for the place for holding said Convention of teachers. The times for Examinations and Institute have been fixed with reference to the general habit of Directors in the county to open their summer schools on the Monday in May. J. F. CALKINS

Wellsboro, April 1, 1868–3w Co. Sup't

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. B. EASTMAN,
is permanently located in Wellsboro, Pa.,
OFFICE, 13 MAIN STREET

Where he will promptly attend to all work pertaining to his profession. Having procured the improvements of the day, he will furnish whatever is desired at the lowest possible price and will guarantee satisfaction in every case. Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is superior to anything in use, administered when desired—always giving a painless operation.

In testimony of which he refers to the following named ladies and gentleman:

Jas Bullard, L A Gardiner, Eva Hastings, Maggie Harden, Geo W Bowen, E W Kelley, Eugene Robinson, James Bunnell, Mary L Johnson, Mrs M W Staples, Sarah Francis, H C Roland, Fannie M Wilkinson, M Sears, Mrs M Andrews, Annie E Christian, Martha Moore, Will Greg Mary Dickinson, Mary Landsey, Mrs Press Williams, Jennie Finch, Geo Green, Willie S field.

Wellsboro, April 1, 1868.

In Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benajah Wilcox of 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.

JNO I MITCHELL

Wellsboro, April 1, 1868.–3t Assignee.

Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between M. Bullard & Goldsmith is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books and accounts will be in the hands of C. H. Goldsmith.

M. BULLARD.
C. H. GOLDSMITH.

The Grocery business will be conducted at the old stand by C. H. Goldsmith.

Wellsboro March 26, 1868–3w