POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Anagram.—Hol a Riot! O yes, Rum! "Horatio Seymour."

The rulers of the Democratic party—"that pestilent Blair family."

The sore-heads' candidate—Frank P. Blair. The boudholders' candidate—Horatio Seymour.

Wm. G. Cockrill, a leading Democrat of Madison County, Tenn., has come out for Grant and Colfax.

Seymour's Conventional remark, "I cannot accept," is evidently a misprint for "I cannot, except—"

A St. Louis correspondent predicts that Grant will poll a much larger vote in Missouri than did Lincoln.

"The Blairs have been putting their heads together." This is one of those cases where two are not better than one.

The Democratic party congratulates itself that it can now make an offensive war. The nation will prepare to hold its nose.

"I like Grant," said a German the other day, "because he don't blow.—He minds his own business, and makes no fuss about it."

Every man in the South whose words betray the fact that he is yet a Rebel at heart is for Seymour and Blair. Remember this, comrades!

The Cleveland Leader says: "If you want to make an Ohio Democrat mad, say Blair to him. It is worse than a red rag to a turkey rooster."

Prominent Democrats in St. Louis threaten to bolt the ticket as they can't stand Blair. Where the Blairs are best known they are least liked.

At a raising in Porter township, Huntingdon County, Penn., lately a vote was taken on the Presidential question. The vote stood: Grant and Colfax, 78; opposed, 8.

The Chicago Post says: "Frank Blair complains because the Republicans have put him under foot. Instead of putting him under foot, they ought to put a foot under him."

A vote was taken on the steamer J. B. Schuyler, on the trip to Bridgeport on Saturday, with the following result; For Grant and Colfax, 78; for Seymour and Blair, 37: Majority for Grant and Colfax, 41.

It is said that when Seymour made speeches in Pennsylvania in 1860, he was twice challenged by the eloquent Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia, to a public discussion, but discretion proved the better part of his valor, and he evaded the invitation.

The Irish Republic says with eminent good sense: "Irishmen in American politics must work from the American standpoint, and remember that it is their citizenship that entitles them to vote and shout, and not the fact of their being born in Ireland."

A little girl in Westfield, Mass., writing to one of her old teachers in this city, says: "The Republicans have a beautiful Grant and Colfax flag strung across the street, but the Democrats have an old patched up thing just like Seymour and Blair and the party they represent."

Supporters of Grant—Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Farragut, and eight out of ten other loyal officers and men who fought under the Stars and Stripes during the Rebellion. Supporters of Seymour—Beauregard, Forrest, Hampton, Semmes, Toombs, and nine-tenths of the Rebels who fought under the Stars and Bars. This fact needs no comment.

When Blair, in 1860, during the campaign in Indiana, branded the Democracy as a "vile, miserable party," and abused Douglas so fiercely, Dan. Voorhees called Blair the "prince of blackguards." Blair in return branded Voorhees as a "hell-hound." Now the "hell-hound" supports the "prince of blackguards." A nice couple, truly.

The Louisville Journal sounds the long roll, and says: "Democrats, stand to the polls. If that will not do, stand to your guns," and the spirit of these words breathes through mad speech and raving editorial, from the Ohio to the Gulf. The only hope of quenching these flames is by smothering them under the overwhelming ballots cast for Grant, Colfax, and Peace.

Again she pipes:

Rock a by Seymour.
On a see-saw;
When election comes
'Twill break like a straw.
When the votes fall,
The people will stare,
For down will come Seymour,
His party and Blair!

The Southern Banner of Georgia, speaking of Johnson's amnesty, says: "Let us be thankful for small favors.—Let us rejoice that the ban of oppression has been uplifted. Let us shout hosannas to 'the best Government the world ever saw!'—but let us never forget the principles for which we struggled through four long and bloody years: and let us never forget the gallant 'men in gray' who so nobly but yet so vainly struggled to vindicate and uphold these principles."

The Richmond Enquirer and Examiner renews the cry against the "Yankee pedagogues," so familiar before the war. It says they have always been a pest to the South, and it expresses its joy that the war, whatever harm it did, brought the South relief from their presence, so that the minds of the children were no longer poisoned "with the accursed doctrines of Puritanism and Abolitionism." It says quietly that "it was only a few years before the war that their tricks were discovered, and their number sensibly diminished in the South."

A correspondent, writing to THE TRIBUNE from Niagara Falls, says:—"You may be interested to hear that, in our town, which polls about 500 votes, there were over 60 voters who intended to vote for Mr. Chase, had he been nominated by the New York Convention, but have decided to vote for Grant and Colfax since the nomination of Seymour. Quite a number of them were War Democrats. They will not touch anything tinged with copper."

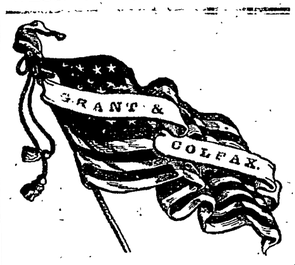
The Danville (Va.) Register takes The World to task for laboring to give the Democratic platform "a construction which it certainly does not bear." It demands that The World shall come out and acknowledge the truth at once—say that the party favor the taxing of the bonds; and fight the battle squarely on that line. Again, it complains that The World puts a false construction upon Wade Hampton's speech in this city. It says bluntly that "Hampton demanded that the white people of the South should all vote, whether recognized by Congress as reconstructed through the farce now going on or not; and that he demanded, further, that if by these States so voting Seymour and Blair shall receive a majority of the white votes, they shall be installed in power 'in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them.'"

The Detroit Tribune (Rep.) says; "We are told by the Democratic press that Seymour is "a statesman," "the leading statesman of the country," and much more of the same sort. Where are the evidences of his statesmanship? what has he done? He has held no office higher than that of Governor of the State of New-York, a position most honorable, but almost shorn of power and responsibility, and not calling into play any of the qualities of statesmanship. Neither as a member of the Legislature nor as Mayor of Utica did Gov. Seymour prove himself a statesman.—We are then reduced to the "statesmanlike grasp of his speeches," and that is all there is of it. He makes a high sounding speech, filled with copious advice that nobody ever followed, and which would have led them to destruction if they had followed it. The claim of statesmanship for Gov. Seymour is an impudent pretense."

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1868.



NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

Republican State Nominations.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

THE TWO PROGRAMMES.

PEACE AND WAR.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE:

If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer ALL THE LAWS in good faith. With economy, and with the view of giving PEACE QUIET AND PROTECTION EVERYWHERE. In times like the present it is impossible, and at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years—New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising, the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative office should always be left free to EXECUTE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. I always have respected that will, and always shall. PEACE AND UNIVERSAL PROSPERITY—its sequence—with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. LET US HAVE PEACE.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT."

From Gen. Blair's letter seeking the nomination:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution; and that is for the President elect to declare the reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations throughout the SOUTHERN TERRITORY, CARPET BAG STATE GOVERNMENTS, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South; and, with the cooperation of the President, it will not be difficult to COMPEL THE SENATE TO SUBMIT once more to the obligations of the Constitution.

* * * We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the reconstruction acts.

"FRANK P. BLAIR."

Says the Williamsport *Standard*: "Let bonds be taxed like other property, say we."

Suppose you preach to your Democratic friends up in Clinton County. What' sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

We see that five barrels of whisky have been shipped from Louisville, consigned to President Johnson. At a moderate computation, there must be meterial for a dozen or two of veto messages, five hundred 22d of February speeches, one thousand violations of his official oath, and a dozen New Orleans Massacres in that cargo of whisky. He must be King of the Whisky Ring.—Congress did well not to adjourn.

Hon. L. P. Williston addressed a large audience in the Court House Friday evening, Aug. 14. The speech was able, and commanded the attention of the crowded house for more than an hour. The Judge stated that he had not addressed a political meeting since 1860.

Maj. Nichols made a characteristic speech which put the audience in high good humor and created much enthusiasm. A campaign song by Dr. Webb was enthusiastically applauded, and the music by the Band greatly added to the interest of the occasion.

Meetings were held in Delmar, Charleston, Mansfield, Middlebury, Westfield, and Deerfield, during the week, all of which were large and enthusiastic. We have never witnessed so brilliant an opening of the campaign. The Republicans are awake.

BONDS! BONDS!! BONDS!!!

Josephus tells us of a Jew, who, during the seige of Jerusalem by Titus, ran constantly about the doomed city crying—"Woe! *woe!* WOE!"

In this, our Jerusalem, there are many men running about crying—"Bonds! *Bonds!* BONDS!" and the hue-and-cry is something fearful. It may comfort the nervous to know that the Jew of whom Josephus writes was struck dead by a missile from the walls of the city, expiring in the spirit of his prophecy.

We now turn our attention to the truculent demagogues who, local and general, go about misrepresenting everything pertaining to the finances of the country. The small fry who meet you on every hand with the cry of "bonds," and "taxation," but who know less of either than they do of barrooms and bawdy-houses, may be suffered to bawl themselves hoarse, and die of exhaustion. Our mission is to those of the falsifiers who ignore everything which constitutes candor and fair dealing, and who deliberately falsify, garble, or cover up the record in their communications with the public. We shall keep to the record, giving our authorities for whatever may bear upon the subject of bonds and taxations. And first as to taxation of bonds:

The 4th resolution of the Democratic platform declares for "equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

We submit the following propositions:

1. The stocks of the United States cannot be taxed by local authorities under the Constitution.

2. The leaders of the Democratic party know that the stocks of the United States cannot be taxed.

3. Those planks in the Tammany platform relating to taxation are intended to cheat and delude the gullible.

Which we set about demonstrating, thus:

1. The securities of the United States cannot be taxed by States or local authorities, constitutionally. Three cases have been carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States involving this precise question of taxation. The first was in 1819, and arose from the imposition of a State tax upon the Branch Bank of the United States at Baltimore (4 Weaton, 316). Chief Justice Marshall, the ablest jurist this country has produced delivered the the unanimous opinion of the Court, to the effect that any State or local law taxing the financial agencies of the United State, must in the very nature of the case, be unconstitutional and void. He further stated that the right to tax the means employed by the Government of the Union for the execution of its powers never existed. And so the law of Maryland imposing a tax upon U. S. banking operations was declared unconstitutional and void.

The second case arose in 1824, in the State of Ohio, and was precisely like the first cited. Chief Justice Marshall again delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. He confirmed the opinion in the Maryland case, and declared the Ohio law unconstitutional and void.

The third case arose in 1829. The city of Charleston, S. C., had passed an ordinance imposing a tax upon United States bonds. Chief Justice Marshall again delivered the opinion of the Court, citing the cases above referred to, and declaring the Charleston Ordinance null and void. Judge Marshall discussed the case elaborately, and declared, that as the power to borrow was conferred by the people of the United States, so no State could burden the exercise of this power by taxing the evidences of debt issued by the Government. He further stated that the power to impose such a tax by a State or a corporation, involved the power to tax the securities of the Government out of existence. He declared further that a tax imposed by a State upon such securities was a tax upon the contract between the Government and the lender, and thus affects it in a manner which endangers its existence.

These decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are in the nature of authoritative interpretations of the Constitution in the matter of local taxation of the bonds and financial agencies of the Government. These decisions stand as the settled law upon the question in hand.

We now conclude our proof of the 1st, 2d, and 3d propositions as follows:

I. The Supreme Court has three times decided taxation of the United States securities and banking operations to be unconstitutional and void.

2. The leaders of the Democratic party know that these decisions constitute all the law in the case.

3. In declaring for the taxation of the bonds of the United States by State and local authorities, they declared for an act which they knew to be unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, and so put forth a promise to the people which they never intended and never intend to perform.

We now assume the aggressive. When the Democratic party was in power, in 1860, the public debt was about $70,000,000. About $40,000,000 was secured by bonds at long time, and the balance in treasury notes at short time.

Who owned these bonds?

We answer,—the capitalists of the United States.

Were those bonds ever taxed?

Did any of the leaders of the Democracy ever clamor for, or demand the taxation of those bonds?

If "yes," will somebody give us the name of the authority?

If "no"—why not?

Those bonds paid no taxes whatever. And no Democrat asked for their taxation.

Bear this in mind, for we have something more to say about it.

The present war debt of the nation was owed, primarily, to the people.—There was no neighborhood where some of the 7-30s, or 5-20s, or 10-40s were not found. Workingmen took them. Small capitalists took them. Every true man and woman who had enough ready money to take a bond, took it.

These people took the bonds in the same spirit that mothers, wives and sisters sent their sons, husbands, and brothers into the fight. And this, in good part, accounts for the hostility of the Copperhead party to the "bondholders"—the "bloated bondholders," the "aristocratic bondholders."

How many who raise these cries know why the bonds were issued?

THADDEUS STEVENS, probably the most noted public man of the times, died at his residence in Washington, Tuesday evening, 11th inst. The country has produced few abler intellects, and few public men have so vividly impressed their individuality upon the events of an extraordinarily turbulent time. He was one of the most forcible debaters ever listened to on the floors of Congress, and possessed what is rare in men of equal ability—the power of commanding attention whenever he spoke. As a friend of the oppressed, without distinction of color or race, he will live in the grateful memory of millions when those who have hated and reviled him shall be long forgotten. Eccentric, obstinate, often impracticable, few men have so generally won and retained the respect of political opponents as he. Few men have borne so much abuse at the hands of political opponents who never knew him personally, and who are unable to comprehend the nature of his opposition to what is called Democracy. Thaddeus Stevens was a democrat of the purest water—ignoring the accidents of life and estimating men according to their merits. No man detested a sham and a humbug as he did. A Democracy led on by the financial agent of the money-bags of the Old World was no Democracy to him, but a weak, puling toady of an aristocracy.

He died in harness. There will be more poor men and women than rich at his funeral.

The betting mania would appear to be very strong in the ranks of the Democracy just now. We hear much about money being deposited by sanguine Seymour men for betting purposes; but there is a fund of $10,000 at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, waiting for takers at two to one for Grant against Seymour. We do not believe in betting in any way or shape, knowing it to prove nothing either way. But if Seymour men are willing to bet, and want to bet, with the money odds in their favor, George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, would be glad to see their pile and go them its double better. We believe that's the right slang of it. Any amount of takers, gentlemen. Mr. Wilkes will be at home at all reasonable hours.

Judge Maynard has been making a speech in Williamsport. In some respects it is a remarkable speech. The Judge said that nobody would ask "who Horatio Seymour is." We guess not.—His Honor also declared the proprietry of paying the public debt as soon as practicable. Nobody denies it. He also declares for equal taxation. So does everybody else. He asks why the Government bonds should not be taxed to pay the public debt. The Supreme court has answered that question for His Honor; though a judge by favor is not supposed to know much about precedents. He believes in a uniform currency, but does not say whether it should be gold or paper. He believes in economy, but does not reprove the Copperocracy, which steals enough from the treasury to subsidize the entire pauper press of the party. He knows Gov. Seymour personally, and yet calls him modest to "Christian humility." He remarks that Blair is a man of spotless integrity,—which will be news to every man who knows Blair; and immediately asked to be excused from further speaking. We should think so. Ahem!

"E. B. R." is assured that to chase up each specific lie, misrepresentation, and deceit practiced upon the people by the fuglemen of the Copperhead party would be too much like drawing water in a sieve. We have seen no copperhead open his mouth and speak upon anything of record touching the issues of the campaign that he did not misrepresent, misapply, or lie utterly and wilfully. It is safe to say that now, as ever, the "best holt" of that party will be shameless lying. With all the charity we can muster we cannot call to mind one man of that party who will be active this year, who can be believed in anything political where a lie would promise benefit or advantage. We know that party through and through. It is false, selfish, unscrupulous, and craven.

The London journals generally think that Seymour has not the ghost of a chance to be elected.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The London journals also generally thought that the North had not the ghost of a chance of defeating the South, and labored to make their prophesies true. They are bound to oppose the best interests of American; hence they endorse the Radical policy and candidates.—*Wayne County Herald.*

Let us complete your history. The Democratic journals vied with the London journals in discouraging the people of the North during the war. Even our cotemporary last above quoted, though better than his fellows, did not always prophesy victory for the North. He often forgot his country in remembering his party. The London journals prophesy the defeat of Horatio Seymour, because their cool-headed conductors know that no man who opposed a successful war was ever afterwards raised to public position by any nation.

Hon. Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, one of the ablest of the friends of Douglas in 1860, has written a letter to F. P. Blair, the Seymour candidate for Vice President, in which he makes the following startling revelation: "A few "days after the nomination [illegible] "the New York Convention, I had a "conversation in Washington City with "Gen. Caleb Cushing, of Massachu-"setts, in which that eminent jurist and "politician said: 'The simple question "to determine at the election is, shall "Gen. Grant or Frank Blair be Presi-"dent for the next four years; for if "Seymour is elected he will not live a "year.'"

This may well set men to thinking. Frank Blair procured his nomination by declaring for another revolution.—Nothing is clearer to our mind than that with Frank Blair in the Chair the nation would be rushed into another rebellion. The people must choose between peace with Grant and war with Seymour.

The Seymour papers may as well learn to keep cool. One cannot mention their platform that some sensitive Seymourite does not fly into a passion and resort to hard names to defend what they call their "matchless platform." The platform framed by Beelzebug, Belial, Moloch and the great controlling Devil in council, as translated by the divine Milton, has never been matched. Keep cool. There is to be free and frank discussion from this time down to the day of election, and as much longer thereafter as the virtue of the people is efficient to preserve it. Hard words butter no parsneps. Vinegar does not catch flies. Blackguard is not argument; and talk about appealing from the ballot to the bullet, while it frightens nobody, is an acknowledgment of defeat. A little ice judiciously applied, will do you good gentlemen.

Horatio Seymour's letter of acceptance has appeared. It is just twenty times as long as Grant's, and reminds us of a moss-agate pebble. It is as smooth as whipped cream, and as dubious as the origin of the new Miltonic poem. It is a pity that a "great statesman" should take two columns to say nothing in. There is more plain common sense, straightforward talk in Gen. Grant's twenty lines than there is in Seymour's 400. We are waiting to see some evidence of Seymour's statesmanship. Where's the evidence? What has he done, and what has he said?

STONY FORK GRANT CLUB.—The Republicans of Stony Fork & vicinity met at the Graded School House Wednesday evening 12th inst., and organized a Grant and Colfax Club, with the following officers:

President—Sylvester Houghton; Vice President—Capt. B. H. Wariner: Secretary—Charles Houghton; Treasurer—Selden B. Dimmick.

The Club meets every Wednesday evening.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Measures are now taken to divide the diocese of Pennsylvania into two parts, of which central Pennsylvania, including twenty eight counties shall be the new diocese.

The work has grown too much for one Bishop, for in the part proposed to be set off there are forty clergymen, fifty-seven parishes, three thousand communicants, and over one million people.

The committee having the matter in hand are greatly encouraged by liberal contributions of money, and the interest taken in the matter when it is properly understood. Col.

East Charleston Cheese Factory. Report for May, June, and July.

PATRONS.	Pounds of Milk. MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.
E. Tipple,	983	5680	6735
N. Whitney,	1794	10019	11038
A. Eaton,	1315	6920	6197
W. V. Bailey,	1514	7570	9744
S. Saterly,	1517	7911	7230
J. M. Bailey,	934	4355	3735
E. Pratt, & Co.	845	5246	5624
V. Smith,	135	35	897
G. Parker,	797	14041	15595
J. S. Bradt,	296	3384	3064
H. Griffin,	678	6006	6145
E. Pratt,	366	5500	8392
D. W. Avery,	28	1561	1890
L. H. Shumway,	.....	3567	4248
J. Goodall,	.....	3540	3525
W. Pitts,	.....	3279	4006
G. W. Avery,	.....	2943	3267
H. H. Nickerson,	.....	3688	6216
H. Petrie,	.....	1768	3244
L. Keyes,	.....	1367	2405
E. Calkins,	.....	2965	4658
H. Adams,	.....	2027	4005
M. Benedict,	.....	2723	4974
E. Ingrick,	.....	2459	5023
J. G. Dartt,	.....	1051	2365
J. W. Bailey,	.....	3755	.....
N. Lester,	.....	3035	7678
J. Hoard,	.....	997	2664
F. Beuiter,	.....	919	3172
Collins & Jenning's,	.....	875	3266
L. P. Potter,	.....	533	1956
C. Dartt,	.....	1218	4455
D. P. Benedict,	.....	1563	6744
C. W. Pitts,	.....	.....	4164
A. Whitney,	.....	.....	470
J. Dockstader,	.....	.....	5736
J. C. Benedict,	.....	.....	4518
W. Baker,	.....	.....	290
A. Bullock,	.....	.....	4950
H. Stratton,	.....	.....	396
W. Freeman,	.....	.....	1029
D. Wilcox,	.....	.....	1585
J. Ingrick,	.....	.....	85
M. D. Rice,	.....	.....	1340
Total	11202	122670	187231

Aggregate for May, June, and July,.....321,003

G. W. AVERY, Sec'y.

CHARLESTON GRANT CLUB.—The Republicans of Charleston met at the Catlin Hollow School House, Tuesday evening August 11, and organized a Grant & Colfax Club with the following officers:

President—James Kelley; Vice Presidents—Cyrus Dartt, D. P. Catlin; Secretary—C. F. Dartt; Treasurer—James Rees; Assistant Secretary—C. G. Catlin; Executive Committee—S. J. Thomas, L. H. Potter, O. P. Jones, L. D. Mitchell, James Rees, Stephen Wilkinson, Clark Barlow, John Smith.

Meets every Tuesday evening.

Grant & Colfax Clubs.—The times of meeting are as follows:

Brookfield—Saturday evenings.
Charleston—Tuesday evenings.
Covington—Friday evenings.
East Charleston—Saturday evenings.
Lawrenceville—Wednesday evenings.
Liberty—Tuesday evenings.
Middle Ridge—Saturday evenings.
Middlebury—Saturday evenings.
Mansfield—Saturday evenings.
Nelson—Saturday evenings.
Osceola—Wednesday evenings.
Stony Fork—Wednesday evenings.
Tioga—Saturday evenings.
Tioga [U. L. of A.]—Saturday evenings.
Union—Saturday evenings.
Westfield—Tuesday evenings.
Wellsboro—Friday evenings.

Other names will be inserted as fast as they are received, and the table will be published weekly during the Campaign.

MARRIAGES.

ROLAND—FRANCIS.—At the residence of Mr. E. Fellows, Aug. 15, by Rev. S. M. Brookman, Mr. Henry Clay Roland, and Miss Sarah Francis, all of Delmar.

Attention Farmers!

MANLY'S ALL-HEALING SALVE, for galls, contracted Hoofs, old sores on Horses, Hoof-Bound Horses—the best Salve in existence—for sale only by

P. R. WILLIAMS & CO.

Wellsboro, Aug. 19, 1868.

Roy's Cholera Drops.

Is the most popular and successful Bowel corrector that can be found. Physicians prescribe it, and the people will use it for the cure of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus and all disorders of the bowels. This medicine gives relief immediately, and travelers always carry a bottle of it with them on a journey, and families keep it constantly in the house.

WELLSBORO, PA., May 19, 1868.

I have used Roy's Cholera Drops in my family for many years and know it to be an effectual remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended. It is pleasant to the taste; is liked by little children and for this reason it is desirable as a family medicine. I would not be without a bottle in the house for ten times its cost. HUGH YOUNG.

SEED WHEAT.

400 BUSHELS of White English Bald Wheat, clean, and plump, for sale by

W. V. BAILEY.

East Charleston, Aug. 19, 1868.-3t.

FOR SALE!

ONE Pair of good Oxen, and a pair of work Horses, for sale or exchange for a young team of farm horses. Apply to

J. F. RUSLING, Lawrenceville, Pa.

Aug. 19, 1868.-4t

Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, lying about 2½ miles east of Wellsboro, in Charleston. Said farm contains 52 acres, about 40 acres cleared, well fenced, well watered, a comfortable house, first-class barn, other outbuildings and a good young bearing orchard thereon. Inquire on the premises.

ARTEMUS BORDEN.

Charleston, Aug. 19, 1868-tf.

Steam Engine Wanted.

I WISH to buy a second-hand Steam Engine of about fifteen horse power. Address,

D. ANGELL.

Knoxville, Aug. 8, 1868-3w.

Estray Sheep.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Delmar, about the first of August, four Sheep and a lamb. Sheep marked with a crop of the left ear. The owner can have them by paying charges. DELOS FIELD.

Aug. 12, 1868-3t.

Estray.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Delmar, about the 27th of June, 1868, a small RED STEER, two years old. The owner can have him by paying charges.

LAZELLE KIMBALL.

Aug. 12, 1868-3w.

IN BANKRUPTCY—Western District of Pa., ss: To whom it may concern; The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wm. H. Thomas of Morris, Tioga Co. Pa, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

J. HARRISON,

Wellsboro, Aug, 12, 1868-3t Assignee.

MILLINERY FOR 1868.

WE beg to call your attention to our stock of

READY MADE BONNETS and STRAW JOCKIES

Which we are selling at COST.

PATTERN HAT FRAMES

of Madame Ralling's large and exquisite assortment, of which we will give our friends the most desirable styles.

Mrs. E. D. MITCHELL.

Aug. 5, 1868-tf. Broad Street, Tioga, Pa.

FISHER & BUNNEL

First Door above Roy's Drug Store. Wellsboro.

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS.

Will keep constantly on hand everything in the line of Family Groceries, as well as Provisions, Fruits, Confectionery, Yankee Notions, Toys, &c. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

JAMES BUNNEL. U. G. FISHER,

May 6, 1868-1y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias, Levari Facias*, and *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in the Court House, in Wellsboro, on MONDAY, the 31st of August 1868, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property, to wit:

A lot of land in Wellsboro, beginning at the northeast corner of Mrs. Meek's premises, thence 80 feet along the road running north to the cemetery to a post, thence to the east corner of G. S. Cook's house 87 feet, thence bearing in a southerly direction until the line strikes the old line at or near the fence, thence along said line or fence to the corner of Mr. Young's lot 257 feet, thence along the old warrant line adjoining lands of A. P. Cone in a south-westerly direction to a pile of stone to Mrs. Meeks line, thence along line of Mrs. Meeks lot to beginning and to the highway—containing ⅝ of an acre more or less, with frame house thereon. To be sold as the property of J. B. Kelly, suit of Gideon S. Cook.

ALSO, a lot of land in Delmar township, bounded on the north by William Peterson, James English and George Sturmer, east by Rob't Adams & Develio Stowell, south by Albert Landis, west by public highway, containing 130 acres, about 65 improved, frame house, frame barn and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Miles Swope, suit of John Dickinson.

ALSO, a lot of land in Union, beginning at a stone heap the south east corner of warrant 4012, thence north by the eastern boundary line of said warrant 4012 and by other land of John Green 251½ rods to a hemlock, thence west 191 rods to a beech, thence south 251½ rods to a post in the warrant line, thence east along the warrant line 190 rods to the place of beginning, containing 300 acres, and being part of warrant 4012. John Vaughn warrantee, about 70 acres improved, one frame house, one frame barn and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Charles S. Green, John B. Green, Henry Clay and David S. Green, ex'rs of John Green, dec'd, suit of E. A. Brig ham, adm'r.

ALSO, a lot of land in Shippen surveyed to William Drew, bounded on the north by lot surveyed to Nathaniel Impson, on the east by Uriah Impson and Harris Dartt, south by E. J. Dartt, and west by land of J. N. Bache and the estate of W. Rawle, containing about fifty-five acres, about fifteen acres partly improved, two log houses and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of William H. Mott and A. B. Mott, suit of Job Wilcox & Co.

ALSO, a lot of land in Clymer, beginning at the north west corner on the Cummings road, thence running east along lands of John Harper to a post, thence south along lands of James Burt to a post, thence west along lands of Isaac Burnside and Chauncey Southworth to a post, thence north along lands of Levi Stephens to place of beginning, containing ninety acres, more or less, about 80 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, frame corn or wagon house and other outbuildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Mordecai M. Sears & J. M. Vosburgh, suit of Sarah Mitchell, adm'x.

ALSO, a lot of land in Tioga township, beginning at a point in the line between the lands of John Dailey and lands of the estate of Augustus Niles, deceased, 18 feet east of the center of the track of the Tioga Railroad, thence along the said line between said Daily and said Niles estate easterly 20 rods to lands of Henry J. Miller, thence southerly parallel with said R. R. track 8 rods to lands of Henry J. Miller, thence westerly parallel with the first mentioned line to a point 18 feet east of the center of said R. R. track, thence northerly on a line 18 feet east of the center of said R. R. track to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, all improved, with a frame house, frame barn, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of F. H. Clark, suit of S. C. Alford.

ALSO, a lot of land in Jackson, bounded on the north by Henry Furman, east by Stephen Everetts, south by Bingham lands, west by William Stevens, containing 137 acres more or less, about 35 acres improved, two log houses and two log barns and other outbuildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Lucy A. Baker, suit of Henry H. Dent.

ALSO, a lot of land in Clymer, bounded on the north by Benjamin Eldridge, east by John Eldridge, south by highway, west by Orrin Stebbins, containing sixteen acres, 6 acres improved, frame house and frame barn, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of O. B. Collony, suit of Orrin Stebbins.

ALSO, a lot of land in Clymer, bounded on the north by highway, east and south by Riley Burdick, and on the west by highway—containing about 2 acres, more or less, a sawmill and the appurtenances thereon. To be sold as the property of Peleg Burdick & Wm. Randall Burdick, suit of Goodell and Tooker.

ALSO—a lot of land in Rutland, bounded north by J. D. Vedder, Myron Mills and J. Sherman, south by said Mills and E. Rose, and west by E. Rose and Myron Mills—containing 3 acres, more or less, all improved, two frame houses, one frame wagon shop, frame blacksmith shop, frame barn and outbuildings and a few fruit trees thereon;

ALSO—another lot bounded north by lot formerly called the Huntley lot, now owned by Uriah Lucas, east by Mrs. Caleb Garrison, south by Jefferson Prutsman, west by lot formerly owned by George Brown—containing 84 acres and allowance, about 70 acres improved, frame house, frame barn, and apple orchard thereon;

ALSO—another lot bounded north by Jefferson Prutsman, east by Johnson Brewer, south by Uriah Lucas, west by George Brown lot—containing 32 acres, more or less, about 20 acres improved. To be sold as the property of Uriah Lucas, suit of Erastus Rose.

ALSO, another lot of land in Richmond, bounded north by Erastus Phelps, Gilbert Phelps and Frank Lounsbury, east by Seth Whitaker, south by Pinny and Barney Whitaker, west by Erastus Phelps, containing one hundred acres, about 75 acres improved, frame house, frame barn, and other outbuildings, and two apple orchards thereon. To be sold as the property of Collin Robinson, suit of Cherline Maynard.

ALSO, another lot of land in Elkland, bounded on the north by Main street and E. S. Culver, east by George Dorrance, south by Cowanesque river, and west by T. S. Coats and O. P. Babcock, containing seven acres more or less, with two frame houses, frame barn, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of J. W. Shoff, suit of J. & J. Parkhurst.

ALSO, another lot of land in the Borough of Lawrenceville, bounded on the north by Joel Parkhurst, east by Reas lot, south by State street, west by Curtis Parkhurst, frame house, frame barn and other outbuildings and lot as the property of John Potter and John Colegrove, suit of A. J. Colegrove.

ALSO, another lot of land in Lawrence, bounded on the north by Ethel Harris, east by Seymour Ford, and Parkhurst, south by Seymour Ford, and Parkhurst and John W. Gee, west by lands of Bingham estate, containing ninety-five and six-tenths acres, about ten acres improved, a log house thereon. To be sold as the property of Thomas F. Thompson, suit of Wm. B. Clymer and Charles Willing.

ALSO, another lot of land in Brookfield, bounded on the north by Joel Styles and Wm. Clark, east by Wm. Clark and Willcox, south by Skinner, and Lester Fisk, west by John Bedford, George ——, containing seventy-five six-tenths acres, twenty acres improved, log house, log and frame barn together, and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of George B. Frazer, suit of Wm. B. Clymer and Charles Willing.

ALSO, another lot of land in Morris, beginning at a yellow birch corner 99 perches east of a stone heap in the eastern boundary of William Blackwell's land on Big Pine Creek, thence north 186 eight-tenths perches to a yellow Pine corner, thence east 102 perches to a white pine corner, thence north by land formerly of Nathan Broughton 190 eight-tenths perches to a post corner, thence west along the warrant line 4381, 182 perches to the place of beginning, containing 210¼ acres with the usual allowance, &c., being part of warrant 4381, 30 acres improved, with a log and frame house, frame barn, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon;

ALSO, another lot of land, beginning at a post in the north west corner of survey 4366, thence east 313 perches to a hemlock, thence south 218 perches to a beach sapling, being corner of Messrs Kelms tract, thence south 30 degrees east 120 perches to a hemlock, thence west 220 perches to a white pine, thence north 134 perches to a chestnut tree, thence west 56 perches to a chestnut tree, thence north 45 perches to a chestnut oak, thence west 69 perches to the warrant line north 137 perches to the place of beginning, containing 500 acres more or less, being part of warrant survey 4366, in the name of James Wilson, about 30 acres improved, with four frame houses, frame barn and other outbuildings, one saw mill, one grist mill, and a few fruit trees thereon.

Also, another lot of land, beginning at a post on Babbs creek, corner of Warrant 1698 in the name of Hawes & Fisher, thence along the same east 272 perches to a post, thence along warrant 4364 in the name of James Wilson north 170 perches to a beech, thence along lands in the name of James Wilson warrant 4364 west 286 perches to a post on the line of lands of Wm. Mitchell, thence along the same south 30 degrees east to a stone 38 perches, thence along the same south 30 degrees west 44 perches to a post on Babbs creek, thence along the same south 20 degrees east 98 perches to the place of the beginning, containing 317 acres and allowance, be the same more or less, 50 acres improved, five frame houses, frame barn, saw mill, grist mill with two run of stone, and other outbuildings and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of John H. Humes, suit of Jersey Shore National Bank.

ALSO, another lot of land in Delmar, beginning at a hemlock the north west corner of a lot of land belonging to John Phelan, thence north forty-five degrees east sixty-six perches to a sugar tree, thence east 84 perches to a beech tree, thence south 14¾ perches to a beech, thence north 52 degrees west 172 perches to the place of beginning, containing 73 acres, part of warrant 303, about 30 acres improved;

Also, another lot of land in Delmar, beginning at a beech tree the south-east corner of a lot of land purchased by Charles Dartt & A. D. Brown, thence by said land north 29 perches to a post, thence south 41 degrees east 16 eight-tenths perches to the center of the road leading from Wellsboro to Stony Fork, thence by said road south 34 degrees west 20 two-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre more or less, all improved with frame house thereon. To be sold as the property of Phebe W. Bigony, suit of C. S. Denison and H. B. Kelsey.

ALSO, another lot of land in