"ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL."

COPPERHEAD VOTES RESPONSIBLE FOR OUR NOT HAVING IT.

The country has been flooded, the last week, with some documents, under the frank of Hon. B. M. Boyer, Copperhead M. C., the burthen of which is that the United States bonholder gets the interest on his bond in gold.

We know a good many Copperheads—some of them candidates on the Copperhead county ticket, and other county offices—who probably don't object to this, thought their party holds it out as a Republican offense.

We have examined and found the names of the persons whose votes settled that policy. Let us see who they are.

February 6, 1862, the House of Representatives, at Washington, passed a bill authorizing $150,000 of Treasury notes, and making them a "legal tender for all debts and demands due to the U. S., for all salaries, &c, due from the U. S., for all debts, public and private, within the United States. This bill passed—yeas 93, nays 59. But six Democrats voted aye, the rest nay. Had the bill become a law in that shape, there would have been but one currency for all.

The bill went to the Senate, where it was amended so as to make these notes a legal tender for all demands due to and from the United States, "except for interest upon bonds and notes which shall be paid in coin."

February 20, the House voted on concurring in this amendment making interest payable in coin, and it was concurred in, yeas 88, nays 55. But two Democrats voted nay, Joseph Bailey, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas E. Noell, of Missouri, both of whom were war men. Every other Democrat present voted to concur in the Senate's amendment, and to make the interest payable in coin. (See House Journal, 2d sess. 37th Cong., p. 352.)

The Democrats who so voted, were Ancona of Berks, Biddle of Philadelphia, and Wright of Luzerne.

Among the Democrats of other States who voted to make the interest payable in coin, were English of Connecticut; Holman, Law and Voorhees, of Indiana; Cox, Noble, Nugen, Pendleton, and Vallandigham of Ohio, and Knapp and Robinson of Illinois.

There was 45 affirmative Democratic and 43 Republican votes. There were 55 Republican negative votes. The majority was but 33. Had the Democracy divided or nearly so, the proposition would have been defeated, and the opposition policy adopted. But they went solid, for the gold interest, and it prevailed.

Now, their party is raising a cry about its injustice, after their Congressmen cast the decisive votes by which it was adopted!!

Could dishonesty further go?

Hold them to this record. Whatever of unfairness exists, in their fault. But it is too late now to change it—after the contract has been made.

Democrat Alphabet.

A—Andersonville, a place where the Democratic rebels starved 12,000 Union prisoners to death.

B—Bull Run, the name of a battlefield where the Democratic rebels defeated the Union soldiers; the anniversary of this battle is always a source of joy to the Democrats.

Beauregard, a good Democrat, who wrote to the rebel Democratic Secretary of War at Richmond, in 1862, that it was time to hoist the black flag and kill the Union prisoners by the garrote.

C—Canada, an English province, from where raids were made into the United States by Democratic rebels.

Chambersburg; a town in Pennsylvania, which was nearly burned by Democratic rebels under McCausland.

D—Taft, Dix, Dahlgren, head of the Democratic Conspiracy.

Fort Donaldson, where U. S. Grant made his first speech to the Democrats who were in possession of that place.

E—Emissaries were sent during the rebellion by the Democrats to France and England to persuade those governments to help destroy our Republic.

Early, Jubal; a rebel Democratic general, who was rather roughly handled by a Union general named Phil Sheridan.

F—Forrest, the butcher of Union prisoners at Fort Pillow, is a good Democrat, and was a delegate at the Democratic Convention, New York.

G—Guerillas—Democratic partisans—who hung Union prisoners during the war, outraged the wives of the same, and burned their dwellings.

H—Hunger, which Union soldiers, as prisoners of war, were made to suffer by Democratic rebels.

I—Indians, employed by the Democrats at Pea Ridge, to scalp the Union prisoners.

J—Johnson, the renegade; a good Democrat; the author of the New Orleans massacre, in 1865, when Union men were murdered by Democratic rebels.

K—Kuklux is the name by which the Democratic murdering bands are known. Many thousand Union men have already been murdered by these Democrats.

L—Abraham Lincoln, murdered by that good Democrat, J. Wilkes Booth, because he was true to the Union.

M—Murderers were the Democrats in New York who struck down inoffensive people, burned down orphan asylums, and were addressed by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency as "my friends."

N—Nigger! nigger!! nigger!!! is one of the Democratic arguments against the party of the Union.

O—Organization and arming for a new rebellion is now preached by the leaders of the Democratic party.

P—Payne, one of the conspirators, and a good Democrat.

Q—Quantrell, a good Democrat, and who during the war hung hundreds of Union soldiers, and murdered defenceless old men, women, and children; destroyed nearly the whole of the town of Lawrence, in Kansas.

R—Rebellion against the liberty and humanity was the battle-cry of the Democrats in 1864, and is so again in 1868.

S—Semmes, a Democratic pirate, who burned many merchant vessels during the rebellion.

T—Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!! is one of the great words used by the Democrats, but they never say that these taxes were made by the Democratic rebellion.

U—The Union is only hated by Democrats, and they were the only ones who endeavored to destroy it.

V—Vicksburg is the place where General Grant made his second speech to a Democratic mass meeting.

W—Wirz is the name of a celebrated Democrat, who was the executioner of thousands of Union soldiers.

X—The substitute for a signature used by the majority of Democrats (who burn down negro schoolhouses,) to make a mark, because they cannot write their names.

Y—Yancey; the name of a Democrat who was a rebel Democratic commissioner in France.

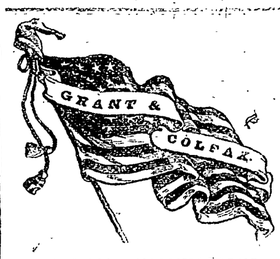
Z—Zeal was displayed by the Democratic rebels in hunting down Union men with blo hhounds.

Hon. William Strong, Judge of the Supreme Court, of this State, has resigned his position on the Bench, and Hon. H. W. Williams, of Pittsburg, has been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, OCT'R 14, 1868.



NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

Republican Electoral Ticket.

G Morrison Coates,	Winthrop W. Ketcham,
Thomas M. Marshall,	Samuel Knox,
William H. Armes,	Benjamin F. Wagoneller,
William J. Pollock,	Charles H. Mufford,
Richard Walley,	George W. Elder,
George W. Hall,	John Stewart,
Alison P. Magill,	Jacob Griffith,
John H. Bringhurst,	James Gill,
Frank C. Hooton,	Henry C. Johnson,
Isaac Eckert,	John K. Ewing,
Marie Hoopes,	William Drew,
David M. Rank,	Alexander W. Crawford,
William Davis,	James S. Rutan.

To such of the Democratic speakers as assure the people that they do not object to "negro suffrage" if the negro is intelligent, we commend Tom Nast's cartoon in *Harper's Weekly* of Sept. 19, entitled "It makes all the difference in the world!" Nothing so refreshing has appeared for many a day.

A FEW WORDS AFTER THE FIGHT.

Believing with a religious conviction that the liberties of the American people are more seriously threatened by the corruption of the ballot-box than by all other influences taken together, we ask the attention of our readers to certain disgraceful facts which transpired in this county during the October campaign.

Unconscionable lying on the part of the agents of Mr. Mackey, misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Mackey himself, and wholesale attempts to influence votes for Mackey by the use of money, some paid over, and some promised contingently.

We charge that men representing themselves agents of Mr. Mackey, traveled about the county making personal appeals to electors in the nature of bribes, to induce them to vote and work for Mackey, and to vote and work for the Democratic ticket.

The electors so approached were, in almost every instance laboring men, and in all cases men who vote the Republican ticket.

There is a general belief prevalent that Mr. Mackey was cognizant of the plans and operations of these corrupt agents; in this belief, knowing the man, we fully share.

The class of men thus operating for Mr. Mackey are known in this region as adventurers, generally, in other cases as "tiger-fighters." The business in which they have been engaged for a few weeks deserves no softer name than blacklegging; it will receive none softer at our hands. Further, we shall hold Mr. Mackey responsible for the acts of his agents; and the day is coming when the people will spurn such unscrupulous demagogues from the uncontaminated walks of society, and leave them to work their way up to the recognition of decent men through appropriate penance.

Again—the operators for Mr. L. A. Mackey in this region have resorted to breach of the statute against wagers on elections; and this most flagrantly.—To go about betting on the result of an election, for the purpose of disfranchising electors, argues such a lack of honesty as constitutes the professional pickpocket. We care not who, or what party resorts to such practices, systematically, the man is already a felon, and the party, unless it promptly disfellowships the man, or denounces the practice, deserves to be damned.

Freemen, this is not the first time that we have urged you to look well to the defence of the ballot. It is the life-blood of Republics. Corrupt it, suffer it to be corrupted, or permit the rule to be established that the victory at the polls shall be to him who can corrupt most electors, and you strike the firm ground from under the foundations of representative government, and invite the awful fate which overtook and blotted Rome from life!

To us, the apathy with which the masses of men regard these attempts to control the elective franchise by bribes, threats, breaches of statutes against wagers on the result of elections, and unscrupulous falsehoods, is unaccountable. Such attempts directed against the individual would inspire horror and indignation in the minds of all upright men. Is a man more than a nation? or the happiness of one of greater moment than that of millions? Who does not comprehend at once that with the prostitution of the ballot all reasonable hope of maintaining a free government vanishes! If the ballot represent, not the intelligent, unbiased will of the people, but the preponderance of ignorance, fear, avarice, and falsehood in the community, what man is so craven as to expect aught but national ruin?

Freemen, impliedly, if not directly, have we not, every one of us, pledged ourselves to the maintenance of representative Government in this nation? That pledge must be redeemed. We must see to it that the unhung traitors who control the Democratic party are not permitted to corrupt electors with impunity. That betting on results of an election is punished to the full extent of the law. And this that the ends of justice may be established in all the land, and the generation to follow us be bequeathed something more than theoretical republic which exists on perishable parchment. The men of the Revolution never contemplated the establishment of a government like this. The builded upon the virtue, and not upon the vices, of the electors. Let us resolve to perfect the work according to their plan, and so deserve well of history.

There abides at Tioga a remarkable genius. In the blaze of his inventive genius the lesser light of Watts, Stephenson, Morse, Whitney, Babbage, and a heretofore known brilliant host of scientific men pales, flickers, and disappears. This Tioga wonder has made a discovery, and he hasteneth to publish it abroad; but, recollecting himself of the fact that a prophet hath no honor in his own country, he went below the mountains to find an audience.

This genius has discovered that times have changed, and that whereas but the other day the Democracy held forth in bar-rooms, doggeries, and like obscure places, now, the churches and the school houses are opened to them. We fail to see what connection there can well be between modern Democracy and school houses; but we rejoice that its devotees have been induced to enter the vestibules of mental illumination, if only to listen to loose political harangues. But we do not fail to see the connection between Democracy and the Church: We read in the New Book that the Master, once upon a time, after a long absence, entered the Temple, and found the money-changers and traders plying their vocations therein. It is said that He upset their tables and drove them forth with great indignation, saying: "It is written, My house "shall be called a house of prayer, but "ye have made it a den of thieves!" We can imagine that the Master drove the Democracy of His day from the Temple, and it occurs to us that after shivering in the outer darkness for 1800 years they are now trying to get back.

By the way—did the sainted Deise's blasphemies from the steps of the inchoate P. E. Church in Tioga have anything to do with the jubilation of the Tioga correspondent of the Clinton Co. paper? Hadn't Brick Pomeroy better be invited too?

The Mass Meeting of the Boys in Blue, held in Philadelphia on the 1st and 2d insts., was the grandest popular demonstration ever witnessed on this continent. Upward of 25,000 soldiers were in line, and the procession, eight abreast, extended over five miles. The display of flags and banners was magnificent. The banner of the Tioga Co., delegation attracted much attention and elicited great applause. The banner had the picture of a buck in the center, encircled by the legend: "Tioga County; the Bucktails vote as they shot!" This banner was gotten up by H. C. Bailey, Esq., the Treasurer, who was a member of that famed Regiment. His experience in Philadelphia shows that the sight of a Bucktail is as unpleasant to the Blair Democracy as it was to the armed rebels during the war. Mr. Bailey informs us that he was several times waited upon by Copperhead Roughs while in the city, and threatened with violence if he did not take off his bucktail. Of course Mr. Bailey did not take off his bucktail—having faced several storms of rebel bullets while wearing it, during the war. The banner was twice assaulted during the parade, and bears the marks of sundry stones and brickbats, the stout cloth being torn asunder by the concussion.

Soldiers, you can see from this little favor you can expect at the hands of the rebel Democracy where they dare to show their colors.

Times change, and men with them. How forcibly we are reminded of this act by a report of Mr. Elliott's speech before the late Democratic Convention at the Court House. We have a very clear recollection of a speech of his in the Court House in 1864, in which he poke of greenbacks as "Lincoln skins" (classical), and said that in old times a man went to market with his money in his pocket, and brought home his purchases in a basket; but in 1864 he went to market with his money in a basket, and returned with his purchases in his pocket; that the greenbacks were practically worthless. The other night, however, Mr. Elliott was so much reconciled to greenbacks that he urged the payment of certain of the public debt in them. We also distinctly recollect, that on the same occasion, four years ago, Mr. Elliott said that he did not blame the South for rebelling; that had he been there he would have done the same thing; but as a matter of policy the South had blundered. The other night, however, Mr. Elliott spoke of the rebellion as "an accursed rebellion;" and said that a rebel had only a constitutional right to be tried, convicted, and punished. We congratulate our friend upon his progress, and have reasonable hope that in two years more he will be able to admit that the Democratic party flung its good gifts into the faces of the gods, and deserved what it is about to suffer—annihilation. The door is open. Come on.

To comprehend the effect of the latest proposition of the Democracy concerning taxation, you have but to recollect that the lowest valuation of the taxable property of the Union is eighteen thousand millions of dollars. The bonds of the nation represent about two millions of dollars, or one tenth of the whole. Suppose you tax all property "according to its value," as the Democracy propose and the bondholders will pay but one-tenth, while the farmers and mechanics must pay nine-tenths of the entire indebtedness, and interest thereon.

The farmers and workingmen will see at once, and without argument, that "equal taxation of all property according to its value" would treble their taxes from the word "go." But the conscienceless demagogues who framed the Seymour platform, and the blockheads who go about darkening the windows of intelligence, are the fowlers sent out to ensnare the unwary.

The Card which we publish elsewhere is not in our way of dealing with such matters. In our view no attack of the kind adverted to by Mr. Lowell is of sufficient importance to need refutation. Some charges, and this is one of them, depend upon the source from which they originate for their weight. However, we do not feel at liberty to disoblige Mr. Lowell and the best citizens of Tioga in a matter of this kind, and so print it; but this must not be held as a precedent.

A Card.

PUBS. AGITATOR:—May I crave a short space in your columns, to refute a scurrilous personal attack upon me in the last issue of the Democrat! I am charged with having received thirty dollars in gold from a soldier in the army to bring home to his brother, and paid him in Tioga County Bank bills; intimating that I pocketed a large difference between the gold and paper. In the fall of 1861, I was at Washington for a few days, and visited the 6th Regt. When I came home, several of the soldiers requested me to bring home money for them to their friends. I did so willingly, subjecting myself to the trouble, annoyance and danger of loss, to accommodate them. Whether the money was given to me in paper or gold I cannot now say, nor did it make any difference, for at that time there was no difference in value between current paper money and gold. If given me in gold, I presume I changed it into paper before I left the city, being more convenient to carry. On reaching home I put this money in the Tioga County Bank for safe keeping until I could send it, or hand it to the persons it was sent to. Whether I paid it out upon check, or in person, or how, I cannot say; but I did pay every dollar in money equal in value, if not the same I received. Tioga County Bank bills were at that time equal in value to gold, dollar for dollar, and were daily redeemed in gold. This was the only time I ever was at the army or brought any money. Now I say this: If any man, woman, or child, will show to me or any intelligent and reliable gentleman where I have wronged them or made for myself so much as one cent by any such transaction as that named, I will pay them ten times the amount in gold. I do not now remember whose money I brought. But the man who would represent an act of kindness to him, as an attempt to cheat and defraud him, and waits seven years before he mentions it, is too contemptible for notice. I was born and raised in this County, and believe that my reputation for honorable dealing is quite as good as this unknown slanderer's, and equal to that of the Editor of that paper whom I believe I have never injured, or in any way interfered with. He seems anxious to purchase a cheap reputation by inviting a suit of libel. He need have no such hopes or fears from me. He has wantonly, maliciously, and falsely attacked me, without cause, or the least provocation, in an article which he virtually admits to be libellous, and publishes as far as his "tuppenny" sheet circulates. If he considers that dignified journalism, or it the poor devil can only live by fattening upon another's reputation, after bringing it down to a level with his own, then let him go. He is too insignificant in his bloated puppyism and maudlin attempts to be sharp for further comment. I subjoin the following note voluntarily handed me by the citizens of our place, whose esteem I appreciate, and I think the community will appreciate, more highly than the foul and uncalled for attempts to injure me personally, to make a little political capital.

Yours truly,

Tioga, Oct. 8, 1868. O. B. LOWELL.

TIOGA, Oct. 8, 1868.

O. B. LOWELL, Esq.:—The undersigned, citizens of Tioga, have seen the article in the Wellsboro Democrat of Oct. 7, reflecting upon you. We have known you from childhood up, and without flattery can say that we consider you as fair, honorable and high-minded in all business and financial transactions, as any man in our County; and that you have, where known, an enviable reputation for generosity, kindness and liberality. That we recollect the time when you visited Washington, and that it was in the fall of 1861, before there was any difference in value between current paper money and gold, and whatever may have been the transaction alluded to, we believe you were entirely honorable, fair, and blameless, and we consider the article as false, unfair, and too contemptible to be treated in the way its author evidently desires it should be. You are at liberty to use this note as you choose.

Yours truly,

B C Wickham,	F E Smith,
H H Borden,	John W Guernsey,
J Van Osten,	John B Van Name,
I I Jordan,	S M Geer,
T L Baldwin,	C B Farr,
R J Inscho,	E S Farr,
James Dewey,	J S Bush,
Joseph Fish,	Philo Tuller,
B B Borden,	W O Farr,
T A Wickham,	A Humphrey,
C H Seymour,	H S Johnston,
	D L Aiken.

CORRUPT ELECTIONEERING.—Money is being used in this Congressional district without stint or conscience. Mackey, having taken the field, is bound to do his best. He has money and he will use it. Unprincipled men surround him who are ready to resort to any means to compass their ends. If whisky is the best bate to catch votes, whisky will flow like water. If money, money will be scattered like dirt. Our party must be driven to work by similar means, of Republican voters. Another ground of hope that neither Democratic money nor Democratic whisky will be allowed to prevail is the dishonesty of the agents who are necessarily employed to use them. One hundred dollars appropriated to purchase votes at $5 a head will not realize more than one, even though a hundred should be in the market; the remaining $95 will stick to the fingers of the men to whom its application is confided.

The friends of Mr. Mackey are liberal in the use of funds it must be confessed. We hear of one man offered $20 for his vote—and numerous others who have declined smaller sums. One man, of whom we heard yesterday accepted $40 for his promise to vote for Mackey, and immediately betook himself to the woods, where it is hoped he has gone, like Judas, to hang himself. Another citizen of our town who was circulating a subscription for the benefit of the Baptist Sunday School, was offered $20 for the object if he would only pledge himself to vote for Mackey. Another old gentleman who has a very good reputation as a bridge carpenter, was approached by one of the henchmen of Mr. Mackey, (an individual who is perhaps more indebted to Mr. Mackey for his success in business than any other citizen of Lock Haven, and therefore measurably excusable for his conduct) and offered the supervision of a big job of building a dam *somewhere* along the river, if he would only vote for Mr. Mackey. Like an honorable man he spurned both the bribe and the individual who offered it from his presence. These are only individual instances of the corrupt means employed by Mr. Mackey and his friends to secure his election. Others might be mentioned; but these are enough. If any one doubts their truthfulness let him call upon us and we will refer him to authority which he cannot dispute.

Will such sacrilegious tampering with the purity of the suffrage be tolerated by a intelligent people jealous of their liberties!—*Clinton Republican.*

The Rebellion was got up, by an aristocracy, in the interest of aristocracy, and for the purpose of perpetuating aristocratic principles on this Continent. This was freely avowed at the time.—The world knows the result! The rebellion failed, but the men who made it remain, *and are aristocrats still.* They resist every measure tending to carry out truly republican principles, and are awaiting their opportunity to make their work effective. Many leaders of the Northern Democracy stand with them; and the people should carefully scrutinize, that they may effectually check the first dawning of an attempt to undermine the true principles of the Government.

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, or 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 PRESERVE 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 at the South, DISPERSE THE 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."

TO THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.—The Committee for the Building Fund in the Tioga County Baptist Association would urge the necessity of each church being prompt in sending their respective subscriptions to the chairman of the Committee. It has been decided that the name of no person be attached to the subscription list only those who actually subscribe. Promptness in this matter will greatly assist the committee in preparing their books to report at the next Quarterly meeting.

P. C. VAN GELDER,
Ch'n Com., Wellsboro, Pa.

New Tannery.

THE *undersigned has fitted up the old Foundry building, near the Brewery, Wellsboro,* and is now prepared to turn out fine calf, kip, *cowhide,* and *barness* leather in the best manner. Hides tanned on shares. Cash paid for hides.

M. A. DURIF.

Wellsboro, Oct. 14, 1868.

QUARTERLY REPORT,

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

RESOURCES.

U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation,	$100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand,	53,800 00
Notes & Bills discounted,	132,093 81
due from National Banks,	23,513 76
U. S. Taxes,	1,124 62
Revenue Stamps,	830 00
Expense,	194 59
Cash on hand { Notes of this Bank,	717 00
" " other Banks,	225 00
" { Legal Tenders,	15,694 00
" { Cash Items,	1,381 54
	$329,478 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$100,000 00
Circulating Notes,	90,000 00
Surplus Fund,	40,504 24
Due Depositors,	93,631 47
Div. Inst. & Exc,	4,127 21
Due Banks & Bankers,	1,215 40
	$329,478 32

J. L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

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

Roy's Drug Store

IS THE OLDEST

Drug Establishment

IN THE COUNTY.

THE stock of Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Fancy Articles,

PATENT MEDICINES,

LAMPS, &c.,

Is the most complete and carefully selected.—The stock of

WINES AND LIQUORS

Are warranted to be *old, pure,* and of a superior quality, and will be sold only for medical use.

The subscriber wishes to say that he is now making large additions to his stock, and would assure the public that he will not only sell goods of the

BEST QUALITY, but also the CHEAPEST,

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. Parsons & Co.,

CHEAP

Cash Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS invite the attention of close buyers to our Third stock of New

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

just received—purchased Oct. 1st, at the lowest *prices of the season.* The following list of Bargains must convince any one. We are selling

Heavy yard wide Sheetings	12½ cts.
" " bleached Sheetings	12½ "
Fine yard wide " "	10 "
Common Prints	8 "
Handsome Fast Colored Prints	12½ "
Heavy Red Twilled Flannels	31½ "
" Gray " "	31½ "
Fancy Shirtings	37½ "
Kentucky Jeans	20 to 44 "
Heavy Pant Stuffs	50 "
Handsome Dress Goods	25 "
English Serges	31½ "
All wool Empress Cloths	50 "
Fine Alpacas	31 "
Best French Merinoes	$1,00
Woolen Double Shawls	3,50
Extra " "	$5,00 and 6,00
Balmoral Skirts	1,25 to 2,00
Hoop Skirts	75 cts. to 1,25

Hosiery very cheap.

All Wool Cassimeres, Double and Twisted Heavy $1,00; very cheap indeed.

Black and Colored Felt and Beaver Cloakings, at very low prices.

BOOTS & SHOES

At equally low prices for good work. We do not keep any but good qualities and sell them very cheap Our trade is large and and expense very light, enabling us to sell goods very cheap indeed.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage received during the past, we shall endeavor to deserve a continuance of the same.

J. A. PARSONS & CO.

Corning, Oct. 14, 1868.

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Borchers Island, will dedicate on Thursday the 15th. inst., by Rev. W. Sears of Auburn. A general invitation is extended.

W. M. HASKELL, Pastor.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT. Enquire of
Oct. 14, 1868. C. B. KELLY.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Tioga Railroad Company for the election of President, Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, will be held at the office of the Company in Corning, N. Y., on the 2d day of November, 1868 at 10 o'clock a. m., the election to close at 12 o'clock, m.

A. C. STEARNS, Sec'y.

Oct. 14, 1868-3t*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice: That on the 1st day of Oct., A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Elisha J. Purple, of Wellsboro, 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 will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of F. E. Smith, in Tioga, county of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, before F. E. Smith, Register, on the 14th day of Nov., A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western Dist. Pa.
Pr. D. CAMERON, Deputy.

Oct. 14, 1868-4w.

Piano-Fortes

THE HAINES BROTHERS PIANOES are universally acknowledged to be the Cheapest

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS MADE.

Every Piano is warranted for five years. Sold by

Mansfield, Oct. 14. ISAAC G. HOYT.

Cash for Dried Berries!

CASH for everything I buy, CASH for everything I sell.

Flour,

FEED, PORK, FISH, SALT, &C.,

always on hand and for sale at the lowest CASH Prices.

All kinds of Produce bought and sold for CASH.

N. B.—Don't ask for credit after this date.

Wellsboro, Oct. 1, 1868. M. B. PRINCE.

Farm for Sale!

THE Subscriber, being about to go west, offers for sale at a great bargain to the purchaser, the following property, to wit: One hundred acres of land, situate about 4 miles Southwest of Westfield Boro, on Potter Brook Road—seventy-five acres improved, the balance good hemlock and hard timber, with good sugar bush, good apple orchard, good frame barn and log house thereon. The farm is well adapted to darying purposes, having a plenty of living water on all parts. For terms, call on the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa.

Oct. 7, 1868. WILMER EMBRE.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Ezra I. Stevens, late of Middlebury twp, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing said estate and all having claims against the same are hereby notified to call for settlement on

HARRIET M. STEVENS,
DANIEL G. STEVENS,

Middlebury Sept. 30, 1868* Adm'rs.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Dr. Joel Rose, late of Rutland twp, deceased, all persons owing said estate, and all having claims against the same are hereby notified to call for settlement on DANIEL G. STEVENS,

Middlebury, Sept. 30, 1868* Adm'r.

Goodrich Seed Potatoes.

WE have a crop of Harrison, Calico, Gleason, and Early Goodrich Potatoes for Seed, all true to name, direct from the original Goodrich stock. The E. G's now ready to ship, others after 1st October.

Orders invited by Bushel or Barrel Packages. Terms Cash, or satisfactory reference.

PRICE LIST THIS FALL.

Early Goodrich	$1,25 per bu.,	or $2.25	per bbl.
Gleason and Cal.	1,50 "	4,25	"
Harrison	2,25 "	6,00	"

Correspondence with dealers requested. Address,

LEE & ENSIGN,
Union, Broome Co., N. Y.

Sept. 30, 1868.

JOHN C. JACOBS,

Agent for

Lloyd's Double Revolving Map of the United States and Europe,

SHOWING all the lines of Railways in both hemispheres, the political and Geographical Divisions, Rivers, Mountains, Lakes, Seas and Oceans. All orders addressed to John C. Jacobs, Tioga, Pa., will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 23, 1868.—tf.

Strayed or Stolen.

A RED YEARLING STEER—from the premises of the subscriber, in Delmar. If the party who drove the steer away will return it he may save costs and trouble.

Sept. 24, 1868. GEO. SKELTON.

Machinery for Sale.

A PORTABLE ENGINE, 16-Horse Power, in good order, and a Johnson Shingle Machine, also in good order, will be sold on reasonable terms by BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

Charleston, Sept. 16, 1868-4w*

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED on Elk Run, Gaines township, containing 125 acres, 50 acres improved.—Said farm is well watered, has a frame house and barn and a choice apple orchard, and is well adapted to dairying purposes. Title good and terms easy. Inquire of Wm. H. Smith, Wellsboro, or L. L. RUSSELL, Delmar.

Sept. 28, 1868.

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS in the several Districts are requested to be as prompt as possible, and pay into the Treasury on October 1st, all funds that can be collected by that time.

Sept. 23, 1868. H. C. BAILEY, Treas.

Clothing!

CLOTHING!!

DELANO & CO.,

Are now opening the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing!

Ever brought into

TIOGA COUNTY.

Sept 23, 1868.

HOOP SKIRTS, at

DeLANO & CO'S.

Insurance Agency.

WYOMING INSURANCE CO.,

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

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

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $150,000.

THIS is the company for which Theodore 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, President. 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,	- - - - -	$500,000,00
Gross Surplus, Jan. 1,	1868,	1,314,590,31
Cash Assets,	do	1,814,590,31

☞ Policies written at this office,

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

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

JNO. I. MITCHELL.

Wellsboro, Pa., Feb. 26, 1868-tf.

Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company,

Which has an accumulated capital of $3,398,019.49.

W. H. Smith, Agent, Wellsboro, Pa.

WELLSBORO INSURANCE AGENCY,

REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES, VIZ:

		ASSETS,
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,	HARTFORD,	$4,633,543,39.
HOME " "	NEW YORK,	3,623,896,78.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,		2,011,266,72.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,	NEW HAVEN,	1,619,070,34.
PHŒNIX " "	BROOKLYN, N. Y.,	1,500,000,00.
PUTNAM " "	HARTFORD, "	500,000,00.

Policies issued in any of the above Companies at this Agency at reasonable rates. Policies are also procured through this Agency in the well known

MORE NEW GOODS!

J. R. Bowen & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and complete assortment of

Goods,

bought since the late decline in prices in New York, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

&c., &c.

Particular attention is invited to our Stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

AND TRIMMINGS,

Gaiters and Hoop Skirts; also a nice line of TEAS, New Crop, very fine at reduced prices,

all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices. We respectfully invite all to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember,

Empire Store, No. 1 Union Block.

Wellsboro, June 3, 1868.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A farm of three hundred acres, with two hundred and twenty-five acres improved. Situated two miles north of Tioga Village, on the Tioga River and Railroad. Well wattered, under 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.

MRS. A. B. EASTMAN is now giving lessons in

Hair Flowers or Wax Work.

Persons wishing to join a class are requested to call soon. Terms reasonable.

Sept. 9, 1868-tf.

Something New!

A LOT of the latest styles of new Jewelry just received at

Aug 2, '68. I. M. & S. B. WARRINER.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD JOB of work done on Clocks, Watches or Jewelry, go to

Sept. 2, 1868. I. M. & S. B. WARRINER.

Notice.

HAVING invested just Thirteen hundred and eleven and 69 100 Dollars on account of my health and business, I withdraw my interest in the Banking House of J. & J Parkhurst, but still hold myself as security for present and future deposits The business will be carried on by John Parkhurst. JOEL PARKHURST.

Elkland, Sept. 2, 1868.

Brick for Sale.

125,000 GOOD BRICK for Sale at the yard opposite the Cemetery, Wellsboro, by FRED. MARGRAFF.

Sept. 16 1868-3m.

FLAX-SEED—Cash paid for Flaxseed by

P. R. WILLIAMS & Co.

SOMETHING NEW AT

TIOGA.

DRS. THOMAS & WARREN have opened a new Dental rooms over B. B. Borden's Drug Store in Tioga. We have introduced all the modern improvements in the dental art, and are prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth in the most approved and scientific manner. When desired we extract teeth without pain by the use of Narcotic Spray, Ether, Chloroform and the Nitrous Oxide gas. We have a large assortment of artificial teeth and put them up in a superior manner either upon rubber or metallic base. We warrant all our work and guarantee perfect satisfaction to reasonable parties or we will not require pay for our services. We pay particular attention to filling and preserving the natural teeth, and to treating all irregularities of children's teeth. Our prices shall correspond with the kind of work done, in all cases doing the same kind of work as cheap as our neighbors. We will visit Lawrenceville the 3d, Bloss the 17