

During the recent official tour of a veteran officer of the regular army to the cemetery of the Union dead in the South, he had a personal opportunity of inspecting the grounds occupied during the rebellion by the infamous prison pens known in history as Andersonville, Georgia. The place has been removed, and the blasted spot converted into a burial ground, where some fifteen thousand of the Union dead have been laid to rest. Andersonville is not even a hamlet. It is a deserted place, with only one or two little shanties, and was selected for the purpose of being a place where the brave men who died for the Union could be buried. It was a place of misery and suffering, and of removing them from all intercourse with the outside world. As some have been removed to rescue Winder, the commander of this post, from the responsibility of the cruelty inflicted upon these millions of prisoners, and expected the chance of giving an order for their indiscriminate massacre on the approach of Sherman's army, the gentleman in question took pains to investigate the facts, and his conclusions are that the worst that was charged against this cruel man falls below the horrid reality. In proof of his judgment he has ranked to us the following extract from a book published by Dr. Ambrose Spencer, who resided near Andersonville, and who was a member of the rebel government as a prisoner. He was perfectly and personally acquainted with everything that transpired during the time of his imprisonment. Dr. Spencer is a son of the late John C. Spencer, of New York, Secretary of War, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, under President Tyler, and previously in Congress and in other high positions. He has resided many years in the South, and is everywhere known as a trustworthy and reliable man. This testimony is borne to his character by all our friends in Georgia, including officers of the regular army, and men generally. The horrible order of Winder, incorporated in this published statement of Dr. Spencer, has been duly examined and compared with the original, thus placing its authenticity beyond all cavil:

EXTRACTS FROM DR. A. SPENCER'S ACCOUNT OF ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

To complete his precautions for the safe keeping of his charge, or to prevent any disposition to revolt, he had placed through General Winder's orders, a battery of six pieces of artillery, which commanded the whole interior of the prison, and which was kept charged with grape and canister, ready for instant service. The orders to the officer in command were to fire at once, without any warning, if there was any appearance of mutiny, or any unusual crowding together of his inmates.

The artillery was on duty at night as well as in the day, and were relieved at their guns as regularly as were the sentinels on guard. The position of the battery upon a hill overlooking the prison, while it commanded its whole interior, was such that, if the order had ever been given to fire, the hurrying grape would have borne death and desolation to many thousands.

When General Kilpatrick, of the Union army, was expected to advance in his raid on Andersonville, the following order was issued:

ORDERS NO. 13.
HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES,
MILITARY PRISON,
ANDERSONVILLE, July 27, 1864.

The officer on duty and in charge of the battery of Florida Artillery at the time will, upon receiving notice that the enemy have approached within seven miles on the road leading to the stockade with grape shot, without reference to the situation beyond these lines of defence.

It is better that the Federal be exterminated than be permitted to burn and pillage the property of loyal citizens, as they will do if allowed to make their escape from the prison.

By order of John H. Winder, Brigadier General. W. S. WINDER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Upon the promulgation of this sanguinary and barbarous order, a citizen of Sumpter county, and an ardent Unionist, who happened to be with the military force called out by the Governor of Georgia for the defence of Andersonville, remonstrated with General Winder against its inhumanity. The reply was: "Sir, I will kill the last Yankee in this stockade before Sherman or Kilpatrick shall remove me. God-d-n my soul if I would not rather see those twenty thousand second-rate Unionists to hell than go to Heaven myself!"

REMARKABLE CASE OF PETRIFICATION.—About six years ago Mr. Amos Broughton died in Wayne county, in his State, and was buried in the cemetery of his widow and children moved to Buksirk's Bridge, in this county, where they now reside. A few days after the funeral, the remains were found to be petrified, and the remains of the father from Wayne county, and have them deposited in a cemetery near their parent residence. In furtherance of the investigation, the grave was opened and the coffin exposed, but all ordinary efforts to lift it from its position proved ineffectual. When removed, the remains were found to be petrified, and the remains of the father from Wayne county, and have them deposited in a cemetery near their parent residence.

But one of thought and action; such as can be beyond their own thresholds, must press forward without intermission. To such, political warfare is not a scum for place and its emoluments. To such there is no recurring story but one of the instrumentalities of universal progress. It matters little about politicians. They will continue to regard as fish all that comes to their nets. That is unavoidable; the people created them and must expect to be plagued by them. Thrice in eight years the people have elected men unpracticed in political arts, to the highest place in their gift. Thrice, then, have the people controlled the appliances of power, in a decade. The first time brought the substratum of political villainy to the surface; and in maddest undertook to destroy civil liberty. The politicians failed. The second triumph of the people, in 1864, sent their rebellious creatures to their kennels. The assassin's bullet defeated the popular will for a season; then the people rallied again, and putting aside the politicians forestalled Conventions, and elected Grant by such a majority of the popular vote as no candidate ever received before.

That was well and bravely done. It is to stand as a precedent, to be observed by the people from this day forward, then it will be sublime. What has been so well begun will not be so easily ended unless it be firmly persevered in to the end. Freeman, if you desire the greatest good, you must never deliver the appliances of power into the hands of scheming politicians. Let this rescue stand as a landmark in national history, and let the hand which shall remove be struck off, and the tongue that would betray it into the hands of self-seeking men, be struck dumb.

It sometimes occurs to us that the people do not, at all times, comprehend the magnitude of the work of this republic. Its work, as it appears to us, relates to the entire outside community of nations no less than to itself and the millions unborn, to be the inheritors of its splendors and its triumphs.

Only a week has passed since Great Britain shook in the throes of a popular revolution, second only to that just experienced in this nation in violence, and like it, peaceful. The English people enjoyed on that occasion as great freedom of the elective franchise as was common in this country thirty years ago. And it may be doubted, if the white masses in the southern States of this Union, ever enjoyed as much freedom of the ballot as do the English people to-day.

For this enlarging of British privilege there is, of course, a cause. Where shall we look for it? Go back to the day of our nation's birth; that day was fraught with weighty consequences to the nation. That was to governments what the Reformation was to the Roman hierarchy. The Fathers of the Republic demonstrated to kings and princes as did the Reformers to popes and bishops, that earthly power was intended to reside in the people at large; and when found elsewhere it is an uncongenial captive, restrained by violence.

So, therefore, the enlarged franchise of Britons to-day are the offspring of our national example. Spain, has just converted a lachryvous Queen into a common beggar, and proclaims larger civil and religious liberty. Freeman, it is our national example which made these things possible; by teaching the Old World peoples that Man is capable of higher things than servile cringing at the feet of usurped power.

Can a people like this need a greater incentive to action? Was any people ever beckoned forward to a sublimer destiny? Can men sigh for a prouder position than that of Teacher of the Nations?

Some of our readers know about the great Erie Railroad War, and others do not. Months ago there was a big fight between Daniel Drew and Commodore Vanderbilt, rival Railroad Kings. Erie stock is "fancy," and the prey of gamblers in stocks. Now there are two reasons why "Erie" is but another name for panic: First—The road is not at present available worth what it has cost, and thus the stock is depreciated, and is consequently used to fly the kites of Wall-st. operators. Second—There is a great contest for the control of the road. With this in view Drew some months ago issued some millions of new stock, buying it in, or causing it to be bought in, for himself. This brought on a crisis and sent Wall-st. in a blaze.

This awoke Vanderbilt. The outs applied for an injunction, and got it. The Drewites emigrated to Jersey, and the enjoined applied for an injunction against the enjoined, and the war raged fearfully. But Vanderbilt won.

Last week the war broke out anew, and with great fierceness. Daniel Drew had sold short in Erie to the tune of 40,000 shares. In other words, Mr. Drew sold 40,000 shares of Erie to be delivered at a certain time in the future, at a certain price. The Bulls beat the Bears, and Mr. Drew the other day found himself unable to deliver the shares except at a price which meant utter ruin. So Mr. Drew applies to the Directors for a new issue of stock to cover his operations. The Directors refused to issue the stock, and Mr. Drew and the Bears generally are likely to go up the spout. So note it be.

Should Mr. Coffee (or is it Outfit?) Wallace be put to it for devices to increase Democratic majorities in Pennsylvania, we commend to his distinguished consideration the election officers of a certain district in Pike county. At the late election on counting the votes for Senator, it was found that six men, who were not on the list, had voted in the district. Here was a dilemma, but the Board did not boggle long; they took out six Grant votes and called it even. There was a clear gain of 12 votes for Seymour.

Of course this made no difference in the grand result; but the transaction exemplifies the spirit and practices of the Democracy so completely that Mr. Wallace should put that election board in reserve for next fall. It must be capable of greater things under his skillful manipulation. Wallace might resign in their favor.

We have seen a table compiled by the Copperhead Professor of Mathematics, for the purpose of showing that Grant is a minority President. In order to make this appear, he reports the Republican majorities some 100,000 less than they are officially ascertained to be, and counts every disfranchised rebel for Seymour. Thank you, sir. It was evident enough that Copperheadism and Rebellion were identical, but it is well enough to have the admission from the lips of the accused.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1868.

While Seymour was swinging around the circle the World said—
"One blast on Seymour's bugle horn is worth a thousand men!"

—Better than that, Croly. Each foot of that melancholy horn brought out at least 5000 votes for Grant. Blow, Ho! ratio, blow!

The *Lycoming Standard* disclaims the credit of making us say that Mr. Mackey would vote for Grant, and puts the blame on the *State Guard*. What does it all amount to? The latter paper misquoted THE AGITATOR, inadvertently, of course; and the *Williamsport* paper made indecent haste to bandy the lie. Strange that these Copperheads should persistently go such a roundabout way to pick a quarrel with the editor of this journal. Come up in front, in the daytime, and you will find the latch-string out at all times. This to you all, and once for all.

We acknowledge the receipt of a card printed in blue; device, a printing machine rampant on a field azure; legend—Level L. Tator, Editor *Lycoming Standard*, Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa. Undoubtedly it was sent as a specimen of fine printing, with an eye to a puff. It is not creditable as a specimen of printing, Uncle Levi, but we do things better above the mountains. Our card, for example, is printed on a sheet 27x41 inches; has several legends thereunto appertaining; has several pictures and an occasional cut; please consider it in exchange for yours.

If this does not meet your views, uncle Levi, say what will.

We are amazingly refreshed by the post-election revelations of the Democracy. If one may believe the *World*, and its ilk (and by courtesy we suppose it may be done), a great proportion of the active men of that party voted for Grant. We are both delighted and amazed to hear it. To begin at home, for example? Probably Mr. Collector Guernsey voted for Grant; Mr. Deputy Hunt, I may turn out, did likewise; Mr. Asst. Assessor Dealing, may have been, and gone, and did ditto; and the cloud of deadheads in the Custom House may turn out a cloud of witnesses who, animated by a lofty patriotism, voted for Grant. We cannot agree with the *Tribune* that Brand and Rutter had anything to do with the motives of the Plunder brigade which now says it voted for Grant. Oh no!

IS THE CONTEST OVER?

No. It cannot end save by the complete subjugation of every Force opposed to the onward and upward destiny of Man.

Right has had brilliant victories from the beginning. It has suffered defeats, but its defeats have been partial and temporary; and so the present age of the world can claim more than any of its predecessors known to history. The average excellence of Man is higher. His aims are nobler; his charities are broader; his standard of justice farther advanced; he is more catholic in his forecast, juster in judgment, and less, though seemingly more, visionary. In the field of philosophy he is more at one with his Creator. He has shaken much of superstition out of his religion, and lives more by faith to-day than he did two thousand years ago.

Christianity is now ripening. The world has seen little but the promise of fruit heretofore; and in fact Man has not been ready to harvest and enjoy the fruits of such a system. The world is verging on a period of better things. Not that any man now living can expect to see the fullness of that period. Its approach is gradual; so gradual that the longest human life is too brief to mark the change.

But one of thought and action; such as can be beyond their own thresholds, must press forward without intermission. To such, political warfare is not a scum for place and its emoluments. To such there is no recurring story but one of the instrumentalities of universal progress. It matters little about politicians. They will continue to regard as fish all that comes to their nets. That is unavoidable; the people created them and must expect to be plagued by them. Thrice in eight years the people have elected men unpracticed in political arts, to the highest place in their gift. Thrice, then, have the people controlled the appliances of power, in a decade. The first time brought the substratum of political villainy to the surface; and in maddest undertook to destroy civil liberty. The politicians failed. The second triumph of the people, in 1864, sent their rebellious creatures to their kennels. The assassin's bullet defeated the popular will for a season; then the people rallied again, and putting aside the politicians forestalled Conventions, and elected Grant by such a majority of the popular vote as no candidate ever received before.

That was well and bravely done. It is to stand as a precedent, to be observed by the people from this day forward, then it will be sublime. What has been so well begun will not be so easily ended unless it be firmly persevered in to the end. Freeman, if you desire the greatest good, you must never deliver the appliances of power into the hands of scheming politicians. Let this rescue stand as a landmark in national history, and let the hand which shall remove be struck off, and the tongue that would betray it into the hands of self-seeking men, be struck dumb.

It sometimes occurs to us that the people do not, at all times, comprehend the magnitude of the work of this republic. Its work, as it appears to us, relates to the entire outside community of nations no less than to itself and the millions unborn, to be the inheritors of its splendors and its triumphs.

Only a week has passed since Great Britain shook in the throes of a popular revolution, second only to that just experienced in this nation in violence, and like it, peaceful. The English people enjoyed on that occasion as great freedom of the elective franchise as was common in this country thirty years ago. And it may be doubted, if the white masses in the southern States of this Union, ever enjoyed as much freedom of the ballot as do the English people to-day.

For this enlarging of British privilege there is, of course, a cause. Where shall we look for it? Go back to the day of our nation's birth; that day was fraught with weighty consequences to the nation. That was to governments what the Reformation was to the Roman hierarchy. The Fathers of the Republic demonstrated to kings and princes as did the Reformers to popes and bishops, that earthly power was intended to reside in the people at large; and when found elsewhere it is an uncongenial captive, restrained by violence.

So, therefore, the enlarged franchise of Britons to-day are the offspring of our national example. Spain, has just converted a lachryvous Queen into a common beggar, and proclaims larger civil and religious liberty. Freeman, it is our national example which made these things possible; by teaching the Old World peoples that Man is capable of higher things than servile cringing at the feet of usurped power.

Can a people like this need a greater incentive to action? Was any people ever beckoned forward to a sublimer destiny? Can men sigh for a prouder position than that of Teacher of the Nations?

Some of our readers know about the great Erie Railroad War, and others do not. Months ago there was a big fight between Daniel Drew and Commodore Vanderbilt, rival Railroad Kings. Erie stock is "fancy," and the prey of gamblers in stocks. Now there are two reasons why "Erie" is but another name for panic: First—The road is not at present available worth what it has cost, and thus the stock is depreciated, and is consequently used to fly the kites of Wall-st. operators. Second—There is a great contest for the control of the road. With this in view Drew some months ago issued some millions of new stock, buying it in, or causing it to be bought in, for himself. This brought on a crisis and sent Wall-st. in a blaze.

This awoke Vanderbilt. The outs applied for an injunction, and got it. The Drewites emigrated to Jersey, and the enjoined applied for an injunction against the enjoined, and the war raged fearfully. But Vanderbilt won.

Last week the war broke out anew, and with great fierceness. Daniel Drew had sold short in Erie to the tune of 40,000 shares. In other words, Mr. Drew sold 40,000 shares of Erie to be delivered at a certain time in the future, at a certain price. The Bulls beat the Bears, and Mr. Drew the other day found himself unable to deliver the shares except at a price which meant utter ruin. So Mr. Drew applies to the Directors for a new issue of stock to cover his operations. The Directors refused to issue the stock, and Mr. Drew and the Bears generally are likely to go up the spout. So note it be.

Should Mr. Coffee (or is it Outfit?) Wallace be put to it for devices to increase Democratic majorities in Pennsylvania, we commend to his distinguished consideration the election officers of a certain district in Pike county. At the late election on counting the votes for Senator, it was found that six men, who were not on the list, had voted in the district. Here was a dilemma, but the Board did not boggle long; they took out six Grant votes and called it even. There was a clear gain of 12 votes for Seymour.

Of course this made no difference in the grand result; but the transaction exemplifies the spirit and practices of the Democracy so completely that Mr. Wallace should put that election board in reserve for next fall. It must be capable of greater things under his skillful manipulation. Wallace might resign in their favor.

We have seen a table compiled by the Copperhead Professor of Mathematics, for the purpose of showing that Grant is a minority President. In order to make this appear, he reports the Republican majorities some 100,000 less than they are officially ascertained to be, and counts every disfranchised rebel for Seymour. Thank you, sir. It was evident enough that Copperheadism and Rebellion were identical, but it is well enough to have the admission from the lips of the accused.

But why falsify the official returns to make out a case? Why put Alabama 10,000 for Seymour when it is 4000 for Grant? Why put Arkansas for Iowa 40,000 for Grant when it gave 58,000?

—And so on. But why rebuke constitutional lying? It's a waste of vital breath.

Gen. Grant has started out right. He refuses to except applications for office except as waste paper. Good. Time enough to attend to that after March 4, 1869.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levitt Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, to us directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Monday, the 30th day of November 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described property, viz:

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by Mill street, east by lot formerly owned by George Manwaring, south by lot owned by William Manwaring, and west by lot owned by Samuel Chapman—containing 2 acres, more or less, frame house and a few fruit trees thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

A lot of land in Lawrenceville, bounded north by State line, east by center of Tioga river, south by Mill street, and west by lot in possession of O. P. Branch—containing 1/2 acre, more or less; frame house thereon.

WINTER GOODS.

For 1869.

THE largest stock of Dress Goods ever opened in Tioga County.

DeLano & Co's.

FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHES, OTTOMAN CLOTH.

Alpacas, Plaids, and a great variety of mixed Fabrics for suits.

A large stock of

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, VELVETTES, BLACK ASTRAGANS.

For Ladies Cloaks and Sashes.

All the new styles of

Shawls and Knit Goods.

Furs! Furs! Furs! Furs!

Call and look at the stock.

GENTS GOODS.

CLOTHING, CLOTHS!

HATS AND CAPS.

Boots and Shoes.

RUBBER BOOTS, &C.

GROCERIES!

In our stock is full and complete.

DeLANO & CO.

Nov. 4, 1868.

GENTS FUR COLLARS AND GLOVES at DeLANO & CO'S.

DeLANO & CO'S.

A new lot of HOOP SKIRTS at D. & C'S.

DeLANO & CO'S.

A large lot of SHIRTS and DRAWERS at Nov. 11, 1868.

DeLANO & CO'S.

New Tobacco Store!

THE subscriber has fitted up the rooms adjoining D. P. Roberts Tin and Groce Store for the manufacture and sale of

CIGARETS, (all grades), Fancy and Common SMOKE TOBACCO, Michigan Fine CUT CHEWING, and all kinds of PLUG TOBACCO, PIPES, and the choicest Brand of CIGARS.

Call and see for yourselves.

Wellsboro, Nov. 11, 1868—J. M. PURSEL.

HURRA

FOR THE

KEYSTONE STORE!

No. 1 Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

where

Bullard & Co.,

Hold forth daily to crowds of customers, dealing out the finest and cheapest assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Goods

HOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

and FURS and

BARGAINS IN CROCKERY.

Walk in Ladies, and examine our stock. It will pay to do so. Our goods are selected with taste.

Nov. 18, 1868—Bm. BULLARD & CO.

Seed Potatoes For Sale.

OF THE FOLLOWING APPROVED VARIETIES:

Harrison—\$4.00 per bushel, 65 cts. per peck. Early—\$3.00 " " 50 cts. per peck. Early—\$3.00 " " 50 cts. per peck.

All from genuine seed. As the quantity is limited, early buyers will do well to call and settle with

ELIAS TIPPLE.

East Charleston, Nov. 18, 1868—31st.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned at the old stand of V. Fisher & Randall are in the receipt of a

FRESH LOT OF GOODS

Bought at the very lowest prices within the last few days which they offer to the public for ready sale. Having been for the past four years engaged in Dentistry exclusively, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction in all operations intrusted to him. Special attention given to the treatment of caries, irregularities, exposed nerves, ulceration, and inflammation of the gums, and all diseases to which the teeth and gums are subject.

First Class Work guaranteed in both manual and operative Dentistry.

Office at my residence near the Episcopal Church. Wellsboro, Nov. 11, 1868—Sm.

DRES. THOMAS & WARREN.

DENTISTS, TIOGA, PA.

REPLY solely by upon the modern improvements and every kind of modern knowledge to the profession.

TIOGA, Oct. 28, 1868.

Farm