P. C. VAN GELDER, Editor and Proprietor. Wellsborough, Pa.: Wednesday, April 26, 1871.

The surviving members of the old Massachusetts Sixth Regiment recently celebrated at Boston the anniversary of their march through Baltimore ten years ago, by a re-union, public parade and dinner.

of the President.

indignant at the South Carolina mem- | ted it. ber, Elliott; not so much because he is black, as because he excels all of them in debate. To be a negro is bad enough in the South; but to be able at the same time, is absolutely unpardonable. — Tri.

The President yesterday issued his proclamation calling the Senate together in extra session on the 10th of May. It is thought the Joint High Commission will have concluded its labors by that time, and the Senate is called together specially to consider its action.

A friend met us on the street to-day and asked us, "When are you going to

lawful pursuits-not before. So long as a Northern man cannot go South to dalism; so long as an organization exists that is bitterly opposed to the first elements of the democracy it professes; so long as blatant, unwhipped traitors, are rampant, while loyal men are sup- | The most damaging part of the speech long we shall not let this matter rest.— So long as the South cherishes a hope of re-enslaving-by peonage or the apprentice system-the freedmen, we ers. When the South shall have disa citizen of the United States is as free the most potent means that the south-State; when free schools South are upheld and supported, while the teachers are respected and protected,—then we leaders that they had sympathy from the north will let the matter rest—and not before ern Democracy. I have files of their papers nor will let the matter rest-and not before. And if civil and political equality is

A GOOD SPEECH.

or elsewhere. We like reason and moderation, and, in common with all of John Pool in the Senate of the Uni-ident, to show you and to impress upon the Sen-ted States.

We have learned something from that speech; and believing there is far more in it than in anything we can write, we will give such extracts from it as we have room for. On Mr. Sherman's resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill for the purpose of authorizing the President and courts to execute the laws and protect life and property, Senator Pool, of N. Carolina, said:

Mr. President, the question before the Senate now is one that involves the peace of the country as well as its material prosperity. It is one as to which every person who lives in the South and who has an interest in the Southern people, must feel deeply and keenly and must be deeply solicitious about. The condition of things there was not brought about entirely by our own peo-ple, though they were the occasion of it. Perhaps in many respects the condition is a natural one, perhaps in most respects it is one that might bave been forceeen; but whether it could have been in advance provided against, is altogether a

If the Government of the United States means to have the fourteenth amendment, which embra-ces, as I understand it, the whole reconstruction poicy in substance, practically executed, the time ins come when the Government must say so, or the devernment must remove the bone of con-tention and abandon that policy, in order that they may see what those people will then do.

After referring to the testimony offered by the Investigating Committee, and mentioning facts that he knew to be correct as regards the existence and ity report, i. e., that negroes, in Ku-

But, sir, there is another difficulty and another trouble upon us in our local interests and in our local safety, that must grow out of these disgui-sod, masked bands of marauders. That too has occurred in one instance, and it has been seized upon by every Kuklux, and overy friend of the Kuklux, and every partisan whose zeal and blindness has led him into palliation of their crimes, for the purpose of throwing dust, covering up and confusing the truth as it is. I have reterence to what I may denominate begus Kuthur. That is now more released. klux. That is to say, men who do not belong to the regular order, and are not connected with it in any respect, seeing that other men can put on their disguises and whip and murder whomsoever they please and no punishment follow, may sup-

pose that they, too, may put on disguises, and with impunity wreak their private vengeance, or steal, or rob. Is anything more natural? Why, sic, no matter who lives in a community where these outrages are perpetrated by the Klan, what security has he? Though he be in league with the order himself, what security has he that some villain, desiring his money or his life, may not imitate the genuine Kuklux, by going to his house in the dead hours of the night in disguise, supposing that the disguise carries with it impu-fity, and commit any orime? I have been sur-prised that more of this has not already occur-red, and I feel the most serious apprehension that we shall soon see it multiplied a thousand fold. In the county of Orange, one instance oc-curred which is proved before the committee—it s the only one I know of in the State-where band of colored men, six in number, disguised themcolves by putting their shirts over their heads, instead of the regular Kuklux disguise, and, mimicking the Kuklux, went out and committed depredations upon other colored men. What then occurred? That is the very key to this whole subject. What occurred? The community rose up. They had not done it when five or six men had been hung in the county by genuine Kuklux, and fifty or sixty scourged, and whipped, and maimed. Then there had been no rising up; but when it was told around the neighborhoud that six Kuklux had gone to a certain borhood that six Kuklux had gone to a certain bondity and taken a colored man out and whip-ped him and taken some of his property, of course all the Kukluz knew that it was none of

gtoes in a tho political as in a loss and negget can in a tho political as in a constant?

Can a republican go in and take that oath?

"and that should any Radical or negro impose on abuse or injure any member of this brother-hood, you will assist in punishing him in any manner the camp may direct."

dertake to punish any Republican who under-took to impose upon a member of the order, in any manner the camp might direct, even to murder. But, sir, they are very guarded against
getting in anybody but Democrats. I find that
another article in their oath is:

"And that you will never assist in initiating,
take notice, that not one of them de-

the Republic, or any one holding Radical views would have denied everything, and in-It sounded strange to me that a Senator should rise and show feeling, when it was said that this organization was composed of Democrats alone. It was something so novel to me that I was sur-

Congress adjourned on the 20th inst. The Kuklux and deficiency bills, as agreed upon by the conference committees, passed both Houses. They were promptly signed by the President, and are therefore laws. The Senate will convene on the 10th of May, by request of the President.

It was something so novel to me that I was surprised. Sir, it is a Democratic organization, in the interests of the Democratic party. It has mind in it; I might almost say statesmanship in its organization. They swear that they never will reveal who intitated them, that they never will reveal who intitated them, that they mill reveal who intitated them, that they means the reveal who intitated them, that they mill reveal who intitated them, that they means the reveal who intitated them, that they mill reveal who intitated them, that they mill reveal who intitated them, that they mill never less that they are means the reveal who intitated them, that they means the reveal who intitated them, that they mill reveal who The Kuklux Congressmen are very tion, that it was not ignorant men who origina-

Now, sir, I ask in all candor what is to be Now, sir, I ask in all candor what is to be done? I come now especially to North Carolina affairs, with which I desire to deal. It was perfectly plain that there had been no conviction in the State courts; and yet at first I doubted the existence of the order. I did not think it possible that such an order could exist. Afterward, from men of respectability and character, upon whom I relied, I found that I could no longer doubt the existence of it; and when the details of these horrid crimes came in. I asked very of these horrid crimes came in, I asked, very naturally, "Where are your judges, where are your solicitors, where are your sheriffs?" I was

Speaking of Gov. Holden's impeachment, he stated that the Governor was not charged with ence committee is at work remodeling corruption. They did not dero to charge that. He was charged only with the use of the military and asked us, "When are you going to let this Kuklux matter rest and attend to affairs of general interest?"

Answer: When these lawless scoundrels let Union men rest, and attend to lawful pursuits—not before. So long of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which they have taken an seek a home, without being brought under a system of terrorism that would disgrace the worst days of Norman feudalism; so long as an organization exmy acquaintance, and who were confederate officers during the war, and who have never been relieved, and yet are now holding their seats in the State senate, and it was by their votes that the Governor of the State was deposed.

pressed, mobbed, shot and hung-so so far as it affected the great democratic party was where the speaker solemnly charged that the great rebellion would never have been entered into, but for the reiterated assurances of northern shall keep this matter before our read- democratic sympathy and aid. When the war flagged at the south, and the solved her lawless organizations; when rebels were sorely pressed on all sides, and safe in a Southern as in a Northern ern leaders could use to keep the people up to their bloody and ruinous work, was the continued assurance of the confederate which I could show, but I will not take up the time of the Senate to do it, for no man will deny not a matter of "general interest" to the people of this country, will our friend please indicate something that is?

time of the senate to do it, for no man will deny it. They teemed with promises that the great Northwest would rise up and put down the cursed Yankees in their effort to overthrow the South; that the Mississippi fiver was the great outlet to the Northwest, and that they would in the country to willing to see that view in the would never be willing to see that river in the hands of an unfriendly power, and hence they were ready to make favor with the confederacy. Names were given—I do not know that it would be improper to mention Mr. Vallandigham and others—to encourage the idea that there was a northern element that favored the rebellion, an thinking men, we like to know all the they turned upon southern Union men and said "you here are opposed to the independence o whys and wherefores of any important the confederacy and your section, while these measure that affects the national wel- northern men, as you see, are rising to our sup fure; consequently we like the speech hour. That, too, was held up to the very last hour. I am mentioning these things, Mr. Pres.

> and with what power they operated. After the war came reconstruction and the reconstruction acts.

But then came the first reconstruction ac That did not produce the desired effect, it seems
It was said in the Southern States—I have no examined the record-that every Democrat in Congress voted against it. We were told that there was a great party being raised in the North; that no matter for the reconstruction acts, there was to be northern aid; the northern Democrats were to come to the rescue and save us from the reconstruction policy.
On the 23d of March 1867, the first supple

entary reconstruction act was passed, Congresstill increasing in its stringency. It was passed finally over the veto of the President, with every Democrat in both Houses, as I was then assured and believe now, voting against it. That was repeated encouragement to resistance. I wish Democratic Senators and Democrats everywhere to see the wrong that they are doing to the southern people, if they do not mean in the last emergency to stand by them even if they should again raise the flag of rebellion in order to resist he elevation of the colored man to political; and civil equality as provided in the reconstruction policy of Congress.

Again, sir, on the 19th of July, 1867, there was a second supplementary reconstruction act, and that, too, passed over the veto of the Presi-dent, and with every Democratic Senator and and if it is not so, I should like to be corrected The great body of the Democratic party certainly were held up to the Southern people as being op-

Again, on the 21st of January, 1868, a third supplementary reconstruction act was passed .-Every one could see the determination of Congress to put their reconstruction policy upon the Southern States. I looked upon it as madness to undertake to resist it. But, sir, the Democrats of the Southern States believed, from the fact lawlessness of the Kuklux Klan, Mr. of every Democratic member and Senator vot P. referred to the charges in the minor-ing against the measures, and from the assurance that the then President of the United States was on their side and had the Northern Democracy klux disguises, had committed outrages, etc. Concerning these charges he
and the hopes, of all the undertakings, of all the combinations that have been raised or now exist to prevent the practical operation of the four-teenth amendment and the reconstruction acts in the Southern States. If there has been a murder committed, if there has been a man or a woman scourged, it can be traced to that very action and to the encouragement that was given to resist by force, if necessary, the operation of the reco

> I understood the Senator from Delaware to give a slight infimation of what was proposed by his party. I do not know whether he spoke by authority of his party, but his declaration rang upon my cars, and I read it afterward. Hosaid, Why not leave these colored men free to go back under the control of their natural leaders, who have been kind to them?" I may not use his exact language, but that is the substance of his romark. Is that a plank in the Democratic plat-form? Is that what we are to understand as being the object of all this? Is that to be the issue in 1872? If it is, let us know it. "Left free to go back !" What does "go back" mean? It may have to some ears a most unpleasant ring of old slavery. "Go back under the control!" What sort of control? They were "under the control of their natural leaders" before the war. I will not believe that the Senator means that .-But what sort of control does he mean? I will be liberal enough to believe that he means only political control. The context would seem to point to that as his meaning; but I do not like the expression "go back." But he says "leave them free." That is the saving clause. But, sir, "free to go back." The Kuklux will show with what freedom they exercise the right "to go back under the control of their natural leaders,"
>
> "Let them go back under the control of their natural leaders," and I imagine those "natural

leaders" will not quarrel with the fifteenth amendment. The land owners and old slave owners of the South will not quarrel with the fifteenth amendment, if, in the place of casting one vote, as they formerly did, they can march their hundred colored men to the polls, to vote "under the control of their natural leaders."

The question that is now upon this nation, is whether it will permit local violence to be substituted in the place of the Constitution and laws of this country: And if the nation does not their doings, that they had not had such an or-der in their camp, that something was wrong, to have the amendment enforced, in common huder in their camp, that something was wrong, that something was wrong, that somebody else was assuming to act in their name, and the whole Klan rose up at once, and the somebody else was assuming to act in their name, and the whole Klan rose up at once, and the cive those white men who have been standing up to the colored men longer. Do not longer decive those white men who have been standing up to the government, and standing up to the fourteenth amendment. But, sir, if the Government of the United States means to abandon its policy, it ought to look well to the consequences that must follow. I shall not go into them.

Regarding the political tenets of the members of the Kuklux Mr. Pool remarked:

To say, for roadsters they are not surpassed, or for power of endurance. The said horse is a coal black, weighs 1000 lbs., is sound, and kind in harness, his foals prove the most serviceable of any horse in this section for all purposes. At the request of numerous patrons, I have determined to stand him where he can be found at all times by those that wish for his services.

E. A. FISH, Proprietor.

Wellsboro, April 26, 1871.-3m.

marked:

I do not believe Schators will insist that any others than Democrats belong to it, when they have heard the earth the oath, which no man disputes, produced in evidence before at least one court in my State last summer, and before the committee here. A man has to swear—

I do not believe Schators will insist that any others than Democrats do not mean to nullify the fourteenth amendment, if they do not mean in good faith to oppose the petitical and civil elevation of the colored race to equal rights with the whites, if they do not believe they have the power to do it, I would appeal to them not to

Wellsboro, April 26, 1871 It.

During the speech the speaker was frequently interrupted by Messis. Bayard, Blair, Vickers, and others, who namer the camp may direct."

It is not very likely that a Republican would oin an association and swear that he would unmuch after the fashion of a small lawyer, who, knowing his client has no or allow to be initiated, if you can prevent it, nied a single charge made by the spea-any one belonging to the Red String Order, Un-tion League, Heroes of America, Grand Army of ker Had denial been possible, they sisted on proof. But the charges were circumstances, little was to be gained by denial; even Mr. Blair knew that; and the speech will stand unanswered. because unanswerable. Let it be put on file with the kindred speeches of Sherman and Scott. They will do for reference in the future.

The Kuklux bill is still under consideration. After passing the House, it was amended by the Senate in a manner to make it far more severe. One amendment prohibited any man from acting as a juror who could not-or would not-take the ironclad oath .-This amendment the House would not agree to, and the Senate receded. The other objectionable amendment was that of Mr. Sherman, making the counties wherein Kuklux outrages occur reother counties are in the order; the judges can do nothing; the judges can make no convictions."

Special convictions." the House is divided on it. A conferthe bill, so as to make it acceptable to both branches of Congress; but up to this date, April 20th, nothing definite has been decided on. However, the bill is pretty certain to become a law in some shape—we do not care what, so that it be effective and effectively enforced. If we must take our choice between military interference and Kuklux rule, we prefer the military; and we can stand a suspension of the habeas corpus more philosophically than the suspension of Republicans and freedmen from trees.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April 17,-The Times of today has a leading editorial upon the report as to the result of the labors of the High Commission. It says:

"The case of the Alabama has always created a feeling of insecurity in Engand, and has demoralized American politics. We hail the possible settlement, and think that the arbitrators will acquit England of responsibility

for the deeds of the Alabama." The Times adds that the Alabama was partially fitted out at the Azores, and hence Portugal is liable to our experience. The Times is evidently not sanguine of an immediate settlement of the question, for it warns the British public that it is very uncertain whether a treaty will be ratified by the American Senate.

The demonstration in Hyde Park, yesterday, in favor of the Paris insurgents

LONDON, April 17,-THE TRIBUNE special correspondent in Paris, in a telegram dated yesterday evening, states that there has been severe fighting since day break at Neuilly, Levallois, and Asnieres. It is believed that the Parisians have been defeated. Many wounded are arriving. The shells from Fort du Mont Valerien burst between the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Concorde.

London, April 18th.—The Assembly has passed a decree ordering municipal elections in Paris on the 30th inst. It is reported that a sharp engagement took place this morning near Asnieres, and that the Government troops carried the Chateau Beckon, commanding the village.

Dispatches just received from Parls states that cannonading and rifle firing s going on at Neuilly and the Porte des Ternes, and the sound seems to be nearing the city, Neuilly is still warmly

A rumor is afloat that the representatives of the United States, England, and Italy are jointly urging the Com-

mune to agree to a truce.

London, April 19.—The Shipping Gazette of to-day editorially expresse the belief that counter claims for the seizure of British vessels will be considered by the High Commission at Washington, along with the claims for property destroyed by the Alabama, and quotes from the works of Montague Bernard, now a member of the Joint High Commission, and from President Woolsey, of Yale College, and from former treaties and commissions, for

PARIS, April 21,-Another revolution is imminent. The Commune have arrested the Central Committee, accusing the members of negotiating with Thiers to betray Paris. The National Guards threaten to arrest the Commune, unless the Committee be released. Complete anarchy reigns.

[Correspondence of the Agitator.]

HHRRISBURG, April 18, 1871. The conference committees of the two branches on the apportionment bill, have finally agreed, and the amendments will be reported at once for final action; and although some members claim that injustice has been done their districts, yet for the sake of proceeding to business, and for the good of the country, it were better that they overlook small grievances and submit with an easy grace to the will of the majority. The next question is for a final adjournment of the Legislature; and we are now looking to about the 4th of

Mrs. A. J. Sofield has established her businees in the store formerly occupied as a post office and bookstore. She asserts her readiness and ability to furnish ladies of any age or condition with an entire outfit-from chignon to hose, - always excepting gaiters and shoestrings. Advertisement next/week.

May as the hoped for period. X-27.

APOLOGY.-Much good reading matter is crowded out this week by the pressure on our advertising columns. Next week we shall

YOUNG BERTRAND.

ssuo an extra.

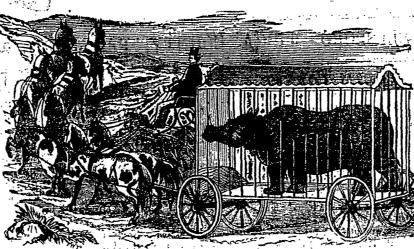
THIS well known Stock Horse will stand for Mares during the season at the subscriber's Stable in Wellsboro. His stock is so well known there is no necessity of remarks. It is sufficient to say, for roadsters they are not surpassed, or

• ,

THE UNICORN OF HOLY WRIT IS COMING!

WELLSBORO,

THURSDAY, May 4, BLOSSBURG, Wednesday, May 3, VERMILYEA, in the Afternoon only, Friday May 5.



SHELDENBURGER'S EUROPEAN MENAGERIE GREAT GRECIAN CIRCUS.

That has ever been presented to the American Fund, FIRST TOUR, IN AMERICA

First Class in all its Departments Mammoth Menagerie & Faultless Circus. RHINOCEROS

Or UNICORN OF HOLY WRIT,
That has ever been captured. This Leviathan who
WEIGHS OVER EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS, nough to hold the mouse...

o be readily transported through the country. The observants transported through the country. The oage that contains him is a magnificent specimen of mechanism, and was built by Castor, Carriage and Wagon Builder, of Philadelphia. It requires to transport this Huge Beast and Den

EIGHT MASSIVE HORSES.

Next in importance to this Great Marvel is the Elophant, "SELIM," A Pair of Bactrian Camels, A Gnu, or Horned Horse, A Royal Bengal Tiger.

SIGNIOR BALIZE'S Den of Performing Animals! Tions and Tigors,
Which will be entered at each Exhibition by this intrepid Lion King.
THE OTHER CAGES CONTAINS



Especial Note. THE EOUESTRIAN MELANGE!

BRILLIANT & DIVERSIFIED Presenting a Host of Novelties by a CORPS OF ARTISTS unequaled in their several specialties, each of whom has been engaged on the secret of ability Read the

Names of the Equestrian Constellation Mr. HARRY CARDONA, MADAME CARDONA Mr. WM. AYMAR, Mr. JAMES WARD, LITTLE MARY BROWN. The most remarkable Equestrienne of any age. This little Lady, but Nine Years of Age, surpasses any Equestrienne in point of Grace and Daring now be

IADAME RROWN, M'LLE JOSEPHINE, IARRELI BROTHERS, Mr. JAS. DE MOREST, 10NS. LA CLERO, Mr. MORRIS CONNER, IT. RICHARD BALL, MONS. LA MOYNE, IT. EUGENE LA TORT, SIGNIOR PALLETIER And a Host of Auxililaries.

THE GRAND STREET PARADE The European Military Brass Band (A Musical Organization that stands in the front rank of musical ability.) followed by the Elephant in his Royal Trappings, the Camels,

The Massive Rhinoceros Den! All the Performing Horses and Ponics, and a long line of gorgeously decorated Animal Dens. Don't fall to see this Great Street Display, it will give you anides of the solidity of the Establishment. Take our word for it, it will pay. Exhibitions Each Day,

AFTERNOON & NIGHT. ors open at 1 and ? P.M. Circus performance be-gins one hour later. CHILDREN under 9....25 CENTS The Exhibitions will be given under a Mammoth Pa-villon capable of accommodating 4,000 spectators, The Paylion will be brilliantly illuminated in the

SEATS FOR EVERYBODY. Centlemanly Ushers and Aulmal Respers constantly



Will Exhibit at

WELLSBORO,

THURSDAY, MAY 4th, 1871.

Just added the services of the MAN OF MYSTERY!

The Man Serpent! Prince Sadi D. Jalmi.

The most marvelous Performer of modern times, who can be seen at each Exhibition without extra charge.

REMEMBER THE DAY AND DATE.

and prepare to see the greatest of Animals,

The Living Full Grown Rhinoceros. April 26, 1871.-2w

George Francis Train FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872.

MONEY! MONEY!

The Cheapest Place in Town to Buy your

Groceries,

Truman Brothers.

Terms Strictly Cash:

NEW GOODS AT

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

Of Tioga County for the Year 1871, as follows

Job Doane Wm Blackwell

MAINSBURG B Parkburst

Pitts Brothers 13 G W Snyder 14 Do billiards, 3 tables R O Olney 14 J W Jaquish 15

7 N Kingsley
60 C V Elliott, drugs
7 Wesley Pitts
7 J W Willheim
5 Wm Adams
6 R N Holden
7 H Biston

WIDDLEBURY. V B Holiday, E H D & M G White

nelson. Seely & Crandali E B Campbell Parks Brothers

Osciola Crandall Brother Clark Kimball

Seely, Crandall & Co 14
R Hammond & Co 14
RICHMOND.
T J Jelliff 14

SULLIVAN.

RUTIAND.
Myron Mills
E R Backer
O L Strait

BULLIVAN.
H D Harkness 1
Tioga Township.
J H Mitchell 1

7 J H Mitchell
7 Bailey& Kohler
1 TIOOA BOROUGH.
5 A Large, Brewer
Wickham & Farr
1 G W Sweatland
1 H H Borden, drugs
1 Dhilo Talle,

Philo Tuller, drugs J Fish

H E Smith & Son T L Baldwin & Co W T Urell

A Humphrey & Co P S Tuttle

I Hunter covilla Phillips,dr'el4

Martin & Bosworth 14

Martin & Bosworth 14
Thomson & Phillips 14
Sanders & Colegrove 14
W O Bristoll 13
Bliss & Plank 14
D M M'Naughton,d's 14
Osborn & Potter 14
O M P Close 14
T Parmater, billiard 2 tables
J Schwarzenbah B'r 8

Schwarzenbah, B'r 8

J Schwarzeubah, B'r 8 6 WESTFIRLD ROWNSHIP.

R K Skinner 14 7 WELLEBORO.

Geo Hastings 18 10 Hastings 20cle,dru'sl8 10 10 Hastings 14 7 M Watkins 14 7 Thos Harden 11 16 Wm Roberts 14 7 M Wilcox & Wheeler 14 7 M Wilcox & Wheeler 14 7 Thos Harden 11 16 Wm Roberts 14 7 ER Kimball 14 7 ER Kimball 14 7 CB Kelley 18 123-6 TW C Kress, drugs 18 10 A Foley 14 7 TL A Gardner 14 7 H J Elliott, billiarde 3 tables 60

7 Stables
7 Hugh Young & Co 14
Wm T Mathers 12 1
7 J R Barker 13
7 J W Perceil 14
7 J J Bergen, E H 8
6 O Scheiffer, Brewer 8
6 P R Williams, drugs 14

Converse & Osgood 12 1212
7 Harkness & Riley 14 7
Convers & Osgood, H 14 7
7 Truman Brothers 14 7

BF&DIrwin

rech. Ely & Co. 14 \$7 Lutz & Brother ob Miller, 11 16 B Seleman W Holden, 14 7 F Thomas ler & Horry Wolhaf

leirech. Ely & Co, acob Miller, I W Holden, I W Holden, uller & Horton, L Bolden, drugs R Hasey P Taylor Prake & James Van Ordu, rectified Wn Sare, eating H

Wm Sage, eating H 8
James Kelley 14
B A Murray, E H 8
B Caldwell, E H 8

Jacob Redilok

Hayes & Hurley

Morris Run C Co

M L Bacon, drugs

L Bacon, drugs

L Bewen & Co

Robert Esgar, E H 8

Robert Esgar, E H 8

Robert Esgar, E H 8

Robert L Co

Rathbun & Vawn

15 Mitchell

W Rockenbergu, By 14

J W Phelps, billiard

2 tables

2 tables
Thos Bambury, E H 8
Isaac Smith 14
B W Thomas, E H 8

James Patteson, E H 8
James Donelly 14
L B Moore 14
Patrick Costello 14

Wm Simmons 14 Stanbury & Wood 14

CLTMER. E H Stebbins a Bro'r 14

Rushmore & Beach 14 8 B Goodell

Stimpson a Howell 14

DERRIELD. Purple & Dumaux 14
J B Payne 14
DELMAR,

JW Hastings 14 WF Horton & Co 14

RIRLAND.

J G Parkhurst & Co 14

Dorrance & Dunbar 14

Dorrance & Dundar A J Fillman PS Baxter, billiards

FARMINGTON.
Watrous Preston 14
A J Fisk

Fall Brook Coal Co 5

RNOXVILLE.
Giles, Roberts & Co 14
Costs & Crandall 14
M Marlott
Dearmon

B Reynolds
Glibert, drugs
Stoddard

lone & Bulkley H Wood & Son

erchant & Sweet

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

LIBERTY.

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office in Wellsboro, on the 7th day of June, 1871, between the hours of ten A. M. and ten P. M., at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard, and such abatements or exonerations will be made as seem proper and just. And all persons failing to appear at said time and place, must expect to pay the amount charged in the said appraisement. G. H. BAXTER, Wellsboro, April 19, 1871 4w Mer. App'r.

POR SALE.—A young horse, and a buggy and harness. Enquire at Fischler & Rans dolph's Shoe Store,—apt, 26, 1871.

land Wm Pollock

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Dyer Hariman, E H

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dorris Tuck
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CORNING, N. Y.

The subscriber invites all in need of Early Spring Goods, to call and examine their new stock.

We intend to keep a still larger assortment of DRY GOODS and Boots and Shoes than last season, and also some finer grades than we have kept for several years past.

BLACK SILKS.

These goods are so much cheaper than for sexeral years past, that we have felt warranted in putting in a full line of prices, and think we can suit any one. We have them in Taffeta and Gros-Grain at \$1, \$1,25, \$1.37, \$1,50, \$1,62, \$1,75, \$2, \$2,25, \$2.50, \$2,75, \$3.

COLORED SILKS and POPLINS

These goods are also much lower in price, and we shall keep a good assortment of low and medium priced Silks and Poplins, and a fair assortment of the better qualities.

Marseilles Quilts.

We have a first-class assortment, in regular and extra sizes, white and colored, at very low prices. German Quilts very cheap.

Lace Curtains.

We have a very fine stock, from the lowest prices upwards, as fine as needed. \$1.75, \$2, \$2,50, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$16 per pair. These prices kept in stock, and finer goods sold on order.

DRAPERY MUSLINS, in all grades. TABLE LINENS, in all grades, very cheap.

TOWELS, Huckabuck, Dice & Damask, bordered, from 12s to \$9 pr. doz. DRESS GOODS, in new styles for early spring trade.

NAPKINS, white and colored borders, from \$1 to \$5,50 pr. doz.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS &c., choicest patterns of the season.

KID GLOVES. A full stock of Black, White and Colored Gloves, in our regular make (the Josephene seamless) warranted equal to any in the market.

We invite attention to our new stock of striped and plain Japanese Silks
striped and plain French Silks, Black Taffeta and Gros-Grain Silks, Black Alpacas, Black Pure Mohairs in all Nos., Black and White Plaids, Black and White Stripes, Fancy Plaids, Suit Goods as well as an entire new stock of

Domestics at the lowest · cash prices of the season.

March 15, 1871. J. A. PARSONS & CO.