## SELECT POETRY.

### THE OLD FOLKS' ROOM.

The old man sat by his chimney side,
His face was wrinkled and hoary;
And he leaned both hands on his stout oak cane,
And all his work was over.

His coat was of good old Sabbath serge,
The pockets were deep and wide,
Where his specs and his tobacco box
Lie snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So near him the tongs were placed;
Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals,
Sometimes he sat and slept.

What saw he in the embers there?
Ah! pictures of other years,
And now and then they wakened smiles,
But as often started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side,
In a high-backed flag seat chair;
I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap
The sheen of her silvery hair.

There's a happy look on her aged face,
As she busily knits for him;
And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped,
For grandmother's eyes are dim.

Their children come and read the news
To pass the time each day;
How it stirs the blood in the old man's heart
To hear of the world away!

'Tis a homely scene—I told you so,
But pleasant it is to view;
At least I thought it and myself,
And sketched it down for you.

Be kind unto the old, my friend
They're worn with this world's strife;
The travel once pleasant of life's fight
The stern, fierce battle of life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us gently lead them down
To where the weary sleep.

(For the Argus.)

### ABOUT THE MOON.

While sitting at my window and looking out upon the wide expanse of fleecy and cloud-flecked sky in beauty, the following thoughts were suggested by the rising of the moon. If you deem them worthy you may publish them in your excellent paper.

The moon is making her entry on the eastern sky. See her robe is dyed in majesty, and asserting her commission to rule the night. All grand and stately but somewhat sullied in her aspect; however she brightens as she advances, and grows clearer as she climbs higher; she unveils her peerless light, and becomes "the beauty of heaven, the glory of the stars; delighting every eye and cheering the whole world with the brightness of her appearance."

The moon is like an immense crystal lamp pendant in the ceiling of the heavens, the stars like so many golden tapers fixed in their azure sockets—all pouring their lustre on spacious cities and lofty mountains, glittering on the ocean, beaming on the forest, and opening a prospect wide as the eye can glance, and more various than fancy can paint.

The moon is not only an "ornament in the high places of the Lord," but is of great service to the inhabitants of the earth. How uncomfortable is deep, pitchy darkness! Welcome, thrice welcome to the Queen of the silent night, to enliven the nocturnal gloom and line with silver the raven colored mantle of night. How desirable to have our summer evenings illuminated; that we may be able to tread the dewy meads and breathe the delicious fragrance of our gardens; especially when the sultry heat renders it irksome and fatiguing to walk abroad by day.

The moon, it is confessed, is a luminous body. All the brightness which beautifies her countenance is originally in the sun, and no more than transmissively in her. That glorious orb is the parent of day and the palace of light.—From thence the morning star glides her horn, from thence the planetary circles are crowned with lustre, and from thence the moon derives all her silver radiance.

The moon is incessantly varying either in her aspect or her stages. Sometimes she looks full upon us, and her visage is all lustre; sometimes she appears in profile and shows us only half her enlightened face; anon a radiant crescent but just adorns her brow; soon it dwindles into a slender streak, till at length all her beauty vanishes, and she becomes a beamless orb. Sometimes she rises with the descending day, and begins her procession amidst admiring multitudes; ere long she defers her progress till the midnight watches and steals unobserved upon the sleeping world. Sometimes she just enters the edges of the western horizon and drops in a ceremonious visit; within a while she sets out on her nightly tour from the opposite regions of the east, and traverses the whole hemisphere, and never offers to withdraw till the more refulgent partner of her sway renders her presence unnecessary. In a word she is while conversant among us still waxing or waning, and never continueth in one stay.

The moon, phylosophy says, is a sort of sovereign over the great deep; her orb, like a royal scepter, sways the ocean and actuates the fluid realms; it swells the tides and perpetuates the reciprocal return of ebb and flow, by which means the liquid element purges off its filth, and is preserved from falling putrefied itself and from poisoning the world. R.

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Of the $40,000 raised and expended, since 1865, by the New York Free Trade League, to crush the interest of American industry, more than three-fourths was subscribed by merchants or ship owners in foreign trade, or by the agents and American correspondents of European manufacturers.

At a meeting of this League, held in Brooklyn on the 24th, an Englishman named, Hodgskin, read an essay, in which we find the following passage:

"Let me tell you what protection is. I can but illustrate it by example. In Pennsylvania, iron ore, limestone and iron manufacture, are found so near together, in such large quantities, and of such superior quality, that anyone would think that iron could be manufactured there cheaper and better than anywhere else in the world; yet when the Pennsylvania iron maker has made his iron and offers it for sale, he finds that a New York iron merchant can bring similar iron all the way from England, and can pay freight on it and commissions, and make a profit on it, and then pay the freight on it all the way from New York to the very door of the Pennsylvania foundry, and sell it cheaper than the Pennsylvanian can. What is the cause? There are several, but the principal one is this: In order to make iron, it takes a little iron ore, a little limestone, a little coal, and a prodigious amount of labor. The three first ingredients are cheaper in Penn'a anywhere; but the last and principal one, Labor, is so much dearer in Pennsylvania and in the whole of the United States than in England, that, in spite of the cheapness of the other ingredients, the iron costs so much more to make than the English iron, that the English can pay all the expense of bringing their iron over here, and yet sell it cheaper than we can sells."

Upon which the New York Times remarks:

Compare this true explanation by a sincere, honest Free Trader with the stuff put forth by Wells, designed to prove that the price of iron is high here only because the duty enables the iron masters to realise exorbitant profits. Mr. Hogskin touches the core of the matter, and exposes it to the whole world.

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The case of Commodore Meade is again in court, he having sued Charles A. Meigs and Benjamin F. Corlies for $200,000 damages for false imprisonment in the Insane Asylum. They have been arrested and held in $5,000 bail each.

## THE PUBLIC LAWS OF STATE.

The following is the list of all the general laws enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1869, and approved by the Governor:

No. 1. Providing that in cases of delinquent leases, where exceptions are taken to the rulings or charge of the Court, a writ of error may be taken without prejudice to the right of appeal or final judgment or decree.

No. 2. A supplement to the act of April 27, 1865, entitled an act to amend certain defects of the law for the more just and safe transmission and secure enjoyment of real and personal estate.

No. 3. A supplement to the act of March 13, 1847, confirming certain partitions.

No. 4. Providing that the rate of tonnage tax to be paid by railroad and other transportation companies on coke and crushed rock sand shall not be greater than the rate upon the product of mines.

No. 5. Appropriating $60,000 for the deficit of the year ending June 1, 1869, of the Soldier's Orphans Department.

No. 6. Repealing the act creating the Twenty-ninth Judicial District.

No. 7. Providing that insurance companies created by Courts of Common Pleas, under act of March 26, 1867, shall be chartered as first-class, fixing capital stock and providing for the payment of the bonus, and that the payments for stock shall be in lawful money of the United States.

No. 8. Relative to fraudulent creditors.

No. 9. Allowing railroad companies to purchase and hold the stock or bonds of other railroad companies, or to purchase car guarantee the payment of the principal or interest of the bonds.

No. 10. Allowing railroad directors or managers to increase their number seventeen by selecting from the stockholders, and giving the stockholders power to locate the general office.

No. 11. Enabling railroad, canal and slackwater navigation companies to enlarge and improve their lines and bridges, piers, &c.

No. 12. Authorizing the appointment of two commissioners to settle and locate the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Delaware.

No. 13. Explaining the meaning of the act of February 20, 1854, relative to suits in dower and partition, and of its supplement of April 17, 1856.

No. 14. Relative to the placing of names in the wheel under the act of April, 1867, an act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors.

No. 15. A supplement to the act to regulate arbitrations and proceedings in courts of justice, approved March 21, 1806, making two verdicts and judgments on the same title final and conclusive.

No. 16. Relative to the abandonment of the right of construction of lateral railroads.

No. 17. Fixing the hours that the State Library shall be kept open.

No. 18. Authorizing the congregating of convicts in the Western Penitentiary for labor, learning and religious services.

No. 19. Authorizing the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Attorney General to revise and resettle accounts of persons or bodies politic, when it appears they have been erroneously or illegally made.

No. 20. A supplement to the act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, providing as follows: That the Fish Commissioner shall procure concurrent legislation with Maryland, so as to prohibit fishing in the Susquehanna and its tributaries with gill nets or fish baskets, and to have close days established; to investigate the laws of this and adjoining States relative to fishing in the Delaware and the tributaries; giving power to judges of Courts of Common Pleas to make local constables water bailiffs; providing for the payment of the expenses incidental to the fish suits of the State versus the Pennsylvania Canal Company, et. al.; and extending the term of the Fish Commissioner.

No. 21. Directing public notice to be given when county land lien dockets are forwarded to the respective counties, and staying proceedings by the Attorney General for one year from the date of forwarding the same.

No. 22. Providing for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

No. 23. Relating to suits brought by parties residing in another State against parties in this State.

No. 24. Relative to the merger of railroad companies.

No. 25. Relative to interfering with the connecting of railroads of two companies, made under act of April 29, 1861.

No. 26. Declaring Good Friday a public holiday.

No. 27. Relative to actions of trespass, and for mesne profits.

No. 28. Relative to cases of proceedings in the Orphans' Court, in partition, wherein a wife makes her declaration of her desire that the money shall be paid to her husband, and subsequently becomes divorced.

No. 29. Increasing the annuity to the Deaf and Dumb Institution from $240 to $250 for each deaf mute taught at the expense of the State, the change to date from September 1st, 1868, and to last five years.

No. 30. Requiring a majority of the directors or managers of any corporation to constitute a quorum.

No. 31. Allowing parties in interest to be witnesses.

No. 32. A supplement to the act of May 20, 1864, directing the entry of liens for the principal and interest due the State for lands held by virtue of location or other office titles.

No. 33. Authorizing railroad and canal companies to aid in the development of the coal, iron, lumber and other material interests of this State. Corporations possessing mining or manufacturing privileges in Schuylkill county are exempt from the provisions of this act.

No. 34. Repealing an act of April 10, 1867, which authorized the sale of the property of any incorporated company upon the bonds secured by a mortgage given by it, with like effect, as if sold upon the mortgage.

No. 35. Providing for the ordinary expenses of government for the year ending May 31, 1870.

No. 36. Requiring counties under certain circumstances to pay for bridges erected over rivers, creeks or rivulets where they cross a public road.

No. 37. Providing for the extinction of irredeemable rents.

No. 38. The General Registry Law.

No. 39. Authorizing county auditors to be paid out of the county treasury by orders drawn by the county commissioners.

No. 40. Authorizing the present county surveyors to hold their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

No. 41. Repealing the last proviso to the thirty-ninth section of the act of April 20, 1844, relative to the State Board of Revenue Commissioners.

No. 42. Confirming the acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages or other instruments of writing made by corporations since April 22, 1863, except in cases heretofore judicially decided.

No. 43. Fixing the minimum of all volunteer military organizations at thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates.

No. 44. Exempting all sewing machines belonging to seamstresses from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, in addition to articles of value now exempt by law.

No. 45. Extending the time for paying certain enrollment taxes.

No. 46. Providing for the protection of contingent interests.

No. 47. Extending to all manufacturing or mining companies the provisions of the twenty-fourth section of the act to encourage manufacturing companies, approved April 7, 1849, and requiring the treasurer of every manufacturing or mining company to keep a separate bank account for the corporation.

No. 48. A supplement to the act to declare and regulate sachets, approved September 29, 1867.

No. 49. Relating to the appointment of real estate devised by any last will and testament within this Commonwealth.

No. 50. Providing a mode of inquiring into the origin of fires. This bill gives the Mayor, Alderman or Justices of the Peace in any city, borough or township, power to appoint a jury to investigate the cause of fire; provides for the binding over of witnesses and the arrest of accused incendiaries, and does not apply to Philadelphia or Allegheny county.

No. 51. Providing for the discharge under certain circumstances of husbands in Lancaster and other counties who desert their wives.

No. 52. Allowing writs of estrepement to issue to stay waste, pending writs of error in partition and other real actions.

No. 53. Relating to dower.

No. 54. Providing for the admission of certain classes of the insane into hospitals for the insane and for their discharge therefrom.

No. 55. Construing the act of April 13, 1867, relative to the annexing of lands for school purposes.

No. 56. Authorizing the councils of cities and boroughs to provide for the inspection of milk under such regulations as will protect the people from adulteration and dilution thereof.

No. 57. Extending the provisions of the first section of the act of August 22, 1864, allowing the banks to become associations for the purpose of banking under the United States laws seven years.

No. 58. Enabling Courts of Common Pleas to change the name, style and title of corporations.

No. 59. Making valid indentures of apprenticeship made by the Trustees of the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children of Delaware with citizens of this State.

No. 60. Providing for the taking of game.

No. 61. Authorizing United States Commissioners in Philadelphia to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take depositions to be used in any courts of the State.

No. 62. Relative to the returns of surveys to the Surveyor General's office.

No. 63. Relative to the collection of school tax in certain school districts. About twenty counties are exempt from the provisions of the bill.

No. 64. Repealing the sixth section of the supplement to the common school law, approved April 9, 1867.

No. 65. Authorizing the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer to exchange registered bonds for coupon bonds.

No. 66. Creating a board of Public Charities.

No. 67. Repealing the eleventh section of a law providing for the incorporation of Gas and Water Companies, approved March 11, 1857, and providing for the settlement of claims for damages by property owners.

No. 68. Providing that the general repeal of the acts ordered by the act of May 1, 1869, to revise, &c., the laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers, shall read, "so far as the same are altered and supplied, except so far as shall be necessary to enforce the collection and payment of all taxes assessed or falling due, and payable under said acts or any of them."

No. 69. Explanatory of the act of April 10, 1867, granting an increase of capital to literary or charitable institutions becoming soldiers' orphans schools.

No. 70. Extending the act of January 4, 1861, enabling citizens to hold title which had been held by aliens and corporations, to all sales and conveyances of real estate made prior to the passage of this act.

No. 71. Appropriating $50,000 for the purchasing of a farm and the alteration and erection of buildings for the Eastern House of Refuge.

## OUT WEST.

"Ruined!" exclaimed Mr. Buel, and he clasped his gray head in his hands and dropped his head on the dining table, with a motion of despairing helplessness.

Mrs. Buel arose and left the room. She was not strong enough to offer consolation to her bowed and stricken husband.

Ellen got up, too, in sore distress, and went over to the table, and touched her father's arm with her slight, girlish fingers, on one of which sparkled a diamond ring.

"Don't grieve so, dear father. It cannot be quite so bad as you think."

"It is a thousand times worse, child, than you imagine. Every cent of my property has been sunk in oil speculations. A month ago I thought myself a rich man, but to-day I am a beggar. Do you know what that means?"

"I only know how you suffer, dear father," said Ellen tearfully, getting down on her knees beside him; "and I pity you from the bottom of my heart."

"Pity yourself and your poor mother."

"I must think of you now, because you feel this blow more keenly than we can. Is there nothing to hope for in the future?"

"What can I hope for?" repeated Mr. Buel, almost querulously. "As an honorable man I must abandon every cent I am worth to my creditors. Nothing remains but your Uncle Lathrop's offer of a Western agency. He has a farm out in Egypt which he would allow us to occupy rent free as long as we cared to stay there. It is a desolate, out of the way place, ten miles or more from any town or railway station."

"I haven't the heart to propose such a change to your poor mother. Her nerves are terribly shattered already."

"It would be a thousand times better to go out there and live independently," said Ellen, catching at the plan, "than to starve genteely here in New York, or to live on any of our relations. The boys are growing up, and a few years of genuine country life will not injure them. Fortunately I have just finished school, and am blessed with excellent health. Mother is the only one to be considered, and I think I can win her over to the plan."

"You little know, child, what you are consenting to," said Mr. Buel, in a softened tone, as he touched Ellen's forehead, pityingly. "You will be cut off from every social advantage, and doomed to hard work and all manner of privations."

"I would gladly work for you, father," cried Ellen, impulsively. "You have screened and sheltered me ever since I was born, and studied in every way to make me happy. It is high time that I begin to pay you back; so let us think about going West, as soon as we can sell the house and wind up matters here."

"You are a good girl, Ellen, and I lean on you, in this hour of trouble, more than anybody else. Perhaps I never should have found out what a brave, strong heart you carry in your bosom, if we had lived on, prosperous and happy."

Ellen Buel had heretofore scarcely shown herself different from other New York girls of her class. Born and brought up in the city, with luxurious surroundings, and no care for the morrow, her girlish tastes had bloomed in a kindly air. There were a thousand pleasures, a thousand agreeable excitements at hand. Each season brought the dressmaker, and an inundation of new goods, and Ellen was measured and fitted for becoming and pretty dresses, of which she felt no scorn. For each summer vacation a trip was planned to Cape May, Saratoga, or the White Mountains. Life was like a fairy book. She was fond of school, and came forth with a bran-new parchment of the sciences and of one or two modern languages, but no available knowledge of any branch of learning. Ellen had never bothered her head about great aims and aspirations. She expected to appear in society like other girls, and by and by to marry, and settle down in a home of her own.

Such was Ellen Buel when ruin overwhelmed her father. Being the eldest of the family, she had always lived like a boarder at home—not even dusting her own pretty room, with its pictures and nick-nacks. Three of them were away at boarding school, and the youngest, a curly pated darling, was scarcely out of frocks.

For the first time now, Ellen took her natural place in the family, and decided with a promptness and energy no one had dreamed of her possessing, that the removal out West should be accomplished as speedily as possible. Mrs. Buel's nerves would not allow her to think or act. She retired to her bed, had the room darkened, and every breath of fresh air rigorously excluded. Mr. Buel was stunned by the blow, and Ellen was obliged to be head and hands for everybody. Before the day of the auction sale came, round she had disposed of her watch and diamond ring, both of them birthday presents, and a friend bid in for her a few of the articles her mother most heartily prized.

It was a cold, drizzly evening, late in the fall, when the Buel family assembled at the cars in Jersey City, prepared to take their flight into Egypt. Mrs. Buel sat in the sleeping car, with her handkerchief pressed to her eyes, surrounded by a few condoling friends. The healthy animal spirits of the boys made a little breeze through the place, while they stowed away their legs and bundles. Broadway, or taking an airing in the Park, I wrap my head and shoulders in a shawl, bury my person in one of father's old coats and a pair of men's boots, and go with the boys to break the ice in the brook or branch, according to Hoosier dialect) for the poor cattle to drink. Then, together, we give them their breakfast on corn fodder.

The only music I practice this winter is the music of pots and pans. I now consider myself a good plain cook, *a la Herald*. At night we gather about the lamp, and I help Fred with his algebra, and teach Mark and Arthur the rudiments of French. I am often terribly weary, but I remember what the Bible says about young ravens that perish for lack of meat.

My old pleasant life with you at home begins to seem like a dream. I can tell you, who know all my weak points, how terrible blue I get sometimes. I try to bottle up my rebellious feelings for poor mother's sake; but if those who praise me, as you say people do, for being brave, could only see the wrong side of my heroism, their admiration would speedily evaporate.

"Tell me all about the fashions, when you write. What are peplums and chignons?"

Almost two years had sped away since that wet, dismal evening when Ellen took leave of her city home. She was still the good angel of the Egyptian farm-house; for Mrs. Buel continued feeble and spiritless, and the burdens of life rested upon her shoulders. If any thing, Ellen was gentler, kinder, and perhaps a little more quiet than of old. The prospects of the Buel family were brightening. The father had secured a good situation for Fred in Cincinnati, and the way seemed opening for the removal of the entire family to that pleasant Western city in less than a year. Ellen could not help to have been glad, but somehow her heart was ill at ease. The little pile of letters beside the withered nosegay in her pretty satinwood box had not increased for three months past.

One evening, just at dusk, in the hazy Indian summer weather, when the larger boys were off shooting prairie chickens, Ellen sat milking her favorite cow, Brindle Bess, behind the corn stack. A great yellow moon was beginning to gain a little power over the wide plain.

"Here, Arthur," said she, hearing a step near her, "take this pail to the house."

A hand was stretched forth; but it was not Arthur's hand, and the smiling bearded face of Charley Morton was revealed to her gaze.

"Oh! Charley," she cried, a little thrown off her guard, "how glad I am you have come at last."

"I will not say positively; but I am afraid Charley committed the impropriety of putting his arms around Ellen and printing a kiss on her lips. At any rate, when the young man returned to New York she had promised to be his wife; and he has thought more gently and kindly of women ever since.

*Miscellaneous.*


### A GREAT REMEDY

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**Throat and Lung Diseases.**

**Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.**

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which the highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy that has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, comforting to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment and is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding, Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds and other Pulmonary Affections equal to Dr. L. C. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer, it does not by stopping cough but by loosening and carrying nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

Dr. Wishart's Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects the glands become hardened and unhealthy fluids congulate and are retained in the system, causing diseases beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

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Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates from men and women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address L. C. C. Wishart, M. D. No. 232 North 2d street, Philadelphia Pa.

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Jan 27, 1869.—mar1.—apr21.



PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

On and after May 9th, 1869, Trains will leave Pittsburgh (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Fast Line leaving Pittsburgh at 2.10 p. m. arrives at Crestline 5.40 p. m., Chicago 7.10 a. m., Plymouth 8.55 p. m., Valparaiso 9.40 p. m., Chicago 12.05 a. m.

| STATIONS. | Mail. Ex'p. | Ex'p. | Ex'p. | Ex'p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 7.00 a | 12.00 n | 4.00 p | 10.00 p |
| Rochester | 7.30 | 12.35 p | 4.35 | 10.35 |
| Beaver | 7.45 | 12.55 | 4.55 | 10.55 |
| Alliance | 8.35 | 1.45 | 5.55 | 12.00 m |
| Canton | 9.15 | 2.25 | 6.35 | 1.00 a |
| Massillon | 9.34 | 2.44 | 6.55 | 1.20 |
| Orrville | 10.05 | 3.15 | 7.30 | 1.55 |
| Wooster | 10.35 | 3.50 | 8.05 | 2.30 |
| Mansfield | 11.25 | 4.40 | 9.00 | 3.25 |
| Crestline | 12.40 a | 5.55 | 10.15 | 4.40 |
| Crestline | 2.00 a | 6.15 | 10.45 p | 5.00 a |
| Forest | 2.35 | 6.52 | 11.23 | 5.37 |
| Lima | 3.10 | 7.27 | 12.00 n | 6.15 |
| Van Wert | 4.07 | 8.28 | 1.00 a | 7.15 |
| Fort Wayne | 5.40 a | 9.40 | 2.20 | 8.35 |
| Columbia | 7.20 | 10.45 | 3.45 | 9.45 |
| Chicago | 10.00 | 12.50 p | 6.15 | 12.05 p |
| Plymouth | 8.50 | 2.20 | 8.55 | 3.20 |
| Valparaiso | 9.30 | 3.11 | 9.40 | 4.00 |
| Chicago | 12.05 p | 6.00 | 12.00 a | 7.00 |

Pacific Express leaving Pittsburgh at 12.10 p. m. arrives at Crestline 3.35 p. m., Chicago 7.00 a. m., Plymouth 4.55 a. m., Valparaiso 5.40 a. m., Chicago 8.15 a. m.

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Ex'p. | Ex'p. | Ex'p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 8.00 a | 8.00 a | 10.00 p | 10.00 p |
| Valparaiso | 10.28 | 9.38 | 12.28 a | 12.28 a |
| Plymouth | 11.05 | 10.15 | 1.05 | 1.05 |
| Warsaw | 12.50 p | 12.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Columbia | 1.47 | 1.20 a | 3.47 | 3.47 |
| Fort Wayne | 3.00 | 2.40 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Van Wert | 4.25 | 4.00 | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| Lima | 5.34 | 5.40 | 7.32 | 7.32 |
| Forest | 6.07 | 6.22 | 8.05 | 8.05 |
| Upper Sandusky | 6.45 | 7.00 | 8.43 | 8.43 |
| Bucyrus | 7.05 | 7.35 | 9.03 | 9.03 |
| Crestline | 8.00 | 8.40 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Crestline | 8.40 | 10.00 | 8.40 | 10.00 |
| Mansfield | 9.40 | 11.15 | 9.40 | 11.15 |
| Wooster | 10.27 | 12.05 a | 10.27 | 12.05 a |
| Orrville | 11.00 | 12.45 | 11.00 | 12.45 |
| Massillon | 11.30 | 1.05 | 11.30 | 1.05 |
| Canton | 11.47 | 1.18 | 11.47 | 1.18 |
| Alliance | 12.00 | 1.35 p | 12.00 n | 1.35 p |
| Salem | 1.00 | 2.35 | 1.00 | 2.35 |
| Rochester | 1.40 | 3.40 | 1.40 | 3.40 |
| Pittsburgh | 2.45 | 5.00 | 2.45 | 5.00 |

Washington, New Castle and Ft. Wayne Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 a. m., New Castle, 4.35 a. m., arrives at Pittsburgh, 8.45 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 5.15 p. m., arrives New Castle, 7.05 p. m., Youngstown, 7.50 p. m.

J. M. KIMBALL, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 10th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Ex'p. | Mail. | Ex'p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 6.00 a | 12.00 n | 7.00 a | 12.00 n |
| Euclid Street | 6.14 | 12.13 | 7.14 | 12.13 |
| Hudson | 6.45 | 1.01 | 8.00 | 1.01 |
| Ravenna | 7.05 | 1.35 | 8.25 | 1.35 |
| Alliance | 7.15 | 2.15 | 8.35 | 2.15 |
| Bayard | 7.47 | 3.17 | 9.07 | 3.17 |
| Wellsville | 8.00 | 3.35 | 9.20 | 3.35 |

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Ex'p. | Mail. | Ex'p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wellsville | 10.15 a | 6.35 p | 2.45 p | 8.05 p |
| Bayard | 10.37 | 7.07 | 3.07 | 8.37 |
| Alliance | 11.15 | 8.15 | 4.15 | 9.35 |
| Ravenna | 11.35 | 8.45 | 4.35 | 10.05 |
| Hudson | 12.04 | 9.29 | 5.04 | 10.48 |
| Euclid Street | 12.36 | 10.19 | 5.36 | 11.17 |
| Cleveland | 12.50 | 10.30 | 5.50 | 11.30 |

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Ex'p. | Mail. | Ex'p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellair | 5.45 a m | 7.20 p m | 3.00 p m | 8.00 p m |
| Bridgeport | 5.55 | 7.40 | 3.10 | 8.10 |
| Steubenville | 7.00 | 8.15 | 4.15 | 9.20 |
| Wellsville | 8.00 | 9.00 | 5.05 | 10.00 |
| Smith's Ferry | 8.40 | 9.31 | 5.47 | |
| Beaver | | 9.55 | | 10.35 |
| Rochester | 9.25 | 10.05 | 6.25 | 10.45 |
| Pittsburgh | 10.05 | 10.40 | 7.00 | 11.20 |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Ex'p. | Mail. | Accom. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 6.00 a m | 3.30 p m | 4.00 p m | 8.00 a m |
| Rochester | 7.10 | 4.35 | 5.05 | 9.20 |
| Beaver | 7.20 | 4.50 | 5.15 | |
| Smith's Ferry | 7.55 | 5.22 | 5.47 | |
| Wellsville | 8.40 | 6.15 | 6.30 | 10.35 |
| Steubenville | 9.45 | 7.15 | 7.35 | 11.35 |
| Bridgeport | 9.55 | 7.25 | 7.45 | 11.45 |
| Bellair | 10.10 | 7.40 | 8.00 | 12.00 m |

*This is a direct train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave Pittsburgh 4.00 p. m. Arrive at New Philadelphia 10.05 a. m. Leave New Philadelphia 4.00 p. m. Arrive at Pittsburgh 10.05 a. m.

J. H. RIEBALD, General Ticket Agent.



**New Goods for the Holidays.**

**J. J. BANGER,**

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

BEST NEWLY-RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

**DRY GOODS.**

Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Brad'ley's Barred Flannels, Merrimac, Amoskeag, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold mixed worsted Brown Drills, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Ticklings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Buckskin mitts, &c.

**Groceries,**

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Dips, Tinidad and Cummins Syrups, Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat.

**Hardware, Nails, Glass,**

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Tongs, Nails and Glass.

**WOODENWARE.**

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

**Linseed Oil & White Lead.**

**Boots and Shoes**

FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN.

**Rifle Powder and Shot,**

**Blasting Powder and Fuse.**

**Flour Feed & Queensware.**

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well selected stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. J. BANGER.

**DR. HARRIS'**

**Eclectic Summer Cordial,**

Is an infallible Remedy for

DIARRHŒA,

DYSENTERY,

CHOLERA MORBUS,

SICK STOMACH,

&c., &c., &c.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF this Valuable Medicine to the Public it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction in every instance, and the proprietor authorizes his agents to refund the money in every case where it fails to effect a cure.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Druggists generally, or sent by express to any part of the country, on receipt of the price. Address,

HARRIS & EWING,

Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburg, Pa.

may5:3m.



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At Large Assortment of Standard Books

SCHOOL BOOKS, RELIGION, BELLES-LETTRES, Sabbath School Books, Sheet and Colored Tract Books, Stationery and Blank Books.

Country Merchants supplied with every thing in our line at

**LOW PRICES.**

Orders promptly attended to. Address R. S. DAVIS & CO. mar24:3m. 103 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

**NEW GOODS!**

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE LATEST STYLES, Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear.

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CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In the best and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

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**SPRING, 1869.**

**M'Elroy, Dickson & Co.**

No. 54 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFER THEIR

**SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS**

*And Notions,*

AT WHOLESALE.

Will invite their customers, and the trade generally, to call.

**Dr. E. S. Warner,**

KNOWN FOR YEARS AS THE

"INDIAN PHYSICIAN"

of Pittsburgh, who has had twenty-five years experience in practice, and whose father was known for forty years as

"INDIAN PHYSICIAN"

whose skill in treating diseases of a private nature, whether of recent or long standing. The Doctor's success in cases of disease of a private nature, has induced many quacks, who have not spent one year in study, and some persons who may avail themselves of his treatment, to assume the name of Indian Doctor, in order to get the public benefit of his reputation. He cures what others cannot. Has all curables. He states under what system of practice the patient may have been treated, and the results of the treatment, and may be judged accordingly. Consultation free, as well as Incipient Consumption.

Asthma, Cough, Coughs, Dyspepsia, and those various diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, Dropsy, Scrofula, Tetter, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Bronchial Affections, Sore Eyes, Nervous Disorders, and many others, generally yield to his well known practice embracing the use of many Indian Remedies. Where desired, patients may be treated by correspondence, and medicine sent by having the case described, giving age, sex, &c.

Office, medicine, and consulting rooms, formerly on St. Clair, are now located at 77 Penn st., near St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar14:6m

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Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Flour, Feed, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Fish, Cider, Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Rice, Coffee, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow ware, Woodenware, and everything in their line and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH

Rochester, Oct. 3rd, 1868.—oct3:1y.

**NEW EXPLOSIVE!**

**The New Light Petroleum Fluid**

Gives twice the light of Coal Oil, and is safer than any other Oil.

**Can Not be Exploded.**

The undersigned, the new manufacturing firm here for selling the New Petroleum Fluid, are prepared to sell county rights, and to manufacture and sell the fluid to any one who may desire to do so. Also, we are prepared to sell the fluid at retail, and to supply the trade with it. We have the sole right for this county, and will sell county rights on reasonable terms. Send for Circulars. Address,

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