

TRIED AND SENTENCED.

Our readers will recollect that last November Miss Susan B. Anthony appeared at the polls in the city of Rochester and offered her vote, claiming that the late amendments to the Constitution of the United States gave her the right of suffrage, and that it was accepted by the board of election.

For this act she was prosecuted under the laws of the United States. On the 17th inst., the case was called up in the United States Court at Canandaigua, N. Y. Able counsel appeared for Miss Anthony, but the court decided the constitutional questions against her and directed the jury to find a verdict of guilty.

Miss Anthony on being asked by the court if she had anything to say, why sentence should not be pronounced, said she had much to say, that she had not had a fair trial, that every principle of justice had been violated, that she had not been tried by a jury of her peers, that men were her political superiors, &c., &c. She was launching out into a harangue, evidently of some length, on her pet theories when the judge informed her that those questions could not be reviewed. She was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars the judge adding that there was no order for her to stand committed until the fine was paid.

The experiment of Miss Anthony will be judged of very differently by different parties according to the light in which they view the woman's suffrage movement, but it seems to us that all must admit that her conduct in attempting to force a review of her theories and opinions on the court under cover of the privilege always granted to the convicted, was entirely out of place and will only serve to bring reproach on her and her ideas.

We greatly fear that the woman's suffrage movement will not be a success until a different class of women become its leaders.

TWO EXECUTIONS.

The story of the Modoc war and its termination is familiar to every one. The government has decided to try the captured savages for the murder of General Canby and the Peace Commissioner, by military commission, and the result is beyond a doubt. The evidence against them seems to be clear and positive, and the court will only be a form for recording the verdict already rendered by the public opinion of the nation.

We do not propose to enter any protest against this verdict or its speedy execution. Captain Jack and his associates, though savages, knew the character of a flag of truce and well understood the treachery of their conduct when they violated it, and place them on whatever footing you please, they deserve the fate that awaits them.

But let the gallows that is erected for their execution be innocent of their blood until another is erected beside it and another band no less fierce and treacherous than the Modoc warriors are ready to stand beneath it side by side with the savages. The outlaws who murdered the Indians and the captives of the surrender of the Modoc band, are guilty of a greater crime than the latter. Their victims were indeed but despised Indians and no powerful influence of friends has helped to fan the blaze of indignation against them, but they violated the safeguard of the American flag, insulted the dignity of the American name and treated the authority of the American nation with contempt.

This Modoc business has aroused a good deal of a feeling of vengeance among a certain class, and we simply ask that while the red savage suffers the vengeance of the law the white savage should not escape but should bear him company.

The Republican County Committee of Tioga, met at the Bunnell House in Wellsboro on the 3d inst. Henry Allen was elected Representative Delegate to the Republican State Convention to meet at Harrisburg August 13, 1873, and Hugh Young recommended to the other counties composing the Senatorial District as Senatorial Delegate to said Convention. They also adopted a resolution submitting to the Republican electors the question whether they would retain the "Crawford county" system or return to the old delegate system.

THE Allegany is a beautiful stream. Though very small so near its source as it is here, yet it is very clear and its "pebbly shallows" with sunshine and shadow, alternating in turn, must be as bright and fair as those over which any brook gleams and glides. Banks of fern down to the waters edge, or detached from the shore by the winter's frost and lying now half buried in the stream, are golden in the June sunlight and shelter groundbirds and squirrels. Majestic rivers are too apt to be muddy.

The season has been dry and we hear much about the injury likely to be felt by crops from the want of rain and parching of the ground. But this can be only prospective, for the fields are still green and fresh, clover is blossoming very abundantly and we have seen potatoes that look as though they might be ready to dig by the fourth of July. That is, as ready as potatoes ever are at that time. Some fields of grain look luxuriant; very thick on the ground, although it may not be as tall as is usual at this time.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman thinks that if fruit trees were planted instead of maples, we could have both shade, ornament and fruit. Practical illustrations of the benefits of such a course are often seen. We have in mind two farmers whose lands border on the road. One of them has a nice row of maples which furnish nothing but shade, and seriously injure his land. The other has a splendid row of apple trees.

They furnish shade, are ornamental and do not injure the land near as much as maples. They will furnish a large supply of valuable fruit. Believing the last example much the best, we would recommend it for imitation.

That is so. What if peaches will not ripen in this country, what is more beautiful than a peach tree in full bloom. What if this tree does not bear good apples, it bears lovely blossoms, more sweet and charming than many trees that are merely ornamental. Why not plant chestnut trees for shade and have not only the shade but the nuts. We would like to see the roads fringed with trees that would produce something valuable to those who have no orchards of their own.

MR. RICHARD PENISTAN, of Philadelphia, who drew the capital prize in the Havana lottery drawn early in the spring, has at length received his money, less the broker's discount, legitimate commissions, third party's exactious and all the complicated perquisites which must go to the lottery managers when a grand prize is drawn.

The payment of the money was so long delayed that the winner of the prize finally consented to some financial arrangement, whereby, although he obtained what is in itself a large fortune, he was compelled to part with no small part of the original sum. Mr. Penistan has already invested his easily acquired fortune and in some instances to a deserving account and after a way which will cause his name to be remembered with kindness. He has sold his public houses and will soon retire from business and visit Europe. He has already given \$2,000 to the Philadelphia Reformatory Home for Inebriates and will give similar sums to other deserving institutions. On Saturday last he addressed a note to the President of the Philadelphia Fountain Society authorizing him to erect a fountain at a suitable place in the city at a cost of about \$2,000.

ANOTHER TRUNK ROAD WESTWARD.—There is a project in New York to add to the already extensive railroad system of that city another trunk line to the west. The Tribune, from which we learn this fact, also gives the particulars of the enterprise. The road will extend from New York city to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and will be nearly direct, the object being to secure the easiest possible grade for the track. It will be of the regulation grades. The title of the corporation is the Continental Railway Company. It has secured charters from several of the Western States and embraces the charters of several railroads, which have not been constructed, but have been consolidated and finally merged into the Continental corporation. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$50,000,000. This road will not only be of great service to New York, but of great benefit to the producers. It will also give that city three direct trunk roads to the West and increase the facilities of transportation one-third greater.

RAILROADS.

This is a taking title, but for fear some one should be disappointed, I will say those in search of information need not read this. So much has been said and written for the last three or four years; so much interest and anxiety have been awakened about our railroad, that one is led to think of its advantages, its construction, its results. First was a great deal of talk of vari-

ous routes, the needs of various localities and their willingness to contribute liberally to assist in the building. Then went the surveyors forth, and traversed the whole ground, making notes and comparing advantages. Then the engineers with their costly education, instruments and assistants, to level, to estimate, to locate before the route is decided on or the building let to the contractors; and we, simple people looking on, think sometimes how well it would be if in the important affairs of life—and all our movements are important or may be since we never can tell what results may flow from them—we could take as much thought, as much pains to find out the best way and and to follow it. If we could only stop to think, to discuss, to consult before deciding, how different might all our lives be, especially if after all the examination and whatever proceedings had taken place, we might hold ourselves and be held of others, at liberty to change our minds and leave our railroads unbuild.

But we have no time to decide; moments are passing and we must act, for whatever of good or evil it may be, on the instant, and so the warp of life is spun and its web woven in unconscious haste, often in unconscious wrong. Were it not that One who knows, superintends the weaving and brings order and final good out of the worst of our tangled threads, we should be miserable indeed.

FREDERIC GERHARD of No. 15 Dey St., P. O. Box 4001, New York City, is publishing in a series of semi-monthly numbers a complete narrative of the mysteries of New York City under the title "The dark side of New York Life and its criminal classes, from Fifth Avenue down to the Five Points." We have received No. 1 of the issue and notwithstanding its rather sensational title have read it and found it very interesting. The author deals mainly in statistics and makes the figures tell thrilling tales. Each issue is sold at the low price of ten cents and can be obtained by addressing as above.

"THE CAMPAIGN LIE."

It is not a purely American product yet it owes its highest development to the genius of American politicians, speakers and newspaper writers. Mr. James Parton in his remarkably interesting life of Thomas Jefferson, now in course of publication in the Atlantic Monthly, shows that the author of the Declaration of Independence was the first object in the United States on whom the Campaign Lie tried his unparalelled talents and realizes the history of the exciting political campaign of 1800, between Adams and Jefferson, to make good his assertion. Since then we have wonderfully improved, by the aid of steam and electricity, in the propagation and circulation of political and personal falsehood in our heated campaigns so that the very extravagance of misstatement works its own cure. As Mr. Parton puts it, "in the short space of seven years we have exhausted the efficiency of falsehood uttered to keep a man out of office," and "we must have lied to an immense extent before the printed word of man, during six whole months of every fourth year, could have lost so much of its natural power to affect human belief." Still less is it for our good that Campaign Truths, however important they may be, are equally ineffectual.

Mr. Parton thinks the Campaign Lie of 1800 did very well for a legislator. It is true Jefferson's life presented "a most discouraging monotony of innocent and beneficial actions; twenty-five years of laborious and unrecompensed public service relieved by the violin, science, invention, agriculture and education of his nephews and the love of his daughters." But there was also the greater necessity of falsehood. Accordingly, Monticello swarmed with yellow Jeffersons and his "Congo Harum" became a party cry, while the facts were no man was more pure or chaste. Religion for the first and last time in our political campaigns bore an important part in that of 1800, and while there was little or no difference in the heterodoxy of the two candidates Jefferson was denounced as an "atheist," "a profane philosopher" and an "infidel" by the great preacher of that day, Dr. Mason, of New York, a patriotic and well-intentioned gentleman. The historical collections of pamphlets yield many proofs that the orthodox clergy of that day were not averse to politics in the pulpit. Says Mr. Parton: "It cheers the mind of the inquirer in his dusty rummaging to measure the stride the public mind has taken in less than three-quarters of a century." "Hold!" cries one vigorous lay sermonizer, (Claims of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency Examined at the Bar of Christianity.) "hold! The blameless deportment of this man has been the theme of eunomism. He is chaste, temperate, hospitable, affectionate and frank." But he is no christian! He does not believe in the deluge. "Shall Thomas Jefferson," asks the writer, "who denies the truth of christianity and avows the pernicious folly of all religion be your governor?" "One writer proves his case thus: First, the French Revolution was a

conspiracy to overthrow the christian religion; second, Thomas Jefferson avowed a cordial sympathy with the French Revolution; third, therefore, Thomas Jefferson aims at the destruction of the christian religion. To this reasoning facts were added. Mr. Jefferson, fearing to trust the postoffice, had written a letter in latin to an infidel author approving his work and urging him to print it. Then look at his friends. Are they not 'Deists, Atheists and Infidels?' Did not General Dearborn, one of his active supporters, while traveling to Washington in a public stage say, that 'so long as our temples stood we could not hope for good order or good government?' The same Dearborn, passing a church in Connecticut, pointed at it and scornfully exclaimed, 'Look at that painted nuisance!' But the most popular and often-repeated anecdote of this nature which the contest elicited was the following: When the late Rev. Dr. John B. Smith resided in Virginia the famous Mazzei happened to be his guest. Dr. Smith having, as usual, assembled his family for their evening devotions the circumstance occasioned some discourse on religion, in which the Italian made no secret of conversation, he remarked to Mr. Smith, 'Why, your great philosopher and statesman, Mr. Jefferson, is rather further gone in infidelity than I am;' and related in confirmation the following anecdote: That as he was once riding with Mr. Jefferson he expressed his surprise that the people of this country take no better care of their public buildings. 'What buildings?' exclaimed Mr. Jefferson. 'Is not that a church?' replied he, pointing to a decayed edifice. 'Yes,' answered Mr. Jefferson. 'I am astonished,' said the other, 'that they permit it to be in so ruinous a condition. 'It is good enough,' rejoined Mr. Jefferson, 'for Him that was born in a manger.' Such a contemptuous fling at the blessed Jesus could issue from the lips of no other than a deadly foe to His name and his cause.

"This story had the greater effect from the constant repetition of the unlucky passage of Jefferson's letter to Mazzei upon the Samsons and Solomons who had gone over to the English side of American politics. Fifty versions of it could easily be collected even at this late day, but the one just given seems to be the original."

When we recall the way Mr. Jefferson treated these attacks and misrepresentations of his religious character we are more than ever impressed with the lofty grandeur of his great intellect and devotion to principle. He avoided, on principle, says Mr. Parton, "carrying favor with the religious element," and was strenuous in maintaining his right to liberty both of thought and utterance. When the word Unitarian was only less unpopular than infidel and he was a candidate for President he went to a church of that denomination, in Philadelphia, to vindicate his independence and the principle of free discussion. These words, written at this time, embody what we now the American rule and the great glory of our country: "I never will, by any word or act, bow to the shrine of intolerance or admit a right of inquiry into the religious opinions of others. On the contrary, we are bound, you, I and everyone, to make common cause, even with error itself, to maintain the common right of freedom and conscience. We ought, with one heart and one hand, to bow down the daring and dangerous efforts of those who would reduce the public opinion to substitute itself into that tyranny over religious faith which the laws have so justly abdicatd. For this reason, were my opinions up to the standard of those who arrogate the right of questioning them, I would not countenance that arrogance by descending to an explanation."

The prophecies made as to the results that would follow his election were another form of the Campaign Lie that followed Mr. Jefferson. He would turn every Federalist out of office, ruin the financial system of the country, dismantle the navy, repudiate the national debt and the pensions to revolutionary veterans, the officers of the government would resign and counterfeiting be practiced with impunity; the whole fabric would go to pieces and anarchy and misrule would swallow up the people. It is very likely Mr. Jefferson's supporters were fully as bold and ingenious in their fabrications regarding Mr. Adams, but they had not the same aid from the pulpit; and besides the Republicans as innovators in the Federal policy of Adams and Hamilton, were more open to assaults accusing them of the wildest and most revolutionary aims. The Campaign Lie still flourishes with us and probably will to the crack of doom; but it is astonishing, after the crisis is passed that calls it into being, how quickly the good sense of the people asserts itself and the inventions, never believed, are charitably laughed at as absurdities. Their worst effect, as Mr. Parton says, is to render ineffectual Campaign Truth.—Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph.

A Convenient Table.

It frequently occurs that when one of the dwellers in this lumber country is called upon to convey an idea of the yield of timber and lumber on our streams to a stranger, he finds it no easy matter. Good average timber land supports about twenty-five trees to the acre; good average trees will cut five logs each and these will average five logs to the thousand feet, or five thousand logs to the million feet of sawed lumber, board measure. This is meant for white pine alone. Hemlock grows much denser and cuts seldom over three logs to the tree. The average of lumber, board measure, will run below that of pine. In most lumbering districts where pine lumber is manufactured the standard measure for logs is 19 inches diameter and 13 feet long, which gives 100 standard inches. In Canada the government standard for selling stumpage is by reckoning three logs to the thousand feet. The expression we often hear among timber operators, that a stick "will go double," "three times," "four times," etc., means that the number of cubic feet in the stick is that multiple of the linear feet. Thus, a stick measuring 11 by 13 inches "goes once," because it contains 20 cubic feet when twenty feet in length, 21 cubic feet when 21 feet in length, 22 cubic feet when 22 feet in length, and so on as

No despot's name pronounced with bated breath, No dazzling meteor fame to dazzle the sight A moment ere it's merged in endless night. Rather a fame that widens as the years flow down the stream of time; that he who hears, Centuries hence, shall promptly rank with those Who for the right have dealt the strongest blows. Two kinds of lives there are, as may be shown; Two kinds of fame by which the great are known. The first, world-wide—Cesar, Napoleon. Next, those who live for aye—Lincoln, Washington. One for himself doth live; he conquers all— Before him nations tremble, kingdoms fall. Wide as the word his fame—as widely feared As scourges of mankind such have appeared. Others for all mankind have lived and died— If God approved unheeding ought beside— As time rolls on their best example spreads And through the world its bright effulgence sheds 'E'en as that visioned stone the Christ foretold, Whose life, though humble, as the years have rolled Has grown to the great saving Christian stream, Which, flowing o'er the world, proclaims mankind redeemed. Such was our Martyr's life. He was not great Save as the good are great. Not his the state Of marshalled armies followed by the train Of captives pining 'neath the galling chain. Ever to suppliant voice his ear was lent; No weak one sought in vain the President. "B."

The Abolite for July is a capital number, both as regards its Art and its Literature. It opens with a full page illustration, printed in tints, and entitled "Catch Him!" It represents two children, the elder of whom, a girl, is holding her little brother up to a roebush, on which a butterfly is about to alight. This is one of Mr. Jno. S. Davis' studies of child-life and a very excellent one. "Mourning on the Steamboat" is the title of the first of a series of five illustrations drawn by Mr. J. D. Woodward, whose figures are the scenery of the Old Dominion, which is chiefly selected in this instance from the region around Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah. They are picturesque and beautiful. Mrs. Eliza Greenleaf transports us back to Old New York in her spirited sketch of "Hill Gate Ferry," which is one of the most characteristic local drawings ever contributed to the Abolite. "A Dainty Bit," after Otto Meyer, is delicious enough to provoke an appetite and a lover. Other illustrations are "The Morning Bath," by H. Werner, and "You Naughty Children!" by A. Galt. There is a noble portrait of the Countess Potzki, a fine architectural view of "St. George's Old," a study of New England life by Mrs. H. B. Rowe, whose name is new to us; "Return in Peace," a study of old home life in the State of New York, by Lucy Ellen Guernsey; "The Comet," by Erickman-Christians; and "The Turkish Shipper," by Maurice Hartmann. The more solid articles are a readable editorial on "The Old Dominion," appropriate to Mr. Woodward's illustrations; another on "The Frankische, Nuremberg;" and "A Life's Romance," a light memoir of the Countess Potzki. The review is "The Song in the Dark," by Mary E. Bradley; and "Salsicchio al Supper," by Margaret J. Preston. Music, Art and Literature are intelligently and independently discussed. Altogether the number is remarkably good. Subscribers on prices \$5.00 including Chronos "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor," James Sutton & Co., Publishers, 55 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

There were 29 cholera deaths at Nashville to-day 8 whites. The people are more hopeful and business is improving. There were four cholera deaths at Cincinnati to-day. There were ten cholera interments at Memphis yesterday.

Pen and Scissors.

"Got any medicine?" asked a boy, entering a drug store the other day. "Yes, lots of it. What do you want?" inquired the clerk. "Oh, it don't make any difference, so it's something lively. Dad is fearful bad." "What ails him?" asked the clerk. "Dunno," said the boy; "but he's run down awful. He just sits around the stove all day and naps; he hasn't walked mother since Christmas. I guess he's going to die." The Pope during his illness has been cheerful and often gay. One day rising from his bed in an interval of ease, he walked into the adjoining salon, leaning on the shoulder of an attendant. There he saw some of the officers of his guard, among them the commandant. To him the Pope said, with a very grave air, "Ah, you do not guard me too well; you have allowed the enemy to enter my apartments. "It is impossible," stammered the commandant. "Ah, yes," added the Pope; "you have allowed my melody to enter."

A SOLICITOR who had recently been engaged by a prominent life-insurance firm returned to the office of his employers, the other day, and complained that he had been snubbed by a gentleman on whom he had called. "Snubbed?" cried the manager, "snubbed? Why, what did you do that he should have snubbed you? I have solicited life insurance from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and have never yet been snubbed. I have been kicked down stairs, beaten over the head with chairs and thrown out of the window, but snubbed I never have been." The solicitor is driving a coal wagon.

The opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Bismarck, a point on the Missouri, is an important event that will be likely to materially affect the location of the Missouri river traffic, and change it to the more northern cities. Bismarck, the present terminus, is four hundred and fifty-two miles west from the head of Lake Superior at Duluth, and a short distance above Bismarck the river turns westward and is navigable to Fort Benton, a distance of one thousand miles. A line of ten steamers is already established to run there in connection with the Northern Pacific, and eastward a fleet of steamers and sailing vessels connects the road with all the American and Canadian ports from Duluth to Buffalo. The route thus far is almost an entire water communication from the east to Montana, and cannot fail to be of great benefit to the country.

FROM time to time since the close of the war there has been talk about an attempt by Gen. Lee's widow to recover the Arlington estate from the Government. The latest story from Washington on that point is that the secess lady has given up hopes of having it restored to her, but that she will make a

claim for the value of it and recover indemnity from the Government on the ground that Gen. Lee, who owned the property, but had not been appointed as executor under her father's will, was not a party to the sale of the estate by the Government toward the war. A tax title is regarded as a pretty good one and in case it will undoubtedly be found so. —Aglator.

NEWS.

THE municipality of Paris has refused to vote a grant of money for the expenses of a reception of the Shah of Persia. The festivities will consequently take place in Versailles.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—The steamship Pennsylvania will sail at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Philadelphia. The delay has been occasioned by her going into dock for repairs to her propeller, hindering the shipment of cargo.

LONDON, June 24.—A review of seven thousand troops was held by Queen Victoria at Windsor Park this afternoon in honor of the Shah of Persia. The weather was showery but the crowds of spectators were enormous. After a series of brilliant manoeuvres the troops formed in line and marched by the Queen and Shah. Among the distinguished persons who assisted at the review were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, Duke of Cambridge, Princess Beatrice, Czarowitch and Princess Dagmar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 24.—A large number of visitors attended the class day exercises at Vassar College to-day. The New York 7th Regiment band provided the music. To-night Miss W. W. Whitney delivered the address before the Philothea. The valedictory will be delivered by Miss Helen Cornelia Hiscock, of Syracuse.

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THE CORN CROP.—In the agricultural department the statistical returns of corn are completed to June 1st, but do not include the area and condition for the reason that it is too early, but foot notes of correspondence show that the planting of corn in most sections of the country has been much retarded by the excessive wet and cold weather, and that pests which unusually thrive in such a season, the cut worms, have commenced extensive operations and threaten to greatly damage the crop.

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE.

BANK DEPARTS issued from 21 to 24th of June. The exchange on London is 110 to 112, on Paris 100 to 102, on Amsterdam 100 to 102, on Hamburg 100 to 102, on Bremen 100 to 102, on Copenhagen 100 to 102, on Stockholm 100 to 102, on Christiania 100 to 102, on Copenhagen 100 to 102, on Stockholm 100 to 102, on Christiania 100 to 102. The arrangements in this branch of our business are such that we can execute orders in all the principal cities of Europe. For particulars apply to S. F. HAMILTON, AGENT.

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