lessons have been committed. Each of the other classes is called in its order, and the degree of its advancement marked opposite each name as taken in the reading classes. The review being conducted partly by myself and partly by the teacher, in order to test his skill. I follow the examination by a lecture ten or thirty minutes in length. I have in my note book the names of between six and seven thousand children, and the marking indicating the advancement of each. I have visited some of the schools twice, and am able, by reference to my note book, to tell exactly what each pupil has been about, and also to determine the ability and skill of the teacher. I have found this method of school visitation to be a wonderful stimulus to both teacher and pupil.

Drills.—This summer I have visited but a few schools in a district; occupying most of my time in teachers' drills. I had learned by my winters visiting what the faults of the teachers were, and I think my time has been well spent in endeavoring to correct them.

Examinations.—Teachers are notified to prepare themselves with pen, ink and paper; the paper being folded into books of uniform size. Examination begins at nine A. M.; I ask the questions oraly, teachers writing the answers and numbering them to correspond with the number of the question. This examination lasts three hours; I then gather the little books containing the answers, and examine them at my leisure. In the afternoon the examination is entirely oral, and is also about three hours in length. I mark the written and oral examinations separately, and from a comparison of the two, deduce the results, which I mark upon the certificate. This marking I guarantee to be positively correct. The written examination is much more interesting to spectators than the oral, for little books written in one district, I take to the next and distribute them among the audience. Thus, for instance, when I ask for question number ten, they are enabled to see how the teachers of the last township answered it. The main difficulty is, that spectators often get more excited than I wish them to be. Examination in each district twice a year. Written questions renewed as often as circumstances require.

School Directors.—There are few districts where the school directors do not attend the regular examinations, and when practicable, the school visitations. Usually they decide before the examination is through which applicants ought to be rejected, and which ought not to be, which, by the way, helps me greatly in the discharge of my duty. I have found the directors hospitable and kind, and not unfrequently the best men in the district both in morals and ability. They usually meet me with the warm greeting of old friends.

Secretaries' Visits.—Six districts only have paid the secretary for visiting schools. In some instances the visiting has been highly beneficial—in others it has not. The difficulty is, the secretary sometimes tries to make changes in the government of the school and method of teaching, for which he is not competent, either as to judgment or education. If the right man could be selected, there would be no question as to the utility of the visit.

Public Sentiment.—So far as I know not a single educator in the county is opposed to the present school system. The opposition now comes almost entirely either from those who pay large taxes and have no children to school, or from those who have favorites they wish to teach their school, who are not qualified, and consequently cannot get a certificate. I believe the voters of this county would sustain the present school system, in opposition to any other that could be devised. There are fault finders, to be sure, and enough of them; so there are in regard to every other feature of the State government. There are people in this county who hate the Legislature so bitterly, they wish it could not meet again in twelve years. Wherever you find a man who has children to educate, and wishes to do it, and has hitherto been active in sustaining schools, that man almost invariably hails with joy the new feature of the system, and exerts all his influence to sustain it.

Signs of Progress.—1st. The conciliation of many foes, and the gaining of many friends. 2d. The levying of building taxes, by several large districts which have heretofore neglected this duty. 3d. A large increase in educational reading on the part of teachers, and a much greater demand than ever, for the "School Law and instructions" by the people. 4th. The erection of thirty-five new school houses. 5th. The increasing of the already enormously high school tax, amid the pressure of hard times.—6th. A very remarkable improvement in the qualifications of teachers. 7th. An increasingly strong desire on the part of teachers to fit themselves more thoroughly for their profession. 8th. The organization of a large and deeply interesting teachers' county association. 9th. An increase in the average attendance of pupils of over *one thousand six hundred.*—10th. An extension of the time in which the schools were kept open. 11th. An increase in the salaries of teachers, notwithstandiug the pressure in money matters.

The progress of the educational interests of the county has been greater during the last three years than in any previous six years.—Indeed, I regard the present educational standard, as one hundred per cent. higher than at the commencement of the new order of things four years ago. With the present corps of teachers and directors, the standard will be placed higher and still higher.

Many heart-felt thanks are due to the Department at Harrisburg, and to the teachers, directors and citizens of the county for their kindness to me, and their hearty co-operation in the great work of educating the youth of our land.

N. L. REYNOLDS,
County Superintendent

OCEOLA, August 25, 1858.

☞ We notice that JUDGE LYMAN, Mail Agent on the Tioga Railroad, has returned to this village having nearly recovered from the injuries he received by the upsetting of a car on the Catawissa Railroad the last week in January. His escape as well as that of his fellow passengers in the same car was marvellous. The rear end of the car was thrown from the track and after sliding obliquely down an embankment of sixty feet slope was overturned. The forward end of the car remained near the track. The car was set on fire by the upsetting of the stove, and the seats broken by the shock. The few passengers within were hurled to the bottom and some of them badly hurt among whom was Judge Lyman.—*Corning Journal.*

Have you a Cough, Cold, pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer" Consumption? Know that relief is at hand in **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**

☞ Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, April 21, '59.

A THIRD PARTY.

The Warren County *Ledger*, formerly an unscrupulously partizan Buchanan sheet, but now attached to fortunes of the Forney Democracy of this State, sees in the failure of the slave hunters to take back Daniel Webster to slavery a very large impediment to the general health of the Union; it sees in the late failure to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law in Philadelphia, the premonitory symptoms of that sickness by which the American Eagle (who stands with one foot on the Free, and the other on the Slave States and thus holds them together,) must ultimately hang down his head and with moulting feathers incontinently droop and die. A very sad, not to say gloomy, not to say mournful picture to draw, at a time too, when patriotic poultry is so high.

With an acumen for which we had heretofore not given it credit, the *Ledger* finds the secret of the slave Daniel's liberation, although fully and fairly proved to have been a slave, in the *force of public opinion. From effect to* cause, it goes back to find the secret of this force, so potent in its power as to have overthrown or made useless a law, upon which it has believed for the last nine years, the safety of our glorious Union depended. It finds this public opinion in constant creation in the "nigger songs" of our streets. It sees in poor "Nelly Gray" who was "taken away," an inlet to the sympathies of the popular heart; and in the line where it says "the white man had bound her in his chain," the *Ledger* sees an inlet to the popular disgust. It beholds the creation of this fatal public opinion in the Anti-Slavery literature of the day, as if there ever was a pure literature which in its very spirit was not anti-slavery. But these things are only secondary in the *Ledger's* view. The real cause of this public opinion which could quietly sneer down the Fugitive Slave Law and make it a dead letter on our Statute Books, *is to be* found in the action of the political parties of the day. With this asseveration in effect, the *Ledger* prepares us for another which will surprise the Democracy of Tioga County not a little; not because it is something new to them, but because it is spoken with a boldness only equal to its truth so far as the Democracy is concerned. It says: "The Republican party "which proclaims itself anti-Slavery arrays "itself against a Democratic party *which is* "decidedly pro-Slavery. Northern men of ex-"treme views control and lead the Republican "party, *while ultra Southern men control and* "*direct the machinery of the Democratic party.*" It was only a few days ago that the Washington *Union* came down very severely upon Mr. Brown of Mississippi for saying in a public speech in New York that the object of acquiring Cuba was to extend Slavery and nothing else. The *Democrats of Tioga will probably* agree with the *Union*, that however true these family secrets are, they ought not to be proclaimed aloud in the streets, and, of course, they will be severe on the *Ledger* accordingly. It is our present purpose to correct an error into which it has fallen with regard to the position and aims of the Republican party, not because we have any hopes of making its editor see his error as we see it, but because it is a part of the premises from which he reasons himself and his readers into a belief in the mournful conclusions hinted at above.

The Republican party never did, does not now, and never will "make war upon the Constitutional rights of their Southern brethren." Not a word can be found in a Republican platform ever adopted by a meeting or Convention of Republicans, which indicates such a thing, and the *Ledger* very well knows this. In the *conflict of interests* now going on in this Republic between Slave labor on the one hand, and Free labor on the other, the Republican party has chosen sides with the latter. The party grew out of this conflict, instead of its having originated it. Upon this point do the pro-Slavery Democratic leaders always seek to deceive their more ignorant followers. They tried, with but little success in 1856 to identify the Republican with the Abolition party, and they still play at the same game. Thus, the *Ledger* affects to see nothing on its right hand but disunion through Abolitionism, and on its left nothing but disunion through pro-Slavery fanaticism. Truly it is in a deplorable dilemma. What can it do? The American Bird must totter and fall soon, if a "great change" does not take place. But the *Ledger* proposes a remedy for the country's evils in a GREAT THIRD PARTY.

What kind of a party do you think is proposed? A party which will be "eminently conservative in its motives and actions"—"a great Democratic party, such as it was in the days of Jefferson"—a party "where men who love their country can associate for their country's good"—a party "within whose folds the conservative men of all parties may carry out their patriotic desires." That is the kind of a party the Warren *Ledger* is now looking for. There must be no nigger songs sung by its members. Nelly Gray's sable lovyer must not be commiserated. Anti-Slavery literature must not be read or tolerated because this would spoil the conservatism!

A few words more with the Warren *Ledger* and we will close this article. Your GREAT THIRD PARTY can never exist. It is impossible. Why? We will tell you why, not in the language of William H. Seward, for that would be abolitionism in your eyes, but in the language of one of your own professed leaders, JOHN HICKMAN. In a speech made at the Forney Convention at Harrisburg the other day, he enunciated the following doctrine—a doctrine which originated not with him, nor with Seward nor with Lincoln of Illinois who said it before him, but with JEFFERSON himself whose principles the *Ledger* professes to understand.

"When you can harmonize light and darkness, integrity and corruption, the patriotic devotion of the private citizen to the principles of our government, with a tyranny worse than that of the middle ages, it will be time enough to cry "peace." Let this truth be made prominent—*that there is an eternal antagonism between freedom and slavery.* The constitution of the human mind and human heart makes it inevitable; and the one or the other must eventually gain the ascendancy. The struggle between them, but just begun, is now going on in our midst, and he is but a superficial observer who does not discover it."

There is no escape from it. There can be no third party. The floating elements of the late Democratic party, must swim into the vortex of one of these antagonisms. Those who love Freedom and its attendant blessings will become Republicans, while those who love Slavery and *its* blessings *must* become Shamocrats.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut.

The Connecticut election was held Monday, 2nd inst., and the Rupublicans carried the State by a handsome majority—electing the whole State Ticket, the entire Congressional Delegation, and a large majority of the Legislature. Well done.

Michigan.

An election was held in this State for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the 5th, and the returns indicate the election of the Republican candidate by twelve thousand majority.

Rhode Island.

The election in Rhode Island was held on the 6th, and resulted in the election of the opposition candidates, for Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and a majority of the Legislature.

Wisconsin.

The returns of the election in this state on the 7th, indicate the success of Byron Paine, the Republican candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by a majority propably exceeding 5,000 votes.

Illinois.

The election held in this state for Judges and Clerks of Supreme Court, resulted in success of the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of 2,000 votes.

St. Louis.

The municipal election held in St. Louis on the 4th inst., resulted in the election of a Republican Mayor by 2500 majority, the whole city Ticket, and a large majority of the Council.

Portland, Me.

On the 5th inst., a Republican Mayor, and a large majority of Republican Aldermen and Councilmen, were elected in Portland, Me.

Cleveland Ohio.

A Republican Mayor and the entire Republican Ticket was elected in Cleveland on the 4th inst.

Cincinnati.

The whole opposition Ticket was elected in this city, by an average majority of 1000 votes, on the 4th inst.

Louisville.

This city also elected the opposition candidate for Mayor, and a majority of opposition city councilmen on the 4th inst.—Keokuk, Schenectady, and Galena are to be added to the list of Republican triumphs in cities, last week. On the other hand, that full-fed Navy Yard, Brooklyn, has gone "Democratic"—a victory of the Navy Yard and other Government employees which is isolated, and Brooklyn is very appropriately termed by a Locofoco exchange to be "one green spot."

For further particulars in regard to Brooklyn Elections, see "Report of the committee to investigate frauds in the Navy Department" submitted to the last Congress.

We are satisfied with the above list. It must tickle "J. B" and his friends.

State Legislature

The State Legislature adjourned *sine die*, last Friday noon. Its history is not marked with any measure of importance to the people at large, although a vast amount of special legislation was got through with. The only measure of importance to the people of the State and of particular importance to the people of the Northern part of it, namely, the Free Banking Law, was defeated. It did not fail through want of energy on the part of Mr. WILLISTON the able Representative from this county. On the contrary, it enlisted his earnest attention throughout, and he was the acknowledged champion of this measure in the House; but it failed because it was asked for by the people as against monopolists, and because the people and their Representatives in the lower part of the State, are not prepared for a reform of this kind. But even though it has failed, much has been done towards its passage at some subsequent session not far in the distance. The speeches of Mr. WILLISTON and other gentlemen who know the *superiority of this system* of Banking over all other systems, cannot fail to have their effect upon the public mind.

Mr. Williston has acquitted himself well, and Tioga County has reason to be proud of her Representative. If any fraud was to be discovered and exposed; if the wrong was to be denounced or the right to be vindicated and upheld; if corrupt legislation was suspected he was always on hand, feared by the base, and *honored by the upright.* We trust that the experience which he has acquired as a legislator, will not be lost to the people, the best policy being, in our view, to keep good servants if we can, after they have proved themselves faithful to the trust reposed in them.

Mr. MANN, the member from the other part of the district, although he has been a silent member he has been nevertheless a working one. In every question in any way affecting our local interests he has given our more immediate representative his hearty coöperation and support.

The Legislature of New York has passed a Registry Law, to prevent at all future elections the polling of illegal votes. This is a move in the right direction.

"Forney's Convention"

Assembled at Harrisburg on the 13th inst., and was said to have been a brilliant affair. This county was represented by John W. Ryan of Lawrenceville, and the name of H. Sherwood Esq., of this Borough was among the Vice Presidents, although that gentleman was not there. Resolutions were passed endorsing Gov. Packer, and denouncing Buchanan and his administration measures in the strongest terms. Speeches were made by John C. Knox, John Hickman and others. Mr. Hickman's speech is considered a splendid effort, full of eloquence and logic. He took strong Seward grounds on the Slavery question as will be seen by an extract given in another part of this paper. The Convention adjourned without making any nominations, but not without repudiating the Loco Foco ticket hoisted by the Buchaneers on the 16th of March.

We expected a letter from our well known correspondent, Jas. O. Rourke Esq., which unhappily failed us. We shall give the Convention and its sentiments a more extended notice next week.

The Sickles Trial.

The lawyers in the Sickles trial are still engaged in arguing the case before a jury. They are not engaged in arguing the question of guilt, but whether the adulterous intercourse which Sickles had discovered between Key and Mrs. S. justified him in killing Key, or, if it did not justify him, to what extent, if any, it diminishes his criminality.

We do not know when the trial will be brought to a close or guess at its result. We hope to be able in our next issue to give the verdict of the jury, if the jury should agree upon a verdict, which is rather doubtful.

☞ A friend sends us the following hint to farmers, on the subject of ingrafting potatoes, which is taken from the Inverness (Scotland) *Courier.* It is hardly necessary to say that "cups" and "regents" are the names of varieties known in that Country. As the time for planting approaches our farmers might, at least, *try* the experiment. The last four words of the extract below ought to be a sufficient inducement.

"Four years ago, Mr. Anderson the spirited Tenant of Meikle Tarrel, Eastern Ross, having read an article in the Newspapers, on the Ingrafting of potatoes, tried the experiment on a few seeds, in his garden, consisting of "Cups" and "Regents;" the process was as follows:—He scooped out all the eyes of a "Regent," and inserted the eye of a "Cup" in each of the vacant places, taking care that the insertion fitted the vacant spaces; and for the purpose of making the two parts adhere, binding them together with a string before laying them in the ground. The string (any string will do,) must not cover or blind the inserted eye. The experiment succeeded admirably. The progeny of such ingraftment is a red and white potatoe, and an acre which he planted with such, this year, has yeilded to Mr. Anderson the extraordinary returns of thirty two bolls, *entirely free from disease.*"

Republican State Convention.

The citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of this Commonwealth attached to the People's party, and all others who are opposed to the unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send delegates, equal in number to their representation in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at HARRISBURG ON WEDNESDAY THE 8TH OF JUNE, 1859, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, to be voted for at the General Election in next October. HENRY M. FULLER, *Chairman.*
WM. B. MANN, *Secy,*

FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the Agitator.

The Old Grave Yard.

The communication in your issue of the 14th calls for some notice, and in the absence of an abler hand we will venture to suggest some thoughts and facts in relation to the subject; and let us premise that the judgment of a stranger who enters a village for the first time, and the estimate placed by such person upon the society into which he has entered, is very much influenced by the condition of the village burying ground; and this influence will be greater or less as the person upon whom it operates is possessed of more or less refinement of taste. It must be conceded that no other one thing so surely tests the state of society as do the evidences of respect for the memory of the departed.

Assuming the correctness of these premises we will state a few facts showing our past and present condition in this regard.

And first let us say that all our sympathies are in favor of the old burying ground. Parents, and friends near and dear to our hearts rest there; memories "pleasant yet mournful to the soul" there cluster, and yet other considerations compel us to favor the new cemetery; they are these:

In an early day the old lot which contains same half acre of ground was donated for burial purposes. Of the causes which led to its selection we are not aware. It is so located as to be incapable of expansion except on one side, and there but for a short distance, and into low, wet ground; It is out of sight from any part of the village or from the principal highways; it is so near the Academy that some years ago during the prevalence of an epidemic disease in our then sparse community, the effluvia arising from the graves was offensive to the inmates of the school; moreover the plan of the ground so far as it has any was the old checker-board plan connected with and controlled by that ancient superstition which requires that the dead should always be interred with their feet to the east, which in this case compelled the violation of all taste in the arrangement of lots or graves.—Furthermore, at some seasons the ground is so wet that bailing has been necessary in order to decent burial—heartstrings have vibratrd in anguish to the plash of the coffin as the loved and lost descended to a watery grave, in strange and painful contradiction of the minister's proclamation, "earth to earth, dust to dust." Lastly, the surface of the old ground, though not quite level is entirely monotonous and so incapable of satisfactory improvement that no attempt at it has been made.

In view of these facts a charter was obtained for a cemetery company, for the purpose of establishing a cemetery such as would be under the protection of law, and would be capable of accommodating the wants of the community present and prospective, in all that pertains to a cemetery in an intelligent age.

The Trustees appointed by the law proceeded to view the old ground and found it impracticable for the reasons given above. The lands in the neighborhood were then faithfully examined, and weeks spent in the service by the trustees aided by public spirited citizens; every place in the vicinity was canvassed. The locality of the new cemetery was the last to which attention was called, and was so obviously the best that it was adopted instanter and unanimously; ten acres of land were here purchased of Mr. Wilson, who generously offered it at a very low price for the purposes contemplated.

An experienced engineer was employed who proceeded to lay out the ground into burial lots, carriage drives, walks, lawns, &c., in a manner which must make it when completed, an honor to the enterprise and taste of our citizens through all coming time. A large number of the lots have been sold to citizens of the village and country around, who are desirous to possess a secure place of sepulture for themselves and families. Many persons have been interred in those lots, upon which the good taste of the owners is already displaying itself, in those improvements which make the resting places of the dead a place of pleasant and profitable resort to the living.

These are some of the facts connected with the subject; more might be stated, but we stop here; we could not consistently say less, we have no desire to say more, as we cannot respect either the head or the heart of him who would wish to raise a controversy upon such a subject.

LIBRA.

For the Agitator.

The Wellsboro and Tioga Road.

EDITOR OF THE AGITATOR; *Dear Sir;* Having during the last three months noticed a number of communications against the above road, I am inclined to believe that you will not refuse to give room also to a few remarks of mine on the same subject.

In my opinion, the real question is not between the people of the county and the present owners or owner of the road, but between the tax-payers and the lumber dealers of Middlebury. By an expenditure of over $30,000 of our money a plank road was built which greatly enhanced the value of the property of said dealers by facilitating the transportation of their lumber; but they wanted to profit still more; they gave such a low price to teamsters, that the latter to make it pay had to put on such extra heavy loads that the plank was cut through in a very short time and the company had to fail. They have since acted a similar part towards the new gravel road, sending the same heavy loads over it on very rainy days when the new road was soft.

The same policy would prevail against a county road, and the same results would follow, with this difference, that in the latter case the tax-payers would have to foot the bill and the supervisors would have to stand the suits brought against them by the very men whose acts would make a good road impossible. Would we feel more satisfied then—particularly Middlebury who would have 10 miles of such road to keep in order? Would it not be more just all round for the teamsters to insist on a paying price from the lumber dealers, who cannot do without them and who can well afford it?

It seems to me that a kindly feeling between the teamsters and the owners of the road, would go far towards the removal of all difficulties, and secure us from impending and greatly increased road taxes, If the teamsters have to pay toll, they are entitled to receive that much more on every load. I have been told that since the gates are up they have had to submit to a reduction of twenty-five cents per thousand feet. Does not this look as if they were not fairly dealt with by the lumbermen? The remedy is in their own hands, why do they not use it? United we stand, divided we fall.

April 12, 1859. Respectfully,
FAIR PLAY.

-M-A-R-R-I-E-D-

On the 13th inst., at Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Pa., by the Rev. Sidney Mills, WILLIAM GREEN, M. D., and MISS KATE H. MILLS, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

At the residence of the bride's father, April 14th by Rev. J. J. Turton, Mr. JOHN DAVIS and Miss PERMELIA B. LARRISON, eldest daughter of Wm. Larrison Esq., all of Clymer, Tioga Co., Pa.

-D-I-E-D-

On the 25th of March, at Onalaska, La Crosse Co., Wis., of consumption, Mrs. EMELINE A. WRIGHT, wife of S. G. Wright, (formerly of Tioga Co., Pa.,) aged 28 years, 10 months and 23 days.

"Blessed are they who sleep in Jesus."

In Lawrenceville, April 13th, (of bronchitis, terminating in quick consumption) SMITH STEVENS, aged 48 years.

[The subject of the above notice, so suddenly removed from our midst, was a native of Orange Co., N. Y. In early life he settled in this village and had become identified with all its interests.

The community deeply sympathise with the bereaved family, knowing that humanity in its highest or humblest form ever found in him a friend, for he was emphatically *every man's friend.* The wronged and afflicted ever found in him a ready and faithful champion. Not wishing to disguise his follies we would say, honesty was a trait proverbial in his character; and believing "an honest man's the noblest work of God," we trust Infinite Goodness will recognize the work of his own hands, while we humbly leave the result with Infinite Power. COM."

Get a Stump Machine!

THE undersigned respectfully beg leave to inform the farmers of Tioga County that they are the agents for this county for

Washington Hall's Patent Stump Puller.

This machine can be easily worked by three men, so as to take out from thirty to sixty stumps a day without the aid of a team. Farm or Township Rights will be sold to any person upon application. For further particulars apply to the undersigned by letter or in person. GEER & McALLISTER.

April 21, 1859. 4t. 2*

NEW MILLINERY STORE,
AT MANSFIELD, PA.

MRS. ELLIOTT takes this opportunity to inform the ladies of Covington, Mansfield and vicinity, that she has just received from New York, a large and fashionable assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

and designs increasing her stock at intervals during the season so that she may suit all that may give her their patronage.

Bleaching and repairing done on the shortest notice and in the neatest style.

All orders for Goods strictly attended to.

Store at the residence of Dr. Elliott nearly opposite O. H. Phelps' Store. [April 21, 1859. 4.]

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP!

☞ OPPOSITE ROY'S DRUG STORE. ☜

Where you can buy Stoves, Tin, and Japanned Ware for one-half the usual prices.

Large No. 8 Elevated Oven Cook Stove and Trimmings for **$15,00.**

All kinds of

Tin and Hardware

in proportion for Ready Pay.

It will pay any one who wants anything in this line to call and see our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Recollect the place—two doors south of Farr's Hotel, or opposite Roy's Drug Store, CALL AND SEE!

April 21, 1859. 1.

C. G. OSGOOD,

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

which is large and complete, and to which he invites the attention of the Goods buying public. We will not blow about prices, as we are not accustomed to playing on wind instruments. But please call and see, and if the goods and prices do not suit you, we do not expect to sell.

DRESS GOODS,

A large and very fine Stock of Dress Goods.

DRESS GOODS,	Black Silks, Plain.
DRESS GOODS,	Black Silks, Corded.
DBESS GOODS,	Mohair Stripes.
DRESS GOODS,	Poplins.
DRESS GOODS,	Challis' Printed.
DRESS GOODS,	French Prints.
DRESS GOODS,	English Prints.
DRESS GOODS,	Fine Ginghams.
DRESS GOODS,	French Cambrics.
DRESS GOODS,	French Jaconetts.
DRESS GOODS,	Figured Brilliants.
DRESS GOODS,	Lawns, Plain.
DRESS GOODS,	Lawns, Printed.

WHITE GOODS.

WHITE GOODS,	Irish Linen,
WHITE GOODS,	Handkerchiefs
WHITE GOODS,	Linen Shirt Fronts.
WHITE GOODS,	Marsailes, do.
WHITE GOODS,	Swiss Muslins.
WHITE GOODS,	Nainsook Muslins.
WHITE GOODS,	Book Muslins.
WHITE GOODS,	Bishops Lawns.
WHITE GOODS,	Cheek Cambric.
WHITE GOODS,	Table Linens.
WHITE GOODS,	Figr'd Swiss.
WHITE GOODS,	Victoria Lawns.
WHITE GOODS,	Napkins,
WHITE GOODS,	Thread, Cotton.
WHITE GOODS,	Embroidered Collars.
WHITE GOODS,	Bands and Flouncings.
WHITE GOODS,	Esm ralda Swiss.
WHITE GOODS,	Bands and Flouncings.
WHITE GOODS,	Edgings and Insertings.
WHITE GOODS,	Towels.
WHITE GOODS,	Laces, Silks, &c.

GENTLEMEN.

You will find at Osgood's a fine stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
COLLARS,
CRAVATS,
GLOVES,
Etc.,

HOSIERY.

HOISERY,	Men's White Cotton.
HOISERY,	Men's Mixed Cotton.
HOISERY,	Men's Brown Cotton.
HOISERY,	Boy's Cotton.
HOISERY,	Child's Cotton.

CLOTHING.

A large stock of
Business, Dress, and Over Coats,
Pants & Vests, Pants & Vests,
Over Shirts, Over Shirts,
Over Alls, Over Alls,
Guernsey Jackets,
Shirts, Shirts,
Shawls,
&c., &c.

HATS, HATS,	Silk Hats.
HATS, HATS,	Chip Hats.
HATS, HATS,	Hats for Spring,
HATS, HATS,	Hats for Summer,
HATS, HATS,	Hats for Fall,
HATS, HATS,	Hats for Winter,

AT OSGOODS.
AT OSGOODS.

DOMESTICS.

DOMESTICS.	Shirtings.
DOMESTICS,	Sheetings.
DOMESTICS,	Bleached Goods.
DOMESTICS,	Denims.
DOMESTICS	Tickings.
DOMESTICS,	Stripes.
DOMESTICS,	Prints.
DOMESTICS,	Prints.
DOMESTICS,	Summer Stuffs.
DOMESTICS,	Jacquard Diapers.
DOMESTICS,	Lancaster Ginghams.
DOMESTICS,	Cambrics.
DOMESTICS,	Blue Drills.
DOMESTICS,	Cotton Yarn.
DOMESTICS,	BATTS.

WOOLEN GOODS.

WOOLEN GOODS,	French Cloths, Black.
WOOLEN GOODS,	French Cloths, Colored.
WOOLEN GOODS,	French Doeskins, Black.
WOOLEN GOODS,	French Cassimeres, Colored.
WOOLEN GOODS,	Sattinetts, all prices.
WOOLEN GOODS,	Sheep's Gray's.
WOOLEN GOODS,	Kentucky Jeans.
WOOLEN GOODS,	Farmer's & Mechanic's Cassimeres.
WOOLEN GOODS,	

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,	Oil Cloths.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,	Table Spreads.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,	Table Linens.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.	Furniture Prints.

GROCERIES.

A very desirable stock. Teas from 25 upward. The best qualities of Flour constantly on hand.

HARDWARE.

A full stock of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware: in fact nearly everything in the line, from a ½ inch Brad to a Crow-bar.

IRON

Swedo's, English, Horse-Shoe, Band, Hoop, Round, Square, half-round and oval Rods, Spring, Cast, Blister, German and Cork Steel, Nail Rods, Horse-Nails, &c., &c.

SWEDE'S.	SWEDE'S
HORSE-SHOE,	HORSE-SHOE,
ENGLISH,	ENGLISH,
BAND,	BAND,
ROUND,	
SQUARE,	SQUARE.
OVAL RODS,	OVAL RODS.
NAIL RODS,	NAIL RODS.
HALF-ROUND,	HALF-ROUND.

BOOTS & SHOES

A large stock—embracing nearly every style and price.
N. B. No numbers over 14.

Ladies Gaiters, Black, Colored, Congress, Heels: Ladies Boots, Sewed, Pegged, Heels: Ladies Boots, Ladies Slippers, Ladies Gaiters, Misses Gaiters Black and Colored, Misses Morrocco Boots and Shoes, Children's Fine and Coarse Work, Men's Congress and Calf Gaiters, Men's Coarse Brogans, Men's Calf Brogans, Youth's Fine and Coarse Brogans, Men's Calf Boots, Men's Coarse and Kip Boots.

☞ COME AND SEE. ☜
☞ COME AND SEE. ☜

HARDWARE	CHEAP!
CROCKERY	CHEAP!
GROCERIES	CHEAP!
PAINTS & OILS	CHEAP!
FISH	CHEAP!
WOODEN WARE	CHEAP!

EVERYTHING VERY CHEAP AT
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Wellsboro, April 22, 1859.