

Henry Ward Beecher on Chicago.

Mr. Beecher has been to Chicago, and is astonished at her size and beauty of her architecture. But he seems to be most struck with the mode practiced of raising the streets and houses above their former level. He says:

"The city of Chicago stood upon ground which was both flat and low, and several grades have been adopted to remedy the evil. But the latest and supposed final grade is now established, and the whole city is to be raised from five to eight feet! First the streets are raised and then the houses are pulled up to level afterwards. And no tongue can describe the state of a city where is going on at once the building of sewers, the raising of grades, and the screwing up of all the houses, intermixed with an enormous business, which butts and pushes and dodges through all manner of obstacles in the most surprising manner! But it is the sidewalk that gives you the most original views of possibilities. They are made of brick, or stone, or plank, and the grade of the sidewalk varies we should think, in some ten or fifteen different degrees. First is one at the old level, five or six feet below the grade of the street, and you walk down there inside of a curb or coffee-dam, with your head on a level with the horses' feet in the street. But right in the middle of a block shall be one street built to the new grade, and the sidewalk looms above your head some five or six feet, to which you rise by steps six or eight, and proceed the width of the single street. But beyond that you go down two steps, next up three, down six, up two, then up two more, then down eight, then up an inclined plane then mount into an enclosed board walk suspended over an awful chasm where men are screwing up an enormous building.

And if there is a possible modification of six feet, through the instrumentality of stairs, steps, inclined planes, or perpendiculars; if there is a possible catalogue of stretches, jumps, slips, steps, tumbles, or toe-stubbling plunges, that is not exhausted in the extraordinary varieties of Lake street, Randolph street, or Clark street, then we marvel yet more than ever before at the infinite divisibility of matter and distance! Some waggish editors of neighboring rival cities say that a genuine Chicago man may be known abroad, as a sailor is off from a ship, by certain mysterious efforts to step up invisible stairs, or by an accommodating of himself on a smooth sidewalk to imaginary obstacles.

But these are only temporary troubles, and when Chicago gets fairly on to her new position, she will be a comely city as well as a "tremendous place for business." And now, the process which is going on has one element of great interest, viz: the raising of brick houses is a new thing. But if screwing up whole blocks at once, and lifting a whole street, is not new in fact, it is new to me. Buildings of brick or stone, one hundred and fifty feet by two hundred, and five stories high, are raised eight feet or ten, without a crack or the displacement of a single thing. A hotel contracts to be lifted up. In a short time two thousand screws are under it, and little by little the house rises. Nothing is changed within. The kitchen cooks, the dining-room eats, the bar drinks, and all the rooms smoke, as if nothing was going on! A block of stores and offices begins this new process of growth, and all the tenants maintain their usual functions; and except the outrageous heaps of dirt and piles of lumber, everything goes on as before. The plank into the door gets a little higher, and the customers adapt the usual places.

It is worth a visit to Chicago to see a new method of digging a city out of the mud, and in a great deal better state of preservation than Pompeii and Herculaneum when dug out of the ashes.

Election in Philadelphia.

The Spring election, yesterday, resulted, as was expected, in the complete discomfiture of the Buchanan Democracy. The vote was a very light one, or the majorities for the People's ticket would have been double what they are. Still sufficient has been accomplished to show that a great majority of the people of Philadelphia are uncompromisingly opposed to the policy, the practice and the men of the federal Administration party. The only two officers chosen by the vote of the whole city were the City Treasurer and a City Commissioner, and Messrs. Benjamin H. Brown and Charles M. Neal, who are chosen to fill these posts, are gentlemen who, we are confident, will prove fully worthy of the public confidence. Both branches of the City Councils and the School Board, are carried by the People's party, so that there is a certainty of harmony in all parts of the city government, and a continuance of the excellent system of the past year. The result of the election is, in all respects, gratifying, and particularly as it indicates what will be the result of the more important State election next October.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE AURORA BELT.—The Aurora Belt is not so frequent a visitor as it was ten years ago, but we are occasionally gratified with a good display of this beautiful phenomenon. The one which occurred on Friday night last, (April 29th), presented one feature of special interest. During the early part of the evening, there was much auroral light in the north, and now and then a cluster of streamers, extending up forty or fifty degrees. A few minutes before nine o'clock, in addition to the display in the northern quarter, a belt began to form, and in a very short time spanned the heavens nearly from east to west. It was about five degrees wide, of variable brightness, gently bent about the meridian, and presented a spectacle of great grandeur and beauty.—New Haven Journal.

A COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN STUDENTS.—Prominent among the reasons why the Iron City College has four times as many students as any other Commercial School in the United States, are the following: It is the only College in Pittsburgh that gives three daily lectures on Book-Keeping; three daily recitations and an examination in Commercial Calculations; the only one which requires weekly exercises in Composition and Commercial Correspondence of all its students; the only one which employs teachers whose qualifications are recognized by literary men, or are experienced educators, and the only one that grants Diplomas to those only of its students who are competent and skillful accountants.—Pittsburgh True Press.

Paul Morphy, the great Chess player, has left Paris for England, previous to starting home to the United States. A dinner was given him before leaving Paris and his marble bust was crowned with laurel as a token that the newsmagazine considered him the greatest chess player that ever lived.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, May 12, '59.

S. M. PATTERSON & Co., 119 Nassau St., New York, and 10 State St., Boston, are the Agents for the Agitator, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

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, Wm. B. MANN, Secy, Chairman.

More Wriggling.

The organ of the administration at Washington which recently changed its name from the Union to the Constitution and is now edited by Mr. James Buchanan, lately ventilated its views of Squatter Sovereignty, the pet doctrine of the Democratic party, in a manner entirely satisfactory to itself but no doubt very surprising to the Douglas wing of that political conglomeration. It might seem to some people that while the party which put him into power is cut up and divided in this State, and while there is an evident distrust of himself and his administration in almost every other State in the North, Mr. Buchanan would hesitate to enunciate dogmas calculated to make the breach between the distracted elements of the Democracy still wider, and render harmony of action forever impossible. Mr. Buchanan seems to care but little for the perpetuity of any party which is not wholly and unreservedly his party, but he wants to be a candidate again, and this is his first open bid for the Charleston nomination in 1860, which it will doubtless do much to secure.

When we use the word *forever* in the above paragraph, we speak relatively, and give the word its Democratic meaning. Every one at all conversant with the politics of the country, knows that several important measures based on the eternal principles of the Democratic party, were set aside as inexpedient and the new principles involved in the new measures were declared to be eternal and adopted into the great family of political truths. We may mention as an example of the eternal character of Democratic measures, that one which more than all others opened the eyes of the world to its glaring inconsistencies, to wit; the establishment forever of a line of compromise between Freedom and Slavery; and the repeal of the law making this restriction just as soon as Slavery demanded it. We argue then, that the word forever does not express the eternal principle of a permanent measure or policy, but simply means until such times as it will be better for Slavery and slave-drivers to change. So when we start out with the declaration that "J. B." instead of trying to heal up the great Democratic sore is only making it worse and preventing it from healing again forever, we mean, of course, that he will not let it be healed till Slavery demands it. And "J. B." wishes to show the men of the South who would oppose his reelection, that he alone can pour in the oil. What is more natural than to suppose, that, believing thus he should try it, even through a column of sophistry?

The idea advanced by the Constitution newspaper is this: That Popular Sovereignty and Squatter Sovereignty are two very different things, the one being opposed to the other. The gist of the argument would seem to be, that Popular Sovereignty is the doctrine of the Cincinnati Platform and means the protection of slavery in the territories by Congressional intervention, while Squatter Sovereignty as entertained by Forney and his followers is a revolutionary sentiment, and means that the people of a territory may exclude or adopt slavery as they see fit. Now whether this definition will unite the Northern and Southern Democracy on the Slavery question—whether Douglas himself is a party to certain negotiations lately made at Washington for this purpose, as has been intimated—must remain to be seen. One thing is quite certain, that the pill was not sugar-coated sufficiently for Forney to swallow, as, in commenting upon the article in question, he pronounces its character " jesuitical," and says that under the Buchanan definition of Popular Sovereignty a dozen men may establish slavery in defiance of the wishes of eighty thousand freemen, and that the latter cannot abolish it. Here is the closing paragraph from the Press:

"The Democracy of the North have struggled long and manfully for the preservation of the Constitutional rights of the south, and are willing to do so still. But, like the prisoner in the iron cell who saw his limits gradually circumscribed round him, one demand has followed upon another, until now a Congressional protection for Slavery is presented as a test of political orthodoxy, as a dogma which must be advocated under penalty of excommunication. Self preservation compels them to repudiate it in terms which none can misunderstand."

Mr. Forney has not over-stated the labor performed for the South by the Northern Democracy. They have not only "struggled long and manfully for the Constitutional rights of the South," but they have for ten years persistently "struggled" for every demand of the South for the protection and extension of her peculiar institution, till she has been led to believe that no demand she can make is too extravagant, no job too dirty, for the Northern dough face Democracy to perform. Herein is found the secret of all the trouble which now distracts and rends that wriggling party. Let the leaders at Washington and elsewhere wriggle and twist, Every new move but discovers their weakness, and shows how futile is the attempt to keep together as a unit, any political party based upon the extension and perpetuation of slave labor, as against free labor.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Senator Seward is making preparations for a voyage to Europe. He will be absent until late in the Fall.

—A bill has passed one branch of the California Legislature to divide the State and make two States of it.

—"The Latest Fashion."—The latest style of hoop-skirt is the grand self-adjusting, double back-action bustle, eruscan lace expansion spiral Piccolomini attachment, gossamer indistinctible! It is a love of a thing.

—At the close of the Paraguay negotiations, the municipal authorities of Concepcion gave a ball to President Urquiza and Commissioner Bowlin. Upon retiring to his quarters, each American guest found a bottle of brandy at his bedside.

—The telegraphs in India have many special disturbing influences which the lines of the United States are not subject to. The elephants there use the pole for scratching their sides, and the monkeys curl their tails upon the wires. The lines are down more than half the time.

—The Congressional elections in all the Northern States are now completed. Of the thirty Northern members of the House of Representatives, who voted for the Lecompton bill but six have been returned, viz: Sickles, John Cochrane and Maclay, of New York; Florence and Dimmick, of Pennsylvania, and Niblack, of Indiana.

—Advices received at Washington from Feb. and date of March 15th, confirm the previous accounts that apostasy from Mormonism is becoming common. Large numbers are represented to be leaving the sect, being disgusted with its abominations and heresies, and fired of the tyranny of the leading spirits in the church.

—A curious case has just transpired at Monticello, Mo. Two boys were arrested for stealing a \$20 gold piece. The one who did not steal it was put upon trial first, and the other chap was used as a witness, and his innocence was established. The other boy was then placed on trial, when the one just acquitted came forward and swore that he had stolen the money himself.

—We never knew the times so hard in our city when money was so plenty. Men who have money are afraid to invest it; and persons out of debt are determined to keep so. It is very seldom now that you can find men of good credit who will undertake any speculation which requires the borrowing of money. On the other hand, men in straightened circumstances never find it so hard to get money. Men who have plenty of property and owe a little money, are skinned harder than ever we knew them to be before.—Chicago Times.

—Two men, says the Boston Traveler, recently contrived to saw their way out of the Little Rock (Ark) jail, but before they left held a meeting, and adopted resolutions denouncing Know Nothingism, endorsing the foreign and domestic policy of the "present administration," and expressing their "unabated confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of our present Chief Magistrate." The resolutions were carried unanimously, and a copy left with a request that they be published in the Little Rock papers. The meeting adjourned sine die, and went to sawing.

—The evils of the failure to pass the Post Office Bill, will be felt in the West. The Postmaster General has discontinued several mail routes on the Mississippi, among others, the river mail between Galena and St. Paul, supplying forty-two post offices between these points. Hereafter all the correspondence of the business men of Galena, Dubuque and Dunleith with all points on the river above Prairie du Chien, must take the circuitous route by Chicago—traveling over 300 miles out of the way, and causing a delay of about three days. The river mail from Dubuque to Rock Island has been discontinued also.

—G. P. P.—Years ago the significant letters, G. P. T., Gone to Texas—were used as a means of marking upon the ledger bad debts. Now the initials G. P. P.—Gone to Pike's Peak—are used for the same purpose. The coolest thing from Pike's Peak that we have seen is the following from a letter, which is going the rounds of the press:

"In Arrapahoe county there are from eight to twelve hundred poor devils, like myself, hunting gold, but not finding any. At present, we are preparing to skin the spring emigration, which is to be done by disposing of town sites and bad whiskey."

—Reports of the wheat crop continue favorable. There are some exceptions, of course, but generally the prospects are quite encouraging. The Illinois papers agree that there is a probability of more than a general average in that State. In Michigan the prospects are equally favorable. These remarks also apply to Ohio and Western New York. From Texas the accounts are exceedingly flattering. Wheat is in fine condition. Corn is looking well. It is five or six inches high and has received the first plowing. The season in that State is three weeks earlier than usual. The forests have assumed a green hue, and the fruit trees are covered with young fruit. In Louisiana wheat is in good condition and promises well.

—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune says that Gen. Walker, the "Gray-eyed Man of Destiny," has returned to his old haunts on the Pacific coast. He travels under the modest alias of "James Wilson," and is attended by Bruno Natzmer, of Nicaraguan memory, who came with him. They put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. No public demonstration was made, and I fear that the General has "caved in," at least for California. He finds the character of our population much altered. The wild, roving adventurous reckless fellows who used to flock to Walker's banners have all gone to more prosperous employments. No one knows what Walker means to do here. He keeps very snug, and I have not yet seen him in the streets.

—Democratic politicians should never meddle with Scripture. It is something of which they know but very little at best, and it is unsafe for them, therefore, to touch it. In his letter to Hon. David Hubbard, Gov. Wise of Va., says: "The Reubens have tried to sell me into Egypt for my dreaming." The Governor has references, doubtless, to the story of Joseph being sold into Egypt, but unfortunately, he has got it all wrong. "Reuben," it so happens, was the only one of the brethren who did not want to sell him. The Governor should join a Bible class right off, and let Goggin go. A few weeks ago a Democratic Judge in New York remarked that we had the highest authority for saying that all a man hath he will give for his life. A reference to the passage in the book of Job, will show that it is Satan that is the authority alluded to. However this may be the highest Democratic authority.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

Rules, or no Rules.

ED. AGITATOR: Will you give as poor a writer as I am a corner in your paper? I want to say a word about "rules" to my "fellow teachers"—so here it is.

Lestopped into a neighboring school a few days since, and happened to be just in time to hear the "3d class in arithmetic" recite. Now I know it is very wrong to "tell tales," but for once I ask the privilege.

The class had just begun subtraction, and one item of the lesson was to "recite the rule." Accordingly, each one went through the formula with more or less accuracy (about as his memory had been developed) and then came the application.

The example was written on the board with the less number under the greater "because the rule said so." (I judged they thought it could just as well have been subtracted, the greater number from the less except for the violation of the "rule.") Then, when the lower figure was greater than the upper you "must borrow one" says the rule. Then to "make things square," they paid back an amount equal to that "borrowed,"—but to my surprise, and I have no doubt to the surprise of the class, it was paid to the lower number, while the "borrowing" was from the upper. This, I presume the class thought, (I certainly did) was a very unfair way of doing business. The reason for it was, "the rule said so."

And thus the recitation proceeded. The "rule" was considered sufficient authority, to justify the violation of reason or common sense. Having heard it was a question among "learned men" whether the rules in arithmetic, should be learned at all or not, I began to think the matter over, after hearing this recitation, and came to the following conclusion:

The object of arithmetic, I knew was to "discipline the mind," and teach the application of numbers. To do this I concluded the pupil must thoroughly understand the principle of all operations performed. Anything then tending to explain these principles, and impress them upon the mind, helps to accomplish the object sought. But if the work is made mechanical, I do not see how the mind is developed, or the general application of numbers taught. The "rule," which this teacher considered of such vital importance, seemed to me to have the effect to make "machine scholars,"—and generally, if committed to memory, would, I think, have the same effect. A science too, must be much less interesting if taught as a series of rules, rather than a natural succession of corresponding and useful principles.

Rules, in arithmetic, I observe to be very numerous, and would quite likely be forgotten, if unused for a short time.

Summing the matter up, I concluded it was not best to require scholars to learn the rules in arithmetic at all,—but to teach thoroughly the principle of all operations, and then rules would be quite unnecessary.

In arriving at this conclusion, however, I have not the aid of experience, and would be glad to have my errors corrected by any one who observes them. What say you, fellow teachers,—rules, or no rules?

May, 1859. PEELE PLUMB.

DEATH OF BISHOP DOANE.—The Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON DOANE, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New Jersey, died at his residence, Riverside, Burlington. He was in his 61st year, and had been Bishop of New Jersey, his native State, since 1832. In early life he was rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and there first attracted attention for his talents.

The remains were consigned to their last resting place on Saturday in the presence of a large concourse of persons. Eighty clergymen, including several from New York and Philadelphia, were present, sixty of whom were surprised. The Right Rev's Bishop Southgate, Hopkins and Potter, who performed the service, preceded the mournful cortege in their full canonical robes. It is estimated that at least fifteen hundred persons joined in the procession.

The late Bishop's two sons, one a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the other (the eldest) a Roman Catholic Priest, it is said were very deeply afflicted. The scene at the grave is described as most affecting.

POPULAR LOGIC.—"The Lounger," who occupies a conspicuous place in Harper's Weekly, finds a great variety of things to say. Among the good ones we find the following about.

Non Sequiturs.—There used to be an occasional statement in a certain newspaper of a certain town, that the boat of a party of naughty boys sailing in the bay on a summer Sunday afternoon had been struck by a gust and capsized, and the naughty boys were lost.—Moral:—Boys who go a sailing on Sundays will be drowned.

But in the same town it happened that a minister looking out of the window of an unfinished house, lost his balance, fell and broke his neck. Thereupon an other newspaper announced:

"On Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. James Jones was standing in the unfinished building, No. 210 Water St., and looking from the window, unfortunately lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking his neck by the fall.—This melancholy casualty should serve as a warning to clergymen not to look out of windows of unfinished buildings on Tuesday afternoons."

PINE TREE SHILLING.—We have been shown by Mr. E. P. ROGERS of this village one of these ancient coin which has been an heirloom in the family for a hundred years as a memorial of the old time. The inscription on one side is "Massachusetts" and on the other "In New England." The date is in relief on the centre of one side and is 1652.—Underneath are the letters XII, denoting its value. On the other side is a rude device of a pine tree. The coinage contrasts greatly with the mechanical appearance of the coins of the present day. The association clustering around this silver coin cannot fail to quicken the pulse of any descendant of the early settlers of New England.—Corning Journal.

The New York Herald, in giving the result of the April elections in Connecticut, Michigan, St. Louis, and Louisville, asks, "What does all this mean?" and answering its own question, says: "It means that the great Democratic party has gone to wreck and ruin, and that the Opposition, as sure as fate, hold the next Presidential election in their hands." Mr. Buchanan, plays very much out of tune when it, as seldom happens, undertakes to tell the truth.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE YATES COUNTY JAIL.

The Penn Yan Chronicle, of Thursday last, says:—"Sheriff Remer found the jail on fire the other evening, and after some trouble extinguished the flames. The fire had apparently taken from a stove pipe which entered the chimney very near the upper ceiling, from which the plastering had fallen, leaving the lath bare. A piece of zinc was nailed over the exposed place and all danger was supposed to be averted. But on Monday night, about midnight, an alarm was raised by the prisoners, and the jail was found to be on fire again. It seems that young Dingman, one of the prisoners, removed the zinc, stuffed cotton into the crevice and with sticks tied together managed to apply a torch of whittlings to the cotton from the door of his cell. The fire was blazing finely when the alarm was raised, and would soon have been too strong to be overcome.—The Sheriff more than half suspects that the first fire was caused by the prisoners. The young scoundrel who caused the last fire should be severely punished."

A man arrived at Pittsford, Ill., a few days since, from Elwood, Kansas, his sole errand being to thrash his brother-in-law, who had maltreated his wife. Having finished the business to the satisfaction of all concerned, he returned home.

Commodore Shubrick, of the Paragua squadron, is described by a letter writer as a wonderful specimen of the sailor, the man of business, and the gentleman. He is as green as the live oak, as cheerful as a song bird, and as "cool as Sir John Franklin's bones!"

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

At the Hotel of B. B. Holliday, in Wellsboro, by A. J. Seifeld, Esq., HIRAM E. SIMMONS and RACHAEL WARRINER.

At the residence of Lyman Faulkner, April 25, by Rev. R. L. Silwell, Mr. ADOLPHUS SHURT of Mansfield and Miss MARTHA COVENEY of Corning, Pa.

In Warren, Pa., on the 3d inst., by Rev. C. L. Heugens, Mr. S. P. JOHNSON and Mrs. MARTHA PARMELEE, all of Warren.

May 4th, by Rev. M. Rockwell, at his residence in Gray's Valley, Mr. FRANK L. MILLER of Williamsport and Miss EMMA P. ROCKWELL, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DICKINSON HOUSE

CORNING, N. Y.

D. C. NOR, Proprietor.

Guests taken to and from the Depot free of charge.

HORSE FEED. Cow Feed, Wheat Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour &c., for sale very cheap at WRIGHT'S CHEAP FLOUR AND FEED STORE. Also, an extra article of Corn Meal, Bolted and Unbolted.

Tioiga Foundry & Machine Shop

The undersigned beg to announce to the public that they have leased the Tioiga Foundry and Machine Shop, and are engaged in the manufacture of Mill Irons, Plows and Plow Points. Castings of any kind or description made on short notice. Address or call upon BALDWIN, LOWELL & CO. Tioiga, May 12, 1859.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Administrators of the Estate of John L. Evans, dec'd., will offer for sale at Public Vendue, at Blossburg, on Monday the 23d inst., the personal property of said John L. Evans, dec'd., consisting of a STOCK OF GOODS, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware &c. Also the Household Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.—Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN JAMES, } Adm'rs.

May 12, 1859. JAMES H. GULICK, } Adm'rs.

Applications for Licence. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions to keep Inns or Taverns in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Tioiga County, and that the same will be presented to the Judges of said Court on Wednesday the 8th day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:

L. D. Taylor, Wellsboro.
Chas. G. Deane, Glen.
B. B. Holliday, Wellsboro.
Benj. R. Hall, Blossburg.
Daniel McVoy, "
Royal Rose, Rutland.
H. C. Vermilyea, Gaines.
Joel H. Woodruff, Liberty.
May 12, 1859. J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk.

ROY'S HEAVE POWDER.

THIS MEDICINE is proved by experience to be a sure cure for Heaves in the early stages, and will keep them back in the most advanced stages of the prevalent and dangerous disease. The owners of horses are here offered the most valuable preparation of the kind ever produced; and by its timely use the lives of many valuable animals may be saved. Give a horse two large table-spoonfuls every day; Give but little hay, and when given it should be wet. For sale at Roy's Drug & Chemical Store. Price 25 cents.

ROY'S WINE BITTERS.

THIS article is highly approved for weakness of the stomach, loss of appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, flat taste in the mouth, Headache, Dizziness, Liver complaint, Costiveness, &c. To strengthen the stomach and improve the appetite, take about a teaspoonful three or four times a day, in a little cold water half an hour before meals. Price 50 cts per bottle.

BALSAM TOLU.—This Balsam is procured from a tree which is found in South America. It is a most valuable remedy for colds, coughs, and affections of the lungs. Price of Balsam Tolu Cough Remedy, 50 cents per bottle.

MAGIC BLENDING, 15 cents per Box.
HONEY SALVE, 25 cents.
ASPHALTUM PLASTER, 25 cents.
DR. BENCH'S Anti-Bilious Pills, 25 cents.
DRUG POISONS, 25 cents.
GERMAN RAY KILLER, 25 cents.
EXTRACT OF LEMON, 20 cents.
DEMING'S SANATIVE DROPS, 50 cents.
LIQUID HEAVE REMEDY, 25 cents.
ESSEX VALLEY, 10 cents.
OIL HEMLOCK, 20 cents.

BALDWIN, LOWELL & CO.,

Tioiga Village, Pa.

Have just received a large and carefully selected

assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

and are prepared to furnish them at as reasonable rates as they can be bought in any other market. Customers can rely upon finding at all times any article they may wish, and all Goods warranted to be as represented.

SILKS, AND LADIES DRESS GOODS. Latest Styles, and adapted to every variety of trimmings. Ladies will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Baldwin, Lowell & Co., have always on hand a seasonable and fashionable stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold at the lowest CASH PRICES.

-A. I. S. O-

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, STONE, HOLLOW & WOODEN WARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, OILS, PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES for Everybody.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the Market prices.

Tioiga, May 12, 1859.

Everybody and his Wife

HAVE their pictures taken at Payne's Cheap Picture Gallery over Roy's Drug Store.

N. B. Those wishing good pictures very cheap must call soon as I shall remain in town but a short time.

[May 8, 1859.] C. I. PAYNE.

NEW GOODS

WM. A. ROE & CO.

Have just received their New Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

READY MADE CLOTHING

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY & HARDWARE,

GLASS & WOODENWARE,

CARPETS,

FLOOR & TABLE OIL CLOTHS

and in fact everything in the line of Goods usually kept in a store can be found at reasonable prices. Purchasers will please call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find themselves that the place to buy good Goods is at

Wellsboro, May 12, 1859. W. A. ROE & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER

1859.

The Fashionable styles of

HATS & CAPS

For the above seasons, are now on exhibition at

Store together with a well selected stock of

Gaiters.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

Umbrellas, Satelets, Carpet Bags, Goggles, Hose, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

Come and see them, at the Hat Store, side of Market Street, next to Dr. Terbell's