

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, May 19, '59.

S. M. PETERS & Co., 110 Nassau St., New York, and 10 State St., Boston, are the Agents for the Agitator, and the United States and the Canadian. 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, W. B. MANN, Secy., Chairman.

Third Parties. The Wellsboro Agitator, a few weeks since labored through a long column to show that our idea of building up a third political party with Democratic principles, was impracticable. We are surprised that the Agitator should insist that it is impossible to keep up more than the two parties now in existence. It must recollect that the party to which the Agitator belongs only had a beginning a very few years since, and in that beginning it was merely "a third party," but now holds quite an important position as regards strength. Have we not sent the old Whig party superceded by the Americans, and both superceded by the Republican party? This has all taken place since 1854, and yet our Tioga friends have the audacity to insist at the idea of "third parties." "The first shall be last, and the last shall be first." Warren Ledger.

Every Republican ought to have hit in this reply. Every Republican ought to have had faith in third parties, for if it had not been for the third parties of 1844, '48 and '52, the Republican party of 1856 would have had no existence. And if the scheme now on foot to convert the Republican into a mere opposition party succeeds, we are in favor of organizing another Republican party, though it might be a third or even a fourth party. -Potter Journal.

It will be seen by the above, that the Ledger skulks the issue which we made with that paper, in our article of the 21st ult., and hides itself behind another question which we never raised. We will state in a few words the arguments on both sides.

Immediately after the release of Daniel Webster, the fugitive slave, the Ledger formerly an unscrupulously partizan Buchanan sheet, but now attached to the fortunes of the Forney Democracy of this State—came out with an article, deploring in "mournful numbers" the creation and existence of a public opinion which had quietly enered down and made null the Fillmore-Webster Slave Law. It accounted for the existence of this potent public opinion, if we remember rightly, by citing the fact, that all the good literature of the day has a decided anti-slavery tone, and that even the "nigger songs" of the street imperceptibly tend to destroy that fidelity to the interests of the South enjoined in that infamous law. "Poor Nelly Gray" who was "taken away," was cited by the Ledger as an instance of the thousand and one inlets to the sympathies of the popular heart; and the line where the song says "the white man bound her with his chain," was cited as an inlet, as it truly is, to the popular disgust. These minor causes prepared the way for the statement of the grand cause of this depraved popular opinion, which was to be found, as the Ledger affirmed, in the action of the political parties of the day. With a degree of boldness and manly independence seldom seen now-a-days in a Democratic sheet, it said: "The Republican party which proclaims itself anti-slavery, arrays itself against a Democratic party which is decidedly pro-slavery. Northern men of extreme views control and lead the Republican party, while ultra Southern men control and direct the machinery of the Democratic party."

To remedy this (to the Ledger) said state of things, that paper proposed a "third" party—a party which would be "eminently conservative in its motives and action"—"a great Democratic party such as it was in the days of Jefferson"—"a party "within whose folds the conservative men of all parties may carry out their patriotic desires," said "patriotic desires" being, we suppose, to send the niggers back quietly, without any fuss, whenever called upon to do so.

Thus far the Ledger. In reply, we tried to show the impossibility of erecting a party on the bases proposed by it; that the Republican party which was the great third party of 1854-'56 was the result and not the cause of the free labor on the one hand, and Slave Labor on the other. We cited the doctrine first advanced by Jefferson, and lately renounced by Lincoln and Seward and by John Hickman at the Forney Convention, that there is an irrepressible struggle, an eternal antagonism between freedom and slavery; and we affirmed that the floating elements of the Democratic party and all other parties, must swim into the vortex of one of these antagonisms. Those who love freedom—those who desire to see our nation grow great and strong under the healthful influence of Free Soil and Free Labor must become Republicans; and those who love slavery, its beauties and blessings (?) must become Shamocrats.

We hope that the Ledger understands our position on "third" parties. We say now distinctly, as we said before in effect, that no third party can exist which ignores the Labor question, for the reason that it so directly underlies our commercial, agricultural, intellectual and financial prosperity as a nation, that all parties must endorse as a national measure one of the two systems, or die. "Have we not seen the old Whig party superceded by the American, and both superceded by the Republican party?" asks the Ledger in the article which we paste at the beginning of this. We answer, yes; you have. The reason why they were superceded, was because both these parties tried to ignore the slavery question.

The Potter Journal will possibly have learned before it reads this far, that the "hit" of the Ledger, was just no hit at all. We made no

issue with it on the number of parties. If a man is about to build a house, we have a right to tell him that the timber is rotten if we believe it is so. It is nothing to us, if he forgets our remark about the timber, and retorts that he has a right to build another house if he pleases. "As we know the Journal will see the point, we beg to suggest, that hereafter the editor will read both sides before "mixing in."

One word to the Journal in regard to the "opposition" movement which it so strenuously, and we think needlessly, deprecates. When any of the principles of the Republican party are on the point of being sacrificed; when the "opposition" shall ask us to lay aside the distinctive measures which have become so endeared to the people of the whole North, it will be time for the Journal to talk of new parties and third parties. We confess that we cannot now see what good the Journal can possibly affect by its shying at imaginary fears. Depend upon it the masses will stand firm, and will watch with earnest eyes and disconcerting any movement on the part of political tricksters which threatens the integrity of their principles. Depend upon it too, that those who count themselves among the number opposed to governmental corruption—those who desire to defeat the self-styled democracy in 1860 though they differ with the Republicans on the slavery question now, will, if our party stand firm upon the Philadelphia platform, be glad to stand there with us then. But until some concessions are seriously asked of us, we protest against the impracticable kicking up of the Journal.

Two Cases Contrasted. The tendency of the government of this Republic was never more faithfully illustrated than in two recent trials—one at Charleston, the other at Cleveland—one the trial of a gang of desperadoes and cut-throats who were engaged in reducing a cargo of innocent men to slavery, and the other the trial of one of twenty or more Christians for assisting one enslaved man to regain the freedom of which he had been robbed. We have alluded to the cases before; but we have not yet seen them contrasted. In the first, there is no doubt that the charge unjustly urged by the Government against the crew and officers of the schooner Echo, was fully sustained. The Captain of the U. S. Brig Dolphin, by whom the Echo was captured, was on the stand as a witness. He testified pointedly as to the arrest of the prisoners on the high seas; to the fact that they had a cargo of half-starved Africans on board; that the marked chart on the vessel showed their track from the coast where their slaves were snipped, to the spot where the capture was made; that the blacks were in irons and in the hold; and that the outfit of the vessel, the nature of her cargo, the admissions of her crew, and the story of the slaves, left no doubt that the Echo was a slave-trader, and that the prisoners were willingly, knowingly and criminally engaged in the forbidden traffic. His testimony was supported by other witnesses of unimpeached veracity. The identity of the men, and the facts charged in the indictment, were clearly proved—so clearly that the defence offered no rebutting evidence whatever. The Attorney for the accused knew what they were doing; and that they might depend upon the indisposition of the government to convict. The case went to the jury, and that body, sworn to act according to the law and the testimony, hesitated only to make a show of deliberation before they returned with a verdict of Not Guilty! There is not a boy in the streets of Charleston who does not know that the finding in the case was a lie; and that an outrage has been inflicted upon law and justice.

The other case is that of the Oberlin rescuers, with which our readers are already familiar. The "man John," an escaped Kentucky chattel, was arrested in Ohio by a slave catcher, who does his dirty business on shares. The arrest was on a warrant issued by an officer who had no jurisdiction in the district, and of course was without legality; but the Marshal refused to give the prisoner up. An excitement arose among the free men of the neighborhood that so shameless a thing should be; and without violence or intimidation, they terrified the cowardly officials so much that they suffered John to escape. The rescuers were lately indicted. One of them has just been tried by a Democratic court and a Democratic jury; though the testimony was lame and inconclusive, the Government had made such extraordinary exertions that a speedy conviction was had, and he is sentenced to a fine of a thousand dollars, or a year in the Penitentiary! Twenty others—not pirates, cut-throats, slave-traders, but men of character for integrity and virtue—are in prison awaiting a similar trial and a similar sentence!

And yet we hear from no Democratic journal a word of condemnation for the proceedings in either case. Editors and orators are sending up jubilant shouts in consequence of the "vindication of law" in Ohio, but we have yet to know that they have uttered a murmur at the defiance of law in South Carolina. The same power that empaneled the jury by which a crew of pirates were turned loose and invited to repeat their crimes, held the key to the jury box in which sat the men who have punished the lover of freedom, in Oberlin, with the extreme penalty of the law! That power is the Federal Government wielded by James Buchanan.—He and the party of which he is the head must be held responsible for verdicts like these. Let the people note that in this era of the Republic the slave-trade is no crime; but those who laugh and shout in approbation of the act, when an escaped slave is recovered from the clutches of the bond by whom he is pursued for a price, shall feel that slavery reaches with a long arm and sharp talons into the heart of every Free State. The trials of which we speak will have widely different results. South Carolina will become more blindly and criminally devoted to Sham Democracy which yields to all her demands. But we shall be mistaken if Ohio and her freemen do not speak in trumpet tones in reprobation of that Democracy which does not hesitate in outraging all that they hold dear!—Detroit Tribune.

Last Friday was excessively warm, the thermometer standing ninety in the shade. Charely Fairman of the Elmira Advertiser, mentions the fact that a corpulent citizen of that somewhat corpulent village took an afternoon's walk and returned home a mere skeleton. It continued warm until Monday. Monday night and Tuesday it rained moderately but incessantly, since then it has been quite cool.—Corning Journal.

Latest from Europe. WAR INEVITABLE.

The arrival of the steamers Weser and Borussia from Southampton has put us in possession of intelligence from the seat of war in Italy to the 2d inst. Up to that time, no battle had taken place, though there is a rumor of an important engagement at the bridge-head of Buffalora, which the Austrians are said to have carried by the bayonet. Their movements are certainly more dilatory than was to have been expected. It seems that they did not enter Sardinia until the 29th ult., although the reply of the Piedmontese Government to their ultimatum was received by Count Gyulai on the evening of the 26th. Here was a loss of two days, and for what reason does not appear.—The delay in the attack upon the Piedmontese forces is attributed to the fact that the roads on the Austrian line of march have been broken up and the bridges destroyed; but the first considerable hostilities must have taken place before the 7th inst., when the Canada sailed from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston; we may expect to receive her dispatches, with the result, by Wednesday at the furthest.

With regard to the alleged alliance between France and Russia, the British Government have received assurances that nothing of the sort has been negotiated. All that has been done, says Mr. Disraeli, is that Russia has agreed, in case of a war, to place an army of observation on the Prussian frontier; and this, is no more than England is going to do in sending a fleet into the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, all Italy is in a ferment. The Government of Tuscany is carried on by a Piedmontese Commissioner, who will be aided by the subordinate local authorities. The Duchess of Parma has imitated the example of the Tuscan Grand-Duke, and her dominions are also, for the present, similarly attached to Piedmont. The King of Naples is not dead yet, but when he departs we shall no doubt see there a popular rising in behalf of Prince Murat. On the other hand, we hear that the Prussian army is to be completely monopolized, which looks like anything but German neutrality. The question is now not so much what Powers will be in the war, as what Powers will be able to keep out.

Thirty-five Thousand Dollars. The journals in the service of the Administration are loud in their laudations of the manner in which "the difficulty with Paraguay" has been settled. If the intelligence which has been received from Paraguay be correct, the Government of that little country has agreed to pay thirty-five thousand dollars in full of all demands. The circumstances of the case are briefly these: The authorities of Paraguay had insulted the American flag by firing upon a United States vessel, and killing a seaman. They had also interfered with the business of an American company, which had caused a pecuniary loss. To demand and receive redress for these grievances, an expedition was fitted out, which, by the time it gets back, will have cost the United States millions of dollars, and sent to Paraguay, and the result has been, if our intelligence be reliable, that our wounded national honor is to be healed, and the life of a man recompensed by the payment of ten thousand dollars, while the interruption of the business of the company aggrieved, is to be remunerated by a payment of twenty-five thousand dollars; and for this manner of sustaining our national honor and protecting the lives and property of American citizens, Mr. Buchanan is bespattered with praises by the parasites who feed at his crib.

When Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, when our naval power was small, and that terror of the civilized world, Algiers, outraged and insulted the American flag, redress of a different kind was demanded, and a Decatur did not compromise our national honor for ten thousand dollars; but now when our country has become one of the great powers of the world, the stars and stripes may be insulted by a European nation with impunity, and by a South American petty State for ten thousand dollars. We have become cheap under the reign of King James Buchanan, and our honor is sold for a small consideration. Like the amiable Mr. Weller, senior, it is allowed to go "very reasonable." If under the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, expeditions are to be fitted out which cost perhaps hundreds for every dollar's worth of redress received, it would be more economical to let the little nations kick us ad libitum as well as the big ones, and save this large expense.

We are now told that the Paraguay fleet will be sent to Central America, and the same rigorous means adopted to settle matters in that quarter. There can be no question that Mr. Buchanan's naval operations will greatly illustrate the history of our country.—News.

MR. JAMES PORTER, reputed the tallest man in the world, died in Louisville on Monday.—He was seven feet nine inches in height, and when in perfect health, weighed near three hundred pounds. At the age of seventeen, being then smaller than ordinary, he fairly began to grow. Measuring himself every Saturday night he found in one week that he had added an inch to his stature. A cooper by profession, he soon became too tall to work upon barrels, and was presently obliged to give up even hogheads and became a hack-driver. In the years 1836-'37 he came East and appeared on the stage in one or two pieces written especially for him. He returned to Louisville, and a few years later bought the coffee-house which he was keeping at the time of his death. The Louisville Courier, from which we glean these facts, recalls the following anecdote: "At the time that Charles Dickens came to this country, there was a perfect furor to see 'Boz.' As he passed through the canal at Louisville, he sent a messenger to Mr. Porter, of whose remarkable proportions he had heard, intimating a wish to see him. Mr. Porter replied to the messenger: 'If Mr. Dickens wishes to see me more than I to see him, he will come to me.' Mr. Dickens took the hint, and it was during the conversation that Porter told the novelist that while he was growing, his mother had to sew a foot on his pantaloons every night."

A medical writer of celebrity illustrates his subject in the following manner: "A dovecot singer, in a church choir, lifting up his voice in a hymn to the highest pitch, brought the condyloid process to the very edge of the glenoid cavity, and attempting to "shake" at this critical moment, actually dislocated his jaw!" The most extensive publicity should be given to the remarkably curious and very melancholy fact, that hereafter singers in our choirs may never attempt to "shake" when their condyloid processes are at the end of their glenoid cavities.—Elmira Advertiser.

In a manufacturing village near Hartford, a zealous Democratic schoolmaster devoted his evenings, for some time before the late election, to the instruction of a company of Irishmen, in order to fit them to become Democratic voters. After getting them educated up to the requirements of the statute, which requires them to be able to read the Constitution, he took them to Hartford and had them naturalized, and relied with great confidence on their voting "the right ticket." When election day came, however, the schoolmaster was puzzled and mortified to see nearly all his hopeful pupils vote the Republican ticket. "The cusses," he said, "had turned against him, after he had spent more than a hundred dollars on them." The incident shows the perils of education to the Democratic party.

A new way of raising money has been discovered by a man who has visited several places in Ohio and Indiana, where he would apparently endeavor to commit suicide by taking opium. His farewell letters were got up in the most affecting style and laid where they would be seen by the Landlord in time to send for a Physician to make all due efforts to save him. The recital of his misfortunes that "compelled him to rashly seek his life," ended in the making up of a purse of money by the citizens, when he would leave in a humble, grateful frame of mind for another field of operations.

PORK & FLOUR always on hand at the New Grocery of O. BULLARD. Notice to Collectors. COLLECTORS of State and County taxes for years prior to 1859 who have not settled up their duplicates, and have taxes that ought to be exonerated can have it done at any time (when the Commissioners are in session) up to the 1st of August next. D. G. STEVENS, JOHN JAMES, Com'rs. May 19, 1859. L. D. SEELEY.

Register's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the following Administrators and Guardians have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Tioga County, on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1859, for confirmation and allowance, viz: Account of A. M. Spencer, Administrator of the Estate of Augustus Cass, dec'd, late of Richmond. Account of Henry B. Card, Administrator of the Estate of Benj. R. Chapman, dec'd, late of Sullivan. Account of O. L. Gibson, Guardian of George, Martha and Calvin Putnam, minor children of Calvin Putnam, dec'd. W. D. BAILEY, Register. May 10, 1859.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro Pa. May 15, 1859. Nelson D. B. Overseer of the poor of Coop George Delmat Township Carpenter Benjamin Pearson Mrs. Rebecca Hillbold Henry Robbins Miss Mary Higby E. S. Rigbie John Havens Daniel Shurtleff Walter S. Harding Wm. Spaulding J. S. Herald At Covington Stuart Miss Sarah Hoadley Charles Wells Mrs. Elizabeth Hardy Miss Ellen Weiss Theodore Moyer Miss John Williams Abram Murray Miss Kate Weston Timothy Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. I. D. RICHARDS, P. M.

BLACK HAWK CHIEF. Was sired by Cliff Colt; g. sire, Black Hawk; dam, sire, Black Hawk; dam, sire, Black Hawk. Dam was of Messenger blood. BLACK HAWK CHIEF is jet black, 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1100 pounds. For beauty of form, grace of action and splendor of carriage, he cannot be equaled by any stock horse in Northern Pennsylvania. Black Hawk Chief was foaled in the Spring of 1853, the property of Sewall Farmham, Esq., Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y. His Horse will stand during the season as follows: Mondays.—At John W. Zille's, East Charleston. Tuesdays.—At Holiday's Hotel, Wellsboro. Wednesdays.—At Covington. Thursdays and Fridays, at the stable of the Subscriber, two miles east of the Lounsbury Settlement, on the old County Road, Richmond township, Tioga Co., Pa. Saturdays.—At Mansfield. TERMS.—\$15 to insure. Insurance money to be paid by the Judge of said Court. All persons parting with mares before foaling, or returning them regularly to the horse are held responsible for the service of the horse. Mansfield, May 19, '59. L. B. FALKNER.

DICKINSON HOUSE. CORNING, N. Y. D. C. NOR, Proprietor. Guests taken to and from the Depot free of charge.

DR. W. W. WEBB. OFFICE over Cone's Law Office, first door below Farr's Hotel. Nights he will be found at his residence, first door above the bridge on Main Street, towards Samuel Dickinson's.

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 Tioga 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. Douglas, Clymer. B. B. Holliday, Wellsboro. Denj. R. Hall, Blossburg. Daniel McVey, Blossburg. Royal Rose, Rutland. E. C. Vermilyea, Gaines. Joel H. Woodruff, Liberty. Charles E. Phipps, Brookfield. Henry Crawford, Morris. James K. Gates, Westford. Henry H. Potter, Middlebury. Samuel L. Holiday, do. E. S. Farr, Wellsboro. The following named person has filed his petition for licence to sell liquors as a store keeper, viz: Silas N. Billings, Gaines. JOHN JAMES, May 12, 1859. J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk.

BALDWIN, LOWELL & CO., Tioga 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 reasonable and fashionable stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold at the lowest CASH PRICES. -A L 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. April 21, '59. At SMITH & RICHARDS'.

WALL PAPER, Gilt, Satin and Common. WALL PAPER, Gilt, Satin and Common. WINDOW PAPER, Plain, Gilt and Figured. WINDOW PAPER, Plain, Gilt and Figured. WITH BORDER TO MATCH, &c. April 21, '59. At SMITH & RICHARDS'.

THE EMPIRE STORE OF JOHN R. BOWEN

Has just been filled up with a complete and well selected stock of

SPRING GOODS which he is prepared to show to the public, and on terms that cannot be beat in this section of the State. Everything the people want can be found at the

For Beautiful Dress Goods, For Beautiful Dress Goods, For Beautiful Dress Goods, For Beautiful Dress Goods, For Beautiful Dress Goods. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For an Assortment of White Goods, For an Assortment of White Goods, For an Assortment of White Goods, For an Assortment of White Goods, For an Assortment of White Goods. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For Domestic Goods, For Domestic Goods, For Domestic Goods, For Domestic Goods, For Domestic Goods. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For Ready Made Clothing, For Ready Made Clothing, For Ready Made Clothing, For Ready Made Clothing, For Ready Made Clothing. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For Hats and Caps, For Hats and Caps, For Hats and Caps, For Hats and Caps, For Hats and Caps. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For First Quality of Groceries, For First Quality of Groceries, For First Quality of Groceries, For First Quality of Groceries, For First Quality of Groceries. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c., For Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c., For Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c., For Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c., For Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For all kinds of Furnishing Goods, For all kinds of Furnishing Goods, For all kinds of Furnishing Goods, For all kinds of Furnishing Goods, For all kinds of Furnishing Goods. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For Crockery, Glass and Woodenware, For Crockery, Glass and Woodenware, For Crockery, Glass and Woodenware, For Crockery, Glass and Woodenware, For Crockery, Glass and Woodenware. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For Hardware and Cutlery, For Hardware and Cutlery, For Hardware and Cutlery, For Hardware and Cutlery, For Hardware and Cutlery. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For Pork, Flour and Fish, For Pork, Flour and Fish, For Pork, Flour and Fish, For Pork, Flour and Fish, For Pork, Flour and Fish. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

For anything you want, For anything you want, For anything you want, For anything you want, For anything you want. Call at the EMPIRE STORE.

THE EMPIRE STORE OF JOHN R. BOWEN April 28, 1859. SPRING & SUMMER 1859. The Fashionable styles of HATS & CAPS.

For the above seasons, are now on exhibition at the Store together with a well selected stock of Wagon Gaiters. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. Umbrellas, Satchels, Carpet Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c. Come and see them at the Hat Store on the side of Market Street, next to Dr. Terbell's Drug Store. W. M. WALKER.

CROCKERY. China, Glass and Earthen-ware. I have now on hand and intend to keep a well selected stock of the above Goods, together with Looking Glasses, Lamps, Stone Ware, Knives and Forks, Bird Cages, Fancy Articles, Toys, &c. &c. W. M. WALKER. Next Store to Dr. Terbell's Drug Store. May 12th, 1859. ly.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A NEW BOOK BY WILLIAM YOUNG, M.D. The secret clue to Courtship, Love and Marriage; with the diseases incident to Youth, Maternity and Old Age; being lights and shades of Matrimony, its Joys and Sorrows, Hopes, Fears, Disappointments, &c. Let all married people, or those contemplating matrimony, and having the least impediment to married life, read this book. It is FULL OF PATTS, and contains secrets that every one should know; a rich knowledge at first may save a world of trouble in the life. Send for a copy (enclosing 25 cents) to DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA. May 5, 1859. S.

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 Mrs. Elliott, nearly opposite O. H. Phelps' Store. (April 21, 1859. ly.) Get a Stump Machine! THE undersigned respectfully begs 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 of wood without the aid of a team. Farm or Township Agents will be sold to any person upon application. For their particulars apply to the undersigned by letter in person. Farm Rights, with Machine, \$50. GEORGE & McALLISTER. Tioga, April 21, 1859. At 23.

Administrator's Sale. THE Administrators of the Estate of John L. Evans, dec'd, will offer for sale at Public Sale at Blossburg, on Monday the 28th inst., the personal property of the said John L. Evans, dec'd, consisting of a STOCK OF GOODS, such as Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware &c. Also the Household Furniture and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale. May 12, 1859. JAMES H. GULICK, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JOHN L. SMITH late of Sullivan, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make immediate application to said estate as having claims against the same and send them for settlement to CALVIN REYNOLDS, Adm'r. PHILETUS P. SMITH. April 28, 1859.

Tioga Foundry & Machine Shop THE undersigned beg to announce to the public that they have leased the Tioga Foundry & Machine Shop and are engaged in the manufacture of Mill Irons, the new L. Flow Points, Castings of any kind or description made on short notice, dress or call upon BALDWIN, LOWELL & CO. Tioga, May 12, 1859.