

Terms of Publication.
THE TIOPA COUNTY AGITATOR is published every Thursday Morning, and mailed to subscribers at the very reasonable price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.
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Are our Naturalized Citizens "Fugitive Slaves?"
The States of Monday evening comes to the printer. Mr. Secretary Cass, in an elaborate article in defense of his doctrine relative to the rights of naturalized citizens. It says that "whatever reputation Mr. Botts may have earned as a statesman, has assuredly been ruinously damaged" by his New York letter on that subject. Having thus summarily demolished Mr. Botts's reputation, the States pays its respects to its contemporaries throughout the country by declaring, with characteristic modesty, that "the amount of ignorance that has manifested itself on this subject, as expressed through the newspaper press, is positively marvelous."

It is fortunate that there is at least one luminary in the country capable of dispelling the clouds of ignorance that obscure this subject; and fortunate are the inhabitants of the Federal city, in living within the radius of his light. The States gives the following oracular exposition of the whole subject:
"In Prussia every male child is born a soldier. The King has a claim upon him for a certain number of years of military duty, which is just as valid as the claim of a Virginian to a slave child for life is valid by the Constitution of the Union.

If a male child quits his realm, at whatever age, without having discharged his duty, he is ever liable for its performance, either personally or by a substitute, upon re-entering the realm.
No obligations which he can take upon himself to another country, and no protection which such country can extend to him, can impair his claim, because it is of anterior existence.
For instance if a male slave of Virginia—one of Mr. Botts's for instance—were to escape from his owner, proceed to Prussia, there become a subject of the Crown, and subsequently return to Virginia, is it likely that he would be restored to Prussia upon the demand that he is a Prussian subject?

The nation is too absurd to be entertained by a rational being. Old Virginia would surrender her existence before she would surrender him.
The cases are identical. So long as the slave remained under the jurisdiction of Prussian law, or out of the confines of the United States, so long would his master be without a remedy for his wrong, and so long as the Prussian, who owes military service, remains in the United States, or within the confines of Prussia and the Germanic Confederation, so long is he secure from the exactions of the sovereign in whose realm he was born."

This is the doctrine of Mr. Cass, as illustrated by the Douglas organ. Upon this point, at least the Buchanan and Douglas wings of the party agree. It must be truly consoling to our adopted fellow citizens to know that this Democratic Administration regards them as mere "fugitive slaves."

The doctrine is, that every subject of a foreign, despotic, is born a slave, and that this condition cannot be changed by anything he can do for himself, or that our Government can do for him, although it accepts his allegiance.
"No obligations which he can take upon himself to another country, and no protection which such country can extend to him," can make him a free man, or even "impair the claim" which his master has to his personal services, in virtue of his having been born to slavery.—True, he may escape from slavery if he can, and flee to this country, and here, in pursuance of our laws, go through the idle ceremony of renouncing his allegiance to his hereditary master, and being declared a citizen of this glorious Republic. But he is only a "fugitive slave," after all. Our Government can afford him no protection against the claim of his former master, because it recognizes that claim as "just as valid as the claim of a Virginian to a slave child for life." In fact his condition, according to the States, is "identical" with that of a "runaway nigger"—that is to say, he is free just so long as he can keep out of the clutches of his former master, and no longer. If that master once gets his hand upon him, our Government cannot interfere in his behalf, notwithstanding it has accepted his allegiance and made him a citizen.—Washington Republic.

The Wit of a MISCHIEVOUS BELLE.—The Petersburg Express gets off the following in reference to Ex-Senator Foote. It says: Hon. Henry Stuart Foote, late Senator in Congress from Mississippi, and afterwards a shining light in California, is attracting considerable attention in the South at this time. It seems he is endeavoring to look young again, and has donned a brown wig and dyed his hair and moustache. Last winter the Ex-Governor was figuring about the parlors of the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, in a flowing wig of dark brown locks, and an enormous beard and moustache of the deepest jet, which would have done honor to a grenadier of the French Imperial Guard.

As he passed the large mirrors he never failed to cast an admiring look at his own reflection, and not only smiled at himself, but was the cause of laughter in others who beheld him. One evening he joined a group of gentlemen who surrounded a young and charming belle, and soon addressed some remarks to her. She returned a look of quiet surprise as if she did not know him. "Why, Miss—" said our venerable chameleon, "you don't seem to know me." "Oh, yes," said she, apologetically, "there is something quite familiar to me in your voice, but really, I can't recall your name." "My name, Miss—" was Foote. "Ah! I now understand it. I once knew Gov. Foote of Mississippi, but I did not know that he had a son as young as you are." "Thank you, Miss. I love you one," said the great orator, as he turned away, for even his self-possession was not proof against the wit of the mischievous belle.

The "Benicia Boy" was lately assaulted by a set of rowdies in Boston and badly hurt by slung-thrust wounds about the head, notwithstanding he struck out bravely with his "right and left." So the manly art of "self defence," about which we hear so much bragging, don't amount to much in a row, where a man needs it the most.

THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. V. WELLSBORO, TIOPA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1859. NO. 50.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.
WELLSBOROUGH, PA.
Thursday Morning, July 14, '59.

Republican State Nominations.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
THOMAS E. COCHRAN,
YORK COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM,
BERKS COUNTY.

A New Plan.

At a time when the sham Democratic press of the country is trying to saddle the responsibility of some measure of Massachusetts State politics which affects the rights of the naturalized citizens of that State upon the Republicans of the whole country, it is interesting to read the letter of Mr. Lewis Cass, enunciating as it does, a new doctrine with regard to the rights acquired by citizens not born within the limits of the United States. It is in vain that Mr. Caleb Cushing and Senator Pugh come to the rescue of the venerable Secretary of State, and proffer their logic and rhetoric to explain that which needs no explanation. The doctrine remains as written by Mr. Cass, that no native of the old world can have the absolute right of expatriation: and as a corollary deducible therefrom, that no matter how long a native of Prussia, France or any other country may have been a naturalized citizen of this country—no matter how long he may have contributed to support and been protected by this government—he still owes military service to the country from which he is a self-made exile, and this government will not protect him against the claims of his former lord and sovereign. Such is the Democratic doctrine of to-day in contrast with the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Marcy in the case of Martin Kosta, that if a foreigner had even declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, that act was sufficient to entitle him to the protection of this government, no matter where he went.

When we remember that one of the causes of the war of 1812 was the impressment into the British service of American seamen under the medieval doctrine of perpetual allegiance, we are surprised that Mr. Cass and with him the Democratic party, that make all their capital with the more ignorant Irish by their professed hatred of England, should adopt this English doctrine and incorporate it into the Democratic creed. The phrase "progressive Democracy" is frequently used by the stump orators of that stripe when addressing the people whose votes may happen to be needed at the time, without much reference to its meaning. We have often wondered wherein was the progress which the phrase seems to imply, but every day helps to unravel the mystery. On all questions which affect in any way the rights of man, white or black, that party progresses—after the manner of the crab. Here was a splendid opportunity for the leaders of the Democracy to have gotten up a furor over the rights of white men—foreigners whom they profess to love so much—but instead of that we have given to us some old-time ideas of international law, and the rights of a nation to the service of those born on her soil, whether they live on that soil or not.

We give in another part of this paper, an article from the Washington Republic which illustrates, we fear but too clearly, the spirit of the Democratic press in regard to this doctrine. From this it may be seen that adopted citizens are regarded by this administration in the same light as fugitive slaves, a fact which may tend to open the eyes of some who adhere to the Democracy, because they are intoxicated with the name.

What reason do the Democratic leaders give for this new doctrine with regard to the rights of foreign-born citizens? The same reason which they always have given when any infamous measure was to be adopted by the party, namely, that it has always been the policy of the government. Indeed some of the echoes of the Washington organ, resort to the smallest kind of logical shuffling to gull their readers with, as for instance the Patriot and Union of Harrisburg, which comes to the rescue, with such patriotic twaddle as this:

"The assumption that every man owes something to the mother who bore him, and the soil upon which he was born, is recognized by municipal and international law. To disregard this recognized fact would be to go counter to the uniform practice of this country, to uniform international law, and would involve us in war with all Christendom. It would be in total disregard of Washington and our political fathers, who advised us to avoid all entangling alliances or interference with foreign powers, for it would make us a nation of propagandists, who are deterred upon carrying our ideas of domestic government by force of arms, into every country with which we have relations. For this we are not prepared, nor are we able to compel other countries to adopt our views as to the allegiance which citizens respectively owe to the land of their birth and the land of their adoption."

It will be seen that such catch-phrases as "entangling alliances," the "early fathers," and so forth, are always on hand to be used on occasions like this, but how these fine phrases

can be made to solve the great question of rights, is more than anybody but Democratic politicians can tell. But in order to show that this new doctrine of modern Democracy is in direct opposition to the practice of the government heretofore, we copy a short chapter of history from the N. Y. Express:

"Francis Alibert, a native of the Department de Var, in the South of France, left there during the drawing of the conscription in 1839, and was actually drawn as a conscript, and was therefore an *echappe de la conscription*. He arrived at New Orleans, under the usual application for citizenship, and was duly naturalized in 1845. He was successful in business in Louisiana, and in July, 1852, after an absence of nearly fourteen years he returned to visit his family in his native village; and under the vigilant police in France he was arrested in twenty-four hours after his return. He immediately wrote to Mr. Hoodge, the nearest American consul. The latter, that he might better attend to the case, immediately requested that Mr. Alibert might be brought to Marseilles, which request was promptly acceded to by the General-in-Chief commanding the military division. He was there brought before the Tribunal de Guerre, and after two trials and a detention of six months he was acknowledged an American citizen; and orders came from the Minister of War at Paris, directing his release.—Mr. Hoodge gave him a passport, which was issued by the police, and with which he remained some weeks with his family, travelled through France, and embarked at Havre on his return to the United States."

"The correspondence on file in the Department of State gives the full details of the case, and Mr. Everett, the Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, on the 2d of March 1853. (the last day he was in office,) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. Hoodge, in which he says:

"The Department was gratified to learn that M. Alibert, whose arrest and imprisonment as an *infame*, although a naturalized citizen of the United States, as mentioned in your communications, has been released. This is undoubtedly due to the firm and decided stand maintained throughout the long controversy in your official correspondence with the authorities on the subject."

"It is much to be desired that this case may serve as a precedent, as you intimate, and that heretofore naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France without being arrested for military service. To this event, a hurtful source of irritation and unfriendly feeling will be avoided."

We ask our readers to remember that this case occurred while the present acknowledged chief of the American party was President of the United States, and we ask the attention of adopted citizens particularly to the fact, that the present administration, notwithstanding its empty professions of regard for the oppressed foreigners who seek homes on our shores, is nevertheless willing to ignore an important precedent, in point of fact, altogether similar to that of LE CLERC to whom Gen. Cass addresses his letter.

The whole case may be stated in a few words. The true doctrine is, that if a man be naturalized he is no longer a foreigner in any sense of the word. The nature of American institutions precludes the possibility of having foreign citizens. True, the accident of birth remains, but that is all. Herein is the whole case.

We ought not to be surprised at this denial by the Democrats of the inherent right of all men to self-expatriation. It is not surprising that a party which makes war on free men because of the accident of color—as the Democratic party did in Maryland, a few weeks ago—should make war on free men because of the accident of birth. Practically the principle involved is the same. American Democracy—we use the term in its highest sense—should teach that self-expatriation is a natural instead of an acquired right, and that eternal allegiance is behind the spirit of the age. But Democracy as interpreted by the modern fathers takes queer flights, and this is certainly one of them. We suggest that the new doctrine be made one of the planks of the Charleston Platform.

Mr. Douglas's Position.

Every reflecting man knows that our American system of Conventions and Caucuses has degenerated into mere machinery, by which intriguing politicians impose upon the country incompetent candidates for offices of all grades, from President down to pound-master. We therefore laud the recent letter of Senator Douglas, not for the political principles it propounds, but for the sentiment of manly independence that dictated and pervades it. It is a declaration of war against the tyranny and assumed infallibility of party Conventions. It is a proclamation by a distinguished political leader and presumptive candidate for the Presidency, to an assemblage which claims the authority of determining his destiny, on what terms he will and will not consent to be named by them for that office. If it be regarded as an attempt to dictate to a National Convention, our response is, that it is high time somebody, with the prestige and pluck of Mr. Douglas, taught our National Convention Mangers, that principles can be enunciated, and leaders designated, by others, quite as properly as by them. They have long enough dictated both creeds and candidates to the people, prescribing, with Procrustean precision, for whom they shall vote, and what doctrines that vote shall represent. We are glad to find that one distinguished party chief has the courage to use plain language to the three or four hundred political bucksters, who, by and by, will be selected at hap-hazard or by corrupt appliances to go to Charleston, and there determine, by thimble-riggering trickery, the destiny of one of the great parties of the country, and perhaps of the country itself, for the coming four years.

Our Caucus and Convention system, when operating on a national theatre, is almost as bad as a constitutional monarchy, with its accidents of birth. The responsible ministers of the crown can be driven from power at the pleasure of the people. But when a Harrisburg or a Baltimore Convention, after ignoring all the leading statesmen of the country, suddenly discovers the peerless qualifications for place and power of some unheard of Tyler or Polk, or Pierce, and the rank and file of the

party, with a wholesome fear of excommunication and loss of pottage, ratify the discovery with their votes, no subsequent disapprobation of the people can rid the nation of the infliction. Patronage and pay are assured unto the incubus, however grievous to be borne, for four years.

This system renders politics and office-holding such vulgar pursuits and occupations, that the great body of first-class men of all professions and callings will have nothing to do with them. With honorable exceptions, and we are happy to say there are many such, it crowds Congress after Congress with obscurity and mediocrity, and fills our State Legislatures and Executive departments with men who were never heard of before they entered their halls, and are utterly forgotten as soon they leave them. And so it is with all the descending grades of office till they reach the lowest place in the gift of the smallest political municipality in the land.

And, not content with dictating candidates, and sentencing to the party guillotine those who repudiate the dictators and their nominees, these irresponsible conclaves prescribe the creed of the party in respect to all questions past, pending, and prospective. A mass of undigested verbiage, called a "platform," usually presented to the Convention just as every member is rushing for the door or the depot, and which few understand and all soon forget, becomes, henceforth, by virtue of such action, the irrevocable creed of the party to which every orator, editor and candidate, in the exciting canvass that follows, is required to conform in thought, word and deed. Everybody knows that creeds thus originating have no effect in producing identity of sentiment in the party; win no votes to its candidates, while they repel many; and usually fall within the scope of the criticism that Webster, with more wit than wisdom, bestowed upon the DeFillio platform, viz: "That all which it contained that was true" was not original, and all that was original "was not true!"

The period may come when the people will select their candidates and adopt their creeds without the interposition of a self-selected Convention or Caucus. In the meantime, the recent letter of Mr. Douglas points in the right direction.—New York Tribune.

1200 Miles in a Balloon.

Last Friday evening a party of four gentlemen viz, Prof. Wise, the celebrated Aeronaut, Prof. La Mountain, Mr. Wm. Hyde of the St. Louis Republican, and another person left St. Louis in the great balloon on a trial trip to the Atlantic coast. This balloon was built at Troy recently for the purpose of crossing the ocean to Europe, and this trip was to test its capacity. The balloon came down Saturday afternoon in St. Lawrence Co. in the State of New York, a distance of 1200 miles from the starting point, having made the trip in twenty hours. The Buffalo Express derives the following information from Mr. Hyde one of the party:

"They left St. Louis at 7:20 P. M. Friday. They immediately arose to an altitude of about two miles which was the highest point gained during the trip. Here they found the easterly current expected and sailed along at the rate of about a mile per minute. The air was intensely cold and several extra garments failed to prevent a constant shivering among them. It became at last insufferable, and Prof. Wise, thinking to find the same current nearer the earth, allowed the balloon to descend a few hundred feet. Here they were struck with a current running north which, before they could again ascend, carried them several degrees to the northward, thus passing north of Buffalo, when they intended passing this point much farther south. At about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon they were over Lake Ontario, when Prof. Wise experimented in the different currents in order to gain information for his projected Atlantic trip. This brought them in contact with the gale which prevailed over this portion of the country, and ere they could rise above it, the balloon had struck the water and was dashed into a thousand pieces, the voyagers being in the car above. Everything, coats, boots, provision and books were thrown overboard in order to lighten the balloon, and it soon rose about fifty feet and passed on to the land in St. Lawrence Co. Here they were met by a dense forest, and the grappling irons (very large, weighing ten pounds) attached to ropes fifty feet in length were thrown out. The balloon at that time was making two miles per minute, and the irons seized large limbs of trees, tearing them from the trunk, and giving the track they made the appearance of one caused by a whirlwind. At times the car upset, and the balloonists clung to the ropes for safety. At 4 P. M. on Saturday the car caught in a high tree, and the force of the wind swung the balloon around the branches, tearing it into shreds. The passengers were thrown out on the ground near a small village, from whence Mr. Hyde came to this city on his return to St. Louis, and the rest of the party went to Albany."

The Albany Evening Journal tells us that "There is one army which will never quit Italy. It steps on its arms in an eternal bivouac. New recruits join at an average of a thousand a day. They are picked men—the bravest in both armies, the foremost in every battle. In twenty-seven thousand corpses—poor fellows who sought an epitaph, and found a grave. A thousand fell in the various early skirmishes. A thousand marked the invasion of Garibaldi. Nine hundred French and Sardinians perished at Montebello.—Two thousand Austrians perished on the same field. Two hundred Austrians were killed at Palestro. As many Sardinians died with them. Four hundred Austrians were drowned in the canal. More than twenty thousand must have fallen in the actions at Bufalora and Magenta."

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—On the 30th of June, 1858, there were the names of 253 Revolutionary soldiers on the rolls of the U. S. Pension office. In the six months following, 46 died, leaving Jan. 1, 1859, only 207 survivors of that long list of heroes who won our independence. On the first of January, 1860, how few will be left to tell the tale of their sufferings and their success.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mount Vernon.

To the People of Tioga County: Chosen as Lady Manager of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, for Tioga Co. I venture to appeal directly to the warm hearted and patriotic people of our comparatively new Co. for that assistance which, from my success thus far, I am justified in saying, need only be solicited to obtain. Surely, we will not be dilatory in lending our time, talents and purses to promote so patriotic and noble a cause. We will not allow others to carry off the palm, while we stand idle spectators gazing as if we did not like them to enjoy the full benefit of that "inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which was never more persistently acknowledged than at the present time. Could we have witnessed the glorious triumph of our Washington in the full flush of his victory and see him self-possessed and calm while thousands looked to him with feelings akin to idolatry, then might we have realized the worth, the nobility, the perfection of such a character; but although that day and its hero has passed away, still dear to every true American is the name of Washington and we can honor him as never man was honored before" by erecting to his memory a monument, not of marble or costly structure but a far more magnificent one—by purchasing his homestead and tomb.

"It is the nature of man to give utterance to his profound attachments. And Washington is in the hearts of the American people. They love him. They love the ground on which he stood, the streams by which he walked, the skies on which he looked. They gather the fragments of his correspondence, the words which tradition has handed down. They love the questions which he contemplated and discussed, the improvements which he planned, the hills and vales on which he ever cast his eye. But tongue can never tell how much they prize the trees he planted with his own hand, the lowliest shrub he ever watered, the flower which blossomed beneath his smile at early morn, the vine which clustered round his weary head at evening tide. And if these can be earned by toil or bought by the sweat of brow or weight of gold, (and for such as these how paltry a sum is \$200,000!)—if with them can also be obtained whatever remains of that grand form which was "first in peace and first in war," men will have these for their own, and cleave to them. There is ever a yearning in the soul for something to remind it of the truly illustrious dead, especially when their virtues stand well in the foreground of eternity."

The object of the Mount Vernon Association although familiar to every child, it may be proper to state and in doing so we know of nothing more perfect in simplicity yet eloquent in language than we find in the Appeal to the people of Pennsylvania by our worthy Vice Regent, Miss Lily L. Macalester, viz:

"The object of the Mount Vernon Association is to obtain by voluntary contributions a sum necessary to purchase and hold forever two hundred acres of the Mount Vernon estate, including the mansion where Washington dwelt and died, his tomb, the garden and grounds around them, and the landing at the Potomac by which they are approached. To collect this sum Vice Regents have been appointed in different States, with Lady Managers, associated committees of ladies, and advising committees of gentlemen in the various counties, cities and principal towns. Every person by whom \$1.00 is paid toward this fund becomes thereby a permanent member of the Association, and is inscribed as such in a Record which will be preserved at Mount Vernon."

We sometimes meet this objection, viz, that "the price is too much,"—perhaps it is too much for a place upon which to raise corn and potatoes—too much as a price for a farm, but who so dead to all the finer feelings of our nature as to put his hands in his pockets and coldly calculate the price of Washington's home—like of his decaying bones? The price of a place like Mount Vernon it is impossible to calculate and parsimonious to say the least, must be the heart that stoops to raise after a little thought such an objection.

Give freely, give liberally and feel that you are better men and women for so doing. Enter heart and hand into the matter and no doubt you will feel the warm blood flow more abundantly, and your own spirits raised by the act.

And let us "faint not then in our endeavors. It may be but elevating and purifying toils.—False men cannot harm us, and the thoughtful and brave will be on our side. The young men will be there. The patriots will be there. The wise will be there. The believers in the sufficiency of God's word as a revelation will be there. The good will be there. The men and officers of the United States army and navy will be there. The strong-handed and bold-hearted of every honest calling will be there. The statesmen that are such, the humble ministers of Jesus, and all true lovers of our country will be at our side to promote and maintain our efforts."

It is sometimes asked how much has been contributed? It is impossible to give the exact amount, as every day adds more and more, but upon the 1st of June had been paid into the Treasury \$157,000—a sum which should encourage all persons to utter their dollar that the remaining \$34,000 be speedily raised.

Bradford has engaged in this praiseworthy cause and will undoubtedly be nobly represented. And once more let me ask your assistance, that Tioga Co. fail not in doing her part.
Wellsboro, Pa. Lucy E. Moore.

SARSAPARILLA.—This tropical root has a reputation all as the world, for curing one class of the disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community.—Read the advertisement of Dr. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in our columns, and we know it needs no eulogium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers.—Organ, Syracuse, N. Y.

Advertisements will be charged per square of 24 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 14 lines considered as a square. The above rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	12 MONTHS.
Square, - - -	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$6.00
do. - - -	4.00	6.00	8.00
1 column, - - -	6.00	8.00	10.00
do. - - -	10.00	15.00	20.00
1 Column, - - -	15.00	20.00	25.00

Advertisements not having the number of insertion, desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.
Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices, Constables, and township BLANKS: Notes, Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Declarations and other Blanks, constantly on hand, or printed to order.

A HORSE AND BUGGY for sale cheap. Inquire at this office.
SARFORDS celebrated Hay and Straw Forks at OSGOOD'S.

RHODE ISLAND LIME for white washing can be had all seasons of the year at Roy's Drug Store.
SOME MORE of those Glove Kid Gaiters, and a new assortment of Cloth Gaiters just received and on hand for sale cheap by
C. L. WILCOX.

I WILL SELL FLOUR of the best quality as cheap as it can be sold in Tioga County, for the next four weeks.
C. L. WILCOX.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—A fresh supply of Sunday School Books has just been received at the Dingham Office. (July 7, 1859.)

FOUND.—On the morning of the fifth of July in Wellsboro, a common SILVER WATCH. The losses may find it at the shop of Audie Floy, Jeweler, Wellsboro, by proving property and paying all necessary charges on the same.
Delmar, July 14, '59. CECIL A. DEANE.

To Bridge Builders.

TWO Bridges to be repaired: One just below Blossburg. It is to be a king-post bridge; the abutments are already built and the old sides will be used; span 75 feet. Bids will be received up to 12 o'clock M., on the 23d inst, the day of letting, when further particulars will be given.
Another bridge at the mouth of Lamb's Creek across Tioga River, 3 miles below Mansfield, and will be let on the same day as the one at Bloss at 4 o'clock p. m. Specifications.—Two spans of 75 feet each, two sticks for each space which length 12 inches square, and each of these spaces to be subdivided by two supporting sills for short sleepers to rest upon—said sills to be 14 by 16 inches 18 feet long of white oak, and three short stringers for each subdivided space—to be of hemlock 10 by 12 inches and about 28 feet long. The sides of the old bridge being of the short king-post style set on piles and covered with considered good. The plan to be 3 inches thick, of sound hemlock.—Further particulars on application to
J. D. STEVENS, }
JOHN JAMES, } Com.
L. D. SEELEY, }

Death to all Vermin.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL WITH WHAT CERTAINTY Flies, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on animals, in every species of vermin are utterly destroyed by
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator,
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
(The only infallible remedies known.)

J. C. COVER, (Ed. "Herald") Lancaster, Wis. "We highly recommend the Exterminator. More than 1000 have been destroyed by it. It is the best I ever used. I have used it for rats, fleas, bed bugs, and insects of every kind. It is the best I ever used. It is the best I ever used. It is the best I ever used."
W. CRITCHFIELD, (Druggist) Oklawaha, Ill. "We received the box—our Hierarchy, St. Louis, it gives great satisfaction wherever tried—is a 'dead shot' and no mistake."
OSBORN & PARSONS, Tipton, Wis. "Your Rat, Roach Exterminator, I have used in my house, and have not known it to fail in a single instance."
R. WRIGHT, (Druggist) Troy, O. "I have sold out all the Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator. The Rat Killer is in great demand."
Principal Depot, 410 Broadway, New York.
All Wholesale Druggists in New York are Agents.
Wholesale Agents, Geo. F. Moore, Delmar, Pa.
Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell them.
1000 boxes sold per week in New York alone.
1111 Newark St. N. J. Price 10¢. Examine each Box, Bottle or Flask, and take nothing but "Costar's."
2000 sample packages (1 doz.) by Express to Dealers.
For Agents, send for circulars, and for terms of sale.
Wholesale Agents for Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Pa.—T. W. Dyott & Sons, Robert Shoemaker & Co.
Pittsburg, Pa.—B. L. Fahnstock & Co.
Sold also by JOHN A. BOY, Wellsboro, Pa. July 14, 1859, 3m.



\$4.00
Pays for a full course at the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.
357 Students Attending Daily, March, 1859.
Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any business, and qualified to earn a comfortable living.
\$500 to \$1000.
Students enter at any time.—No Vacation.—Review at pleasure.
51 PREMIUMS FOR BEST PENMANSHIP AWARDED IN 1858.
Minister's Sons received at half price.
For Circulars and Specimens of Writing, inclose two letter stamps, and address F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 14, 59-Sept. 25, '58, 1y.

Auditor's Notice.
THE undersigned, appointed an Auditor to distribute the moneys arising from the sale of property of L. K. Merrick by the Sheriff of Tioga County for Johnson now for the use of B. W. Peabody, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Saturday the 30th day of July at 1 o'clock p. m., at the office of H. W. Williams, in Wellsboro, when and where all persons having an interest in said fund must attend or be forever debarred from claiming any part of the same.
THOS. ALLEN, Auditor.
Wellsboro, Pa., July 7, 1859.

DEERFIELD WOOLEN FACTORY.
WOOL WANTED,
TO MANUFACTURE ON SHARES, BY THE YARD, OR IN EXCHANGE FOR CLOTHS, SEALS, &c.
Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done on short notice and on as good terms as at any other place. All kinds of produce taken in payment for work or goods.
Deerfield, June 9th, 1859. J. SCHOFIELD.

SPIRITUALISM.

A new and interesting book—entitled
MISTIC HOURS—Or the Experience of Dr. R. A. Redman as a Spiritual Medium.
IS now in press and will soon be offered to the reading public of Tioga County. This book will particularly interest those who have never witnessed, and are firm believers in Spiritual phenomena, as it is an unvarnished and truthful representation of facts.
June 9, 1859, 4t.

Estray Cattle.

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, on the Marsh Farm, on or about the last of May, FIVE TWO YEAR OLDS—2 red hairs, one brindle hair, one line-backed heifer, and one red steer. The owner is requested to come and pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law.
Delmar, July 7, 1859. JOHN PIERSON.

Fair Warning: Last Call!

ALL persons indebted to the late Sheriff JOHN MATHERS, are requested to call upon the undersigned, at the Prothonotary's Office, and settle up immediately, or they will be sued, with regard to personality or favor.
Wellsboro, June 30, 1859. Agent.

KNIVES! KNIVES! KNIVES!

POCKET, Pen, Pruning and Budding Knives of the best American manufacture and warranted, at
June 16, 1859. FOLEY'S