

L'Amour. A lady writer in the Potter Journal makes the following remarks in regard to Dr. Palmer's recent translation of a French work "L'Amour."

Mr. Editor.—I have just finished the perusal of Michellet's Book on "Love," and I see that therein is discovered to the world an entirely new phenomenon: namely, a Man who understands that wonderful enigma—that bundle of contradictions, called Woman; and not only this, but a man who sees what every man and woman should see,—that the happiness, progress and well-being of the world depends upon the proper cultivation of home love; and that when a man and woman have chosen each other for life-partners, it behooves them to understand each other, and to prepare themselves to endure, as well as to love—to forbear, as well as to cherish, and endeavor to adjust themselves to those natural differences in character which all married people must sooner or later discover in each other.

Thackeray, makes one of his hero's wives say to her husband—"My dear, I wish your brother Hal had married my sister Hetty;" and he replies, "It is much better as it is, my Theo., for they would not have been happy together." To which the wife replies, "I wish they had tried." Many present seeming impossibilities of mutual happiness—might be rendered possible, if people would rightly try; and in order that they may the better understand how to try, I hope all who feel called upon to consider these things which take strong hold on real life—not such as it usually is, but what it should be—will read what Michellet says on what the Atlantic is pleased to call "the most taking word in the English language."

Facts to be Remembered. It is a remarkable fact—observes the Pittsburg Gazette—that seventy-six members of the late House of Representatives voted for raising the rates of Letter postage, and that the same number, seventy-six, also voted against the Homestead bill.

The seventy-six who voted for the former were nearly identical with the seventy-six who voted against the latter. All of them were Democrats.

It is to be remembered also, that it was the Democratic Senate that slaughtered the Homestead bill after it had passed the House by Republican votes. The same Democratic Senate also voted to increase the rates of postage, and defeated the postal appropriation bill, solely because it could not drag down the Republicans of the House into conceding this increase in the rates of postage.

The Chicago Times and other organs of the slavery propagandists, object to the Kansas Constitution, because it provides for the inviolability of the homestead.

Pro-Slavery Democracy is the same everywhere and under each of its multifarious forms.

It instinctively opposes the Homestead bill because Slavery cannot live where every free laborer can have a homestead, if he will, and because the tenure of Slavery is weakened as the number of free-labor homesteads increases. It also favors an increase of the rates of postage, because in the South, the half of the population being shut out from the benefits of the post office, is unable to pay its own postage and desire to throw that burden on the newspaper reading and letter-writing people of the North.

We commend these facts to the consideration of the working men of the North. Do they wish to see the principle of the Homestead bill triumphant? Let them vote the Republican ticket. Do they wish to see a continuance of the present low rates of postage? They must secure, first, the defeat of the party which seeks to increase them. There is no hope for the Homestead or for low postage if the Democratic party is continued in power.

WHITE SLAVES.—Senator Inverson, is a faithful, progressive Democrat, and his election to the Senate was heralded all over the North as a proof of the ascendancy of his party in that State. He recently addressed his constituents at Griffin, and his speech is going the rounds of Southern papers as a genuine Democratic document. We quote a portion of it to let Northern laborers see in what estimation they are held by their southern citizens. Perhaps they esteem it a compliment to be called "degraded white slaves," and like to be told that the poor white man in the South occupies a prouder position than they. If they do, let them toss their caps high in the air, shout Democracy forever, and sing psalms of praise to its corner stone, slavery. He says:—

"The proud and enviable condition of the poor white man in the South, compared to the degraded white slave of the North is existence of African slavery in the South. If the question of emancipating the negroes was to day submitted to the people of Georgia nine out of ten who own no slaves would vote in the negative. Slavery must be maintained—in the Union if possible—out of it if necessary—penal if we may—forcibly if we must. He was once an advocate of squatter sovereignty, but had repented of and recanted the error. Subsequent investigation had convinced him that the true theory in relation to the territorial Government of the Union is, that it is both the power and duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of slavery wherever it exists, or may exist upon the soil.

The fall campaign has fairly opened in New-York city. We quote a call published in one of the papers:—"Political.—Election Ward Politicians Attention!—Democratic Meetings will be held during the present week, and longer, if necessary, at the Club House, Sixth Street, to ascertain the true merits of the case. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Price of gin, sixpence a glass!

Have you the Dyspepsia? the Asthma? the Liver Complaint, or General Debility? does your food distress you? Do you suffer from nervous irritation or emaci? Take the Oxygenated Bitters which cure all these.

THE AGITATOR. HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Sept. 15, '59.

S. M. FITZGERALD & 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 Nominations.

AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, YORK COUNTY.

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

County Nominations.

FOR SENATOR: STEPHEN F. WILSON, of Wellsboro. (Subject to the decision of Congress.)

FOR ASSEMBLY: L. P. WILLISTON, of Wellsboro. LEWIS MANN, of Conduitsport. (Subject to the decision of Congress.)

FOR TREASURER: JAS. S. WATROUS, of Gaines. FOR COMMISSIONER: AMOS BIXBY, of Mansfield.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY: HENRY ALLEN, of Mansfield. FOR JUDGE: C. F. VAIL, of Liberty.

FOR SURVEYOR: E. P. DEANE, of Delmar. FOR CORONER: JOEL ROSE, of Ithaca.

WE ARE indebted to the Republican Association at Washington, D. C. for copies of Tracts Nos. 1 and 2. We will give them to our readers as soon as we can find room.

We erred last week in our article in relation to the Democratic Delegate election in our borough, in stating that Mr. Julius Sherwood—one of the defeated delegates—was a Douglas man. As we desire to do no man injustice, we cheerfully make this correction, being assured that the gentleman named is a "true blue out-and-out Buchanan Democrat," believing in, and endorsing the policy and acts of that fine old LL. D.

We will take occasion, next week, to lay before our readers an abstract of the proceedings of the Locofoco Convention held here on Tuesday night last.

THE New York Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, was held at Syracuse on the 7th. The delegates went to work without any unnecessary palaver, and the following ticket was agreed upon:—For Secretary of State—Elias W. Leavenworth, of Onondago county. For Comptroller—Robert Dennison, of Orange county. For Attorney General—Charles G. Meyers, of St. Lawrence. For State Engineer—Orville W. Storr, of Allegany. For Canal Commissioner—Ogden N. Chapin, of Albany. For Treasurer—Philip Dorsheimer, of Erie. For State Prison Inspector—David P. Forest, of Seneca. For Judge of Court of Appeals—Henry E. Davis, of New York. For clerk of Court of Appeals—Charles Hughes, of Washington.

The Republicans and anti-Stockton Americans of New Jersey held Conventions at Trenton, on the 7th, to nominate candidates for Governor. After the usual negotiations had been gone through with, both parties united upon Mr. Charles S. Olden, of Mercer county as their candidate for the gubernatorial office. The candidates now on the track for the Governorship in New Jersey are as follows:—E. V. R. Wright, democrat; Peter J. Clark, Stockton American; Charles S. Olden, Republican and anti-Stockton American.

We have for a long time been in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege granted by law to members of Congress and other functionaries in the service of the government. Reform in this direction seems now to be absolutely necessary, as the abuse of this privilege has become so notorious as to attract the attention of the whole country and the only way to inaugurate a reform is to repeal the law granting this privilege and let the government furnish a proper number of postage stamps to each member of Congress, and by this means prevent the wholesale frauds upon the Post Office department now so common. It is estimated that franked matter to the amount of two millions of dollars a year passes through the mails. If this could be saved, there would be no need of any effort on the part of our southern friends to raise the rates of postage from three to five cents, as the postal branch of the government would then be in a condition to pay its own expenses, whereas under the present management there is a deficiency every year.

The new Post Master General has done something in the direction of reform, that is to say, he has tried some experiments with what success the next report must determine. His last experiment in this direction is, we should think, rather a doubtful one. It seems that the secretary of the Republican Association of Washington mailed some documents franked by Hon. John Covode of this State. The Post Master decided that unless Mr. Covode wrote the franks with his own hand they could not be sent, although that gentleman acknowledged them to be his. Whether Mr. Holt will be so tenacious with regard to the privileges of Democratic members remains to be seen, as this abuse has been practiced much more by them than by members of the other parties, and for obvious reasons; but to deny this privilege to all those who do not write their franks with their own hands, is virtually to offer a bounty for dishonesty, as unscrupulous members will not be restricted by this means.

Our Democratic xplers at Washington have, for many years, made the Post Office Department a great political engine to secure by its continuance of their power. Every little red-side Post Office in the country is held up to

the faithful in its particular locality as a reward for past services or as a bribe for services to be rendered, without the least regard to the competency or honesty of the appointees. This is mainly the reason why money passing through the mails is insecure; in short this is the main reason why that Department of the Government is a failure. And until we shall have the election of the post masters of the country by the people instead of the offices being given by the President to ignorant partisans, we predict that it always will be a failure.

FROM THE PEOPLE. A Correction.

Mr. Young; I wish through the medium of the Agitator to correct a wrong impression that some of my friends have with regard to my position on the temperance question; an impression that may, perhaps, have been strengthened by your remarks last week in giving a history of the temperance movement in Wellsboro.

In the first place, then, I am decidedly opposed to the sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, believing their use to be detrimental to the moral and physical health of the people; and that he who sells them for the sake of pecuniary gain, is guilty indeed in debasing his brother; that he who manufactures and he who knowingly sells the drugged mixtures that assume the names of brandy, gin, whiskey, wine, &c., is virtually guilty of murder in every instance where such mixtures produce death, whether such death be sudden, as is often the case in delirium tremens, &c., or slow, resulting from the mixture taken in moderate quantities and operating as a slow poison. And it seems to me that in this day of general intelligence, every person ought to be of the same opinion.

In the next place I am opposed to all license laws. The idea of granting a monopoly of the sale of intoxicating drinks to certain individuals on the payment of a specific sum, was first originated from a desire to increase the revenue of the government—virtually to make profit from the morbid appetites of its citizens. The first conception of the idea was in guilt and blood, and it is a thousand fold more bloody and guilty now, when not one gallon in a thousand is free from poisonous drugs. Government should divorce itself from the unholy traffic by abolishing all license laws and refusing to receive into her coffers the price of the people's ruin.

If intoxicating drinks must be sold, throw open the traffic to all, and divide the guilt, and not damn a select few by first bribing them with the profits of a money-making monopoly. By her license laws Government is guilty of a double crime—she commissions emissaries to ruin the people and by the very act and consequences of the commission ruins her emissaries. For who that traces the effect of the occupation of dram-selling, does not almost universally see in its end moral degradation and ruin.

I cannot say that I would repeal all laws against selling intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath, to minors, to persons of known intemperate habits; against selling drugged and adulterated liquors, but I would have them greatly reformed. I would certainly make it as great a crime to sell poison to a habitually sober and valuable member of society, as to a miserable drunkard, who is of no value to himself or any one else; and I would certainly make it as great a crime to poison a man on any one of the six secular days of the week as on Sunday.

The common law against selling unwholesome provisions may not be held to include unwholesome drinks; if not, then the Legislature, at its next session, and at the very beginning of the session, for their own safety, should extend the common law so as to include unwholesome drinks. Such a law, if rigidly enforced, would cut up the present liquor traffic root and branch.

In the next place, I am opposed to the two resolutions introduced by the Committee appointed by the meeting in the Presbyterian church, and which may be found in THE AGITATOR of the 5th instant; for the reason stated above, and because I do not think that local or sectional laws are beneficial in a matter of such magnitude as the liquor question; and further, because I am willing that the advocates of the present license law, which was to have worked such a wonderful reform, should have a three years' trial of the experiment and satisfy the public that the devil can't be ridden out of the community with a bridle of that material.

The action of the meeting in the Presbyterian church contemplated a regular legal fight against the liquor traffic in our village. I have spent too much time and money and forfeited it may be, too much business success in such Quixotic legal fighting against intemperance, to all moral contests: That the less you have to do with the coercive force of law, and the more you have to do with great moral principles, earnestly and energetically applied to the public common sense, the greater will be your success.

Laws temporal and hierarchical had, for centuries previous to the Reformation, been battling against human depravity, with what success let history tell. Luther with the Bible under his arm, stepped into the arena, and what centuries of human laws and penalties had failed to accomplish, Luther accomplished in a few short years by the force of earnest truth.

Yours truly, J. EMERY. Wellsboro, Sept. 12, '59.

Are we doing our Duty?

Republicans of Tioga: The coming election will be important in more respects than one. Though it may be unimportant, as regards the offices to be elected, still it's bearing upon the future, will be keenly felt. You will remember that another year will find us in the heat of a presidential campaign. A great national struggle will then be fought. And where shall "old Tioga" be found in the contest. You, also, remember that in the memorable struggle of 1856 she was the banner county. None like her, spoke out in such thunder tones for free homes for free men. The freemen, from her hills and valleys then rallied around the banners of RIZZO as one man. Now shall we retain our hitherto proud position? Has any one of us lost our love of freedom? Do we believe in the modern orthodox doctrine that chattel Slavery is right? That an institution which reduces man to the brute level—that blots the noblest instincts of humanity, that degrades labor, that curses the land with poverty and corruption, should be extended every where our flag may chance to go by either treaty or conquest? Shall we repose upon past victories, and allow our majorities to be greatly reduced? Do you not remember that all of our past victories have been won by hard labor? Nothing worthy of

men has ever been accomplished without work. Labor will do everything. Reposing upon past victories will do nothing. Our Democratic friends are heartily, constantly at work. They understand full well that they in order to be well prepared for 1860 must begin now. They already are beginning to marshal their forces. They are perfecting their organizations, with all the appliances of party, and the patronage of government, they are trying to heal the breaches in their ranks. Now shall we suffer our wide-awake opponents to get around us in this manner? Let us go to work. Let not the great struggle of 1860 be put off until the eleventh hour.

There is great truth in the old adage, "in time of peace prepare for war." But how shall we be prepared? Is it wise for us to allow our majorities to be cut down to one thousand when they might as well be brought up to twenty-five hundred? Our enemies do not expect to defeat us. It is not a question of success but of majorities! They only hope by appealing to disaffected, unsuccessful politicians to create feelings of distrust, and internal dissensions in our ranks. Now, when they come to us with angelic smiles beaming upon their faces, and words of oil dropping from their lips, telling us that the coming election is one of no importance, that it can have no possible bearing upon the contest of 1860, tell them, if that be true to just "give us a lift!" To vote our ticket for once, to see how it will seem. If they believe what they say, why are they putting forth every effort, straining every nerve to decrease our vote? Napoleon first made it a rule to occupy just the position opposite to the wishes of his enemy, and he was right. Now shall we be duped with our eyes fully open? Fellow citizens, let us consider this matter fully and candidly. Let us show to the world that we are still alive to the great question of humanity, that in the giant struggle now going on in this country between justice and oppression, we are no sunshine patriots nor sunshine soldiers. The power is in your hands. You have it to decide, and how shall we be your verdicts? Middlebury, Sept. 8th, 1859. FRANK.

From Liberty.

Mr. Young:—I find in looking over the columns of the last Democrat that one of the invincible democracy of old Liberty has of late taken to reading, also that the first reading matter he fell in with chanced to be THE AGITATOR. From his contentions one would suppose that the article upon the unwashed democracy, which lately appeared in your columns, embodied some rather unpalatable truths; as, it appears to me, the iniquity of the article consisted in its unvarnished statement of things as they are.

Now, I am rejoiced that this dignified yet lachrymose leader of the democracy of Liberty has at last been aroused from his sluggish and unprofitable sleep, and to see by the light afforded by your correspondent the deep debasement of his party. It is right and natural that those candid statements should vex him sorely, since he is fearful lest some of his dupes may read the article in question and awake to a full knowledge of their political bondage. Such an event would be especially disastrous just at this time—when that lachrymose gentleman is about to offer himself as a candidate for the office of Representative; which is sufficient evidence to such as know him that he counts largely upon the ignorance of his party. He would like to appear before the people as the enlightened candidate of an enlightened constituency. Would that the Hon. Beef Bigler and Mr. State Robber Packer were citizens of Liberty, that they might have been elected to act as delegates to the Mulatto Convention, and so have fallen heirs to the great honor of advocating his claims in that highly enlightened body. And I grieve to find him acknowledging that a great many of the democratic fathers of Liberty township lived and died fulfilled in error. However, he has only fulfilled the Scripture injunction, "confess your faults before men." I would urge him to go further in the good work, to freely unbecome himself, and thereby obtain still greater spiritual comfort. For instance, he might let the sympathizing public how he aspired to an appointment under the saintly Buchanan, and didn't obtain it; and how he has advertised himself as the brains of the democracy of Liberty for half-a-dozen years, thus far profiting himself, thereby *very* red. I am inclined to believe that the poor fellow has counselled Mr. Buchanan in state matters, as in no other way can the wisdom of his policy be accounted for.

As regards the Germans—I have traveled no little among them and found them a very industrious and hospitable people, but generally well informed as to the nature of the political issues of the day. I state this as a fact, and nobody knows it better than your neighbor's correspondent. He may attempt to gloss it over with the slime and slaver of BATTERY, but the truth is as I state it to be.

FRIEND YOUNG: There is probably no person who does not admire the strawberry for its delicious and refreshing scarlet colored fruit, and no one variety of fruit is so much sought after by our rural population in its season; hills, valleys, and meadows, are each in their turn thoroughly scoured for miles around to the common annoyance of the farmer, whose crops receive at times fatal injury from the wanderings of the strawberry hunter. Thus whole days are spent in searching after that which every one should strive to make room for in their gardens; one hundred plants of any of the choice varieties now in cultivation, properly cared for, will yield sufficient fruit for a family of six persons, and such fruit! no one can estimate its value but those that have tried them. One dozen berries equaling a pint of the uncultivated fruit, and in point of excellence and flavor, they so far excel. To those who are desirous of cultivating the strawberry, I will say a few words, in regard to its propagation. It succeeds best when transplanted in the Fall, during the month of August and September, and will yield a good crop the following season. The ground is first to be prepared by properly enriching it, and making it clean and mellow. The amount of manuring must depend greatly on the previous character and condition of the soil. If naturally fertile, and if it has been previously well manured, little need be applied; if not largely composed of vegetable matter, a quantity of leaf-mould or well prepared peat will be found very useful. Deep and thorough spading and mixing of your fertilizing evenly through the soil is very essential to the full development of the fruit. Plants should be selected from the youngest well rooted runners of the previous year. They should be lifted out with a trowel, not pulled up as is often done to the injury of the roots. All the fully expanded leaves are to be cut off, leav-

ing only the small half expanded ones. The roots are then to be dipped in mud, made in a pan or pail for this purpose, thick enough to leave a coating on them about the fourth of an inch. They are then to be transplanted, spreading out the fibres as much as may be convenient, and taking care not to cover the crown. If the soil be dry they should be watered frequently. A mulching is then to be applied about an inch or an inch and a half thick, of fine decayed stable manure. This will prevent the surface from drying and becoming hard and crusted; and if watering should afterwards be necessary, this mulch will keep the surface moist and in proper condition. Treated in this manner, all, or nearly all the plants will live and furnish an abundant crop next year. Try it.

Standard and proved varieties in cultivation. Hovey's Seedling; Crimson Cone; Boston Pine; McAvoy's Superior; Longworth's Prolific; Burr's New Pine and Walker's Seedling.

New Varieties. Wilson's Albany; the most prolific of all known varieties. Hooker; superior in quality and size but less hardy than the Wilson.

Peabody's New Hautbois. In size the largest berry known; flavor of the highest excellence, firm and very sweet. Plants perfectly hardy. H. D. D.

Delmar, Sept. 13, 1858.

Mansfield Seminary.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to say to the public, by your paper, that the board of Trustees of the Mansfield Classical Seminary have resolved, by a unanimous vote, to complete the building so as to open the school on the 23d, day of Nov. 1859; and that now is the time for those who mean to aid the erection or completion of this massive and beautiful brick edifice, to be about it. It is going up in the very best sense of that term—indeed it is being roofed, and what you do for it, that your children and children's children may gather in its halls and receive instruction, useful, exalted and sanctified, should be done without delay. A comparatively small sum, in cash or produce, from each of those who must inevitably be benefited by such an institution in this and the western part of Bradford County, would not only greatly facilitate its completion, but relieve it from all financial embarrassment, not now as great as at any former period in the history of the enterprise; but yet too great for the comfort and happiness of those who should assist but do not aid.

R. L. STUWELL, Mansfield, Pa. Sept. 10th, 1859.

For the Agitator. ELKANAH, Sept. 2d, 1859.

Dear Sir: I notice in yesterday's issue of the Agitator, that the name of Joel Parkhurst was used at the Convention at Tioga, in connection with the office of Representative. I am authorized to say that Mr. Parkhurst was not a candidate, and that his name was presented in the Convention by the courtesy of a few personal friends, without his knowledge. I state this in justice to Mr. Parkhurst, as well as to those who voted for him at the time.

J. C. W.

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

On the 8th inst., at the house of the bride's father, Ward Tioga Co., by J. D. Hill Esq. JAMES SOPHER, of Union, to ELIZABETH GUSTIN, of the former place.

In Knoxville, Sept. 13th, by Rev. T. K. Fischer of Elmira, N. Y., Gen. C. F. BILLINGS of Elmira, and Miss HELENA SWEET, daughter of Rev. E. Sweet of Knoxville, Pa.

At Oseola, Sept. 10, by Rev. N. L. Reynolds, Mr. ASA SPENCER, of Jasper N. Y., and Miss BETSEY WRIGHT, of the former place.

In Charleston, on the 8th inst., by James KELLY Esq., Mr. NICHOLAS PARKS, and Miss MARY ANN AHEARON, all of Charleston.

At Owego, on the morning of the 23d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Murdoch, Major LEVI J. COOLEY, of Elmira, and Mrs. E. H. CARPENTER, daughter of Jonathan Blake, Esq., formerly of Springfield, Mass.

In Ridgely, Pa., on the 18th inst., by Rev. J. M. Coley, Mr. LYMAN LOWMAN, of Elmira, N. Y., to Miss CHARITY B. GRAY, of Ridgely, Bradford Co., Pa.

In Allegany, Potter Co., Pa., on Thursday, Sept. 1st, 1859, by A. G. Presbo, Esq., Mr. HUBBARD HAYNES, of Coleburg, and Mrs. JANE HOLLENBECK, of Sweden.

D-I-E-D.

In Philadelphia, on the 20th of August, MARY, daughter of James P. and Sarah E. Magill, in the 12th year of her age.

In Hebron, Potter County, Pa., on Friday, August 27th, DANIEL VAINWEGEN, aged 71 years.

In Brookfield, July 23, SALLY ANN, wife of Isaac Plank, aged 41 years.

(One who writes, that life is longest that answers life's great end) and it is this, in fact, all acquainted with Mrs. Plank will testify, her life was a long one.

She has left a large circle of friends endeared to her by her unbounded hospitality, and christian liberality, which led her to be forgotten of her own kindred, but she might minister to the happiness of those around her.

But the hands that never seemed to tire, are folded in their final rest; and the words "let me help you," which fell so sweetly on the ear of the sick, and weary, are now forever hushed. Her family the affliction falls heavily. God alone can repair the loss. May his grace enable the bereaved ones to feel it well. C. W.

For Sale. A FINE Exwall Buck Sheep. Three years old. The owner wishing to change the breed of his flock would be willing to dispose of him. He was imported two years ago.

Also for sale a fine buck lamb of the Boxwell and Corwell breeds. Both of these sheep will be sold cheap for cash. Write or inquire of WM. E. CRANE. Tioga, Sept. 13, '59.

Great Bargains.

THE household furniture of the Lumagane farm for sale in lots to suit purchasers if applied for immediately. The furniture is nearly new and of the latest fashions. All those in want of a nice article of furniture will do well to buy from this lot. Also a nice Pleasure Carriage, Buffalo Robes, single Harness, Saddle &c.

Also the Lumagane Farm and Farming Implements will be sold at a bargain. \$2000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply to the subscriber near Tioga. Tioga, Sept. 13, 1859. H. S. JOHNSTON

NEW GOODS.

FALL & WINTER HATS & CAPS.

Just received, and having bought my Silk Hats at unusually

LOW PRICES, I am enabled to give my customers the benefit of it. Look at these figures: Best \$4.50 Silk Hat, City Fall Style reduced to \$3.50. Best \$4.00 Silk Hat, City Fall Style reduced to \$2.50. \$3.50 Hat warranted equal to those usually sold at \$4.50.

Silk Hats from 4s to \$3.50. Wool Hats " 3s to 2.00. Fur Hats " 6s to 6.00. Men's Caps from 2s to 2.00. Boys' Caps " 1s to 1.50. And all my goods at my usually low rates, and the

Largest Stock

of goods to select from ever brought to Steuben Co. comprising almost all styles and shapes known in the New York Market.

STRAW GOODS closing out at 25 per cent less than cost. Corning, Sept. 1, 1859. WM. WALKER.

PROVE ALL THINGS. DR. A. C. JACKSON, INDIAN PHYSICIAN. CAN BE CONSULTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

MARK THE TIME AND DAY. As he will not remain longer than the time specified, Wellsboro, Pa., United States Hotel, Wednesday, September 22, Covington, Pa., "Covington Hotel," Thursday, September 23, Blossburg, Pa., "United States Hotel," Friday afternoon and Saturday forenoon, Sept. 30 and October 1st, Tioga Pa., "Goodrich House," Tuesday, September 27.

In Scrofulous diseases, and all diseases arising from impure blood, he invites particular attention, being very successful in treating them. Also, Female Weakness, and female diseases generally, are successfully treated by Indian Remedies.

Maxim strictly advised to— "We use such herbs as have no strife, With nature or the laws of life, With blood our hands we never stain, Nor poison men to ease their pain."

Dr. Jackson compounds his own medicines. Dr. Jackson's medicines are strictly vegetable and from our own forests and fields.

Dr. Jackson uses no mercury or mineral poisons of any kind. Dr. Jackson treats all patients fairly and frankly—makes no false promises.

Dr. Jackson does not tear down to build up. He invigorates the system and thus aids nature in overcoming all diseases.

Diseases of the lungs detected by use of the stethoscope. Examinations of the chest and lungs free. No charge is made unless the patient takes medicine, Sept. 8, 1859.

Lowell & Warner's COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

LOCATED OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY PARK, BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Rooms open for instruction from 9 A. M. to 9 1/2 P. M.

Dr. W. LOWELL, Principal, Professor of the Science of Account, Practical Accountant, author of Lowell's Treatise upon Book-keeping, and the Elements of the same, etc. etc. J. M. McCune, Assistant Professor in the Book-keeping Department.

A. J. Jackson, Professor of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Correspondence.

LECTURERS. Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Lecturer on Commercial Law and Political Economy. Hon. RAYMOND HAYCOCK, Lecturer on Contracts, Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. Rev. Dr. E. A. ANDREWS, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE. Hon. SHERMAN D. PHIPPS, Wm. R. OSBORN, Esq., Tracy H. MORRIS, Esq.

Young Men in this Institution will be fully qualified for the actual business of the counting room. The course of instruction comprises every department of business. The learner will be thoroughly taught the science and practice of Double Entry Book-keeping as applied to the following kinds of business, viz:—General Merchandising, Manufacturing, Banking, Commission, Steamboating, Rail-roading, Forwarding, Freightage, etc. etc. Ladies Department entirely separate from that of the gentlemen.

Students can enter College at any time and receive individual instruction. By this arrangement every student is permitted to progress as rapidly as his enterprise and ability will permit, and when he has completed the course, will receive a Diploma which will enable him to review at pleasure.

TERMS. For Book-keeping, full course, including Practical Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Diploma (Time unlimited), \$45.00. Same course for Ladies separate apartment, \$30.00. Penmanship and Arithmetic, 10.00. Teacher's course in Penmanship, practical and ornamental, 20.00. Twelve lessons in practical Penmanship, 2.00. Occasional classes will be formed in Phonography. For further particulars apply to the Circular. Binghamton, Sept. 8, 1859.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

SOMETHING NEW.—B. T. BABBITT'S BEST MEDICAL SALERATUS. Is manufactured in our own city and is prepared entirely different from other Saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce blood in the top of the head, without containing a particle of Saleratus when the bread or cake is baked; thereby producing the most delicious results.

It is packed in one pound papers, each wrapper turned to care and passes through the ordeal of biscuit while baking; consequently nothing remains but common salt, which is so easily and readily perceived by the taste of the Saleratus that it is entirely different from other Saleratus.

It is packed in one pound papers, each wrapper branded "B. T. Babbitt's Best Medical Saleratus," also, picture, twisted ball of bread, with a glass of water, offering water on the top. The wrapper and one paper you should preserve the wrapper, and be careful to get the next exactly like the first—marked as above.

Full directions for making bread with this Saleratus and Sour Milk or Cream Tartar, will accompany each package; also, directions for making all kinds of Pastry; also, for making Soda water and Sanitizing Powders.

68 B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POWDER. Prepared double the strength of ordinary Powders and put up in cans—No. 2 lbs. No. 6 lbs. No. 10 lbs. with full directions for making Hard and Soft Soap. Consumers should be careful to get the salt in market. Manufactured and sold by B. T. BABBITT, No. 65 and 70, Washington St., Boston. June 9, '59. ly. and No. 39 India St., Boston.

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PARTICULAR attention is called to the fact that the subscriber will issue as usual the necessary information can be collected a FULL general

Directory of Elmira, with