

An American Cougar Killed in Genesee County—Immense "Yarn."

For some two or three years past, the sheep-pastures of Genesee County and the whole neighborhood of Tonawanda Swamp have been subject to the depredation of some mutton-loving animal, and the farmers have sustained serious losses thereby. The mischief was attributed to the dogs, and those exemplars and emblems of fidelity were brought into serious disrepute. Sportsmen in that locality, however, had obtained glimpses, at night, of some powerful creature, which always evaded their shot, terrified the dogs, and escaped in the darkness. Stories of some wild animal of the panther species were related to incredulous people, who laughed at the reports brought by hunters returning from nocturnal sports in the forest. Last Winter, however, traces were discovered in the snow, which were supposed by those not very well posted in natural history to be those of a bear. The creature was never traced to his lair, and the matter had nearly passed into tradition. On Tuesday night, a party of 'coon-hunters' verified the stories, which had been current in the neighborhood of Batavia for months past, about the existence in the swamps of a huge Panther or Cougar, which preyed upon the sheep-folds thereabout. When about fourteen miles from Batavia, in the Tonawanda Swamp, they came upon the Cougar, who was perched upon the limb of a tree. He bounded away on their approach, but was followed closely by the dogs, who were at one time roughly handled, and incited to the chase with some difficulty, and again took refuge in a tree, and rested upon a limb some thirty feet from the ground. The cougar had become very much enraged, and his eyes almost shamed the brightness of the torches borne by the hunters. Rifles were soon brought, and three bullets were shot into him. Two took effect in the head, and the cougar dropped to the ground and was soon dispatched.

It was found to measure eight feet from the extremity of his powerful paws to the end of his tail, and his weight was 147 pounds. The captors of this animal brought the carcass into their village in triumph, and it was for some time a spectacle of rare interest in that locality. These creatures are not found in this locality once in twenty years. Whether this one was a solitary specimen or not is not yet known. He was quite fat, and his forearm was as large as that of a strong man. A gentleman from this city saw this trophy of the chase brought in by the proud hunters.—Rochester Democrat, Sept. 9.

A FREE-BORN WOMAN, TEN YEARS A SLAVE, ESCAPES.—The Toronto Globe gives an account of the perils of Sarah Jane Giddings, alias Young, who, about a month since, while at the Falls, concluded to leave her mistress's service, and fled across the river to Canada. Her master, not disposed to part with his "property" (a likely and fine-looking mulatto woman, twenty-two years of age) in this manner, followed Sarah Jane to the Clifton House, where she obtained employment, and attempted to induce her to return with him. Sarah Jane tells her story to the editor of the Globe, as follows:

On Saturday Mr. Shears [her landlord] requested Sarah Jane to go to one of the cottages adjoining the Hotel, for the purpose of cleaning it out, accompanying her himself to the door. As soon as she entered she found to her great amazement, her old master waiting to receive her. He immediately locked the door, and putting the key in his pocket, plied every possible art to induce her to cross the river. Every offer, however, was rejected, the girl preferring her freedom to slavery, with all its promised advantages. He kept her here for some time, refusing to let her go, threatening violence, if necessary. Fortunately some of the colored waiters noticed that all was not right, and, after receiving no satisfaction from Mr. Shears, to whom they communicated their fears, they resolved on rescuing their friend themselves. Sallying out, they broke the window, entered the room, and carried off their prize, taking her to Drummondville, where they kept her till Monday, and sent her off to Toronto. The Globe says she arrived safely in that city, and will, no doubt, be perfectly secure. It was reported that her master was at the Rossin House, and some of her colored friends were on the lookout for the gentlemen. She is quite destitute having left everything behind her, but she will not want friends in her new home. Her case is a very peculiar one. She was born of a free woman, in New York City, but when twelve years of age was taken to Texas, where she was made a slave in the family of Mr. Giddings, with whom, we believe, she has since lived. She longed for freedom, she says, and it has been providentially arranged that she should at length gain the boon.

The Cleveland Medical Gazette contains an account of the most enormous tumor on record. The weight was about twice that of the sufferer who bore it, and was estimated at 179 pounds. For the last four or five years of the patient's life she was rigorously confined to her bed, being wholly unable to sustain for a moment the standing posture. During the greater part of the time, however, her appetite and digestion were good, and all her functions were well performed.

MARCH CHICK, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.—The heavy rains which have been falling in this vicinity during the whole week has raised the Lehigh River fully eight feet above its ordinary mark. Our streets are overflowed, the water being from one to three feet in depth, and all our cellars are flooded. Citizens are moving about in boats, saving what property they can. It is impossible now to estimate the damage, but it must prove to be immense.

A distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer as much pain as the sufferer himself. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will certainly cure coughs, cold, and consumption, and that speedily. When did it ever fail?

Boy none unless it has the written signature of "J. Butts" on the wrapper.

A verdict for \$2,000 has lately been taken by default against the editor of the Binghamton Daily Republican, for a libel published in 1852, upon Elisha B. Smith, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Broome District.

A tavern keeper of Harrisburgh, Pa., has been arrested and held for trial, at the suit of a friend in Memphis that his winnings in England this year have topped \$440,000, to gain which he risked but \$30,000.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Sept. 29, '59.

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 Tioga County. FOR ASSEMBLY: L. P. WILLISTON, of Wellsboro. LEWIS MANN, of Coudersport. FOR TREASURER: JAS. S. WATROUS, of Gaines. FOR COMMISSIONER: AMOS BIXBY, of Mansfield. HENRY ALLEN, of Mansfield. FOR ADVISOR: C. F. VEIL, of Liberty. FOR SURVEYOR: E. P. DEANE, of Delmar. FOR CORONER: JOEL ROSE, of Ruland.

Is It? Is modern Democracy a principle? The editor of the Bradford Herald so declares. "We sometimes run into error because we do not understand the 'wires,' he naively adds. We disagree with him there. Principle is not a puppet; it is not a thing to dance and bow at the will of some showman holding the wires behind the scenes. It is not a skeleton, to be taken apart and put together by political doctors. Principle, if it is anything, is a rule beyond the power of man to modify or amend.

"In fact," says he in a Micawberish burst of confidence, "in all things, principle should be regarded as sacred, because we are guided by it as a sacred institution, instituted by the author of all things, for the promotion of and nearer approximation to His universal laws."

Now this definition of "principle" is as lucid as the Cass exposition of the rights of adopted citizens—as clear as mud. We had been taught that principles were themselves in the nature of laws, rather than as the bridges from Mandom to the realm of universal law. The world will please stand corrected. "We do not feel scrupulous if we judiciously follow principle." We had supposed that none but eminently scrupulous men did judiciously follow principle. That men cannot adhere to the principle of the modern democratic party, being in the least degree scrupulous, we can readily admit. That party is made up of unscrupulous politicians. Its chief men would not recognize principle in the broad glare of noon. Yesterday they asserted the rights of the people of a Territory to legalize a system of stupendous wrong. Today they assert the right of Congress to force the same people to accept such a system against their will. We agree with the editor that the advocates of such principles as obtain with his party are not at all troubled with healthy scruples. Not in the least. The world stands corrected.

Our contemporary now grows solemnly pathetic and moves through the melancholy cadence of blank verse. "A man," says he, "had better return to clay, if he cannot find something that interests him, in his own dear country, 'try that needs some individual notice.'" We think he had. "Lives there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said—this is my own, my native land?"—to which the words of the Roman assassin may be appropriately added—"if any, speak! for him have I offended!" In view of this possible wickedness he indignantly continues: "Shame on a man who cannot appreciate the motives of the ballot-box!" It is said that poets always personify inanimate things. Bryant makes the trees talk; Shakespeare finds "books in the running brook, sermons in stones," and hints at giving "to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." But it was reserved for our contemporary to blend the imagination of the poet with the sagacity of the metaphysician, and to discover motives in a ballot-box! With a parental tenderness for new things and new discoveries, we dare to be excused from entertaining so absurd a belief without ocular proofs. We admit that packages of votes have been discovered in ballot-boxes under democratic auspices, even before legal voting commenced; but "nary motive" has yet been found therein to our knowledge. There may be "motives" behind stuffed ballot-boxes, quite likely.

From pathos he ascends to the lugubrious. "The pangs of danger may be engrafed on the nation's good!" he cries. Bosh! who ever heard of the pangs of danger? and who ever heard of engrafing a pang upon anything? Our suffering friend is distraught with grief. We deprecate as much as he can the engrafing of pangs upon the nation's good! Cursed be he that dares to do so much as "bud" the nation's good. It might be well to vaccinate politicians' souls as to modify the contagion of official rascality. That might do very well.

This and much more saith the aforesaid editor, but to follow him further may not be profitable. But these, such as they are, are the notes of preparation for the fight of 1860. The hypocritical whining and the crocodile tears of 1856 are to be brought into requisition once more; knives will be busy with their "our own dear country"; the army of Union-servers will muster from the purlieus of the cities, and the appointees of Mr. Buchanan will arouse into slavish activity. The moral of this is: The same reckless and wicked foe is to be met that we met in 1856, and whoever neglects to prepare for the struggle a single day longer, will certainly rue it, and bitterly, too, in the hour of trial.

MUSCLE—AGAIN!—When, last week, we took occasion to pay our feeble tribute of admiration to King Muscle, we little thought the occasion for another eulogy would so soon present itself. It is not probable that that article came under the eyes of Mr. Frank McCabe, proprietor of a liquor-cellar somewhere in Broadway, New-York; nevertheless, that highly respectable gentleman did, on the very day that our said eulogy was indited, enter the office of the Daily News, of that city, and proceed to inquire as to the authorship of a certain article reflecting upon the character of the said McCabe, which article was published in the said paper. Upon being referred to the chief editor of that journal, Mr. McCabe approached him and questioned him as to the complimentary articles. The editor had scarcely replied when the bold Mr. McCabe lifted his cane and struck the man of letters to the floor, and with admirable presence of mind proceeded to cudgel his prostrate foe. Having redeemed his character in the temporary downfall of truth and decency, the gallant McCabe joined his friends at the door, perfectly restored in honor and vastly improved in the esteem of all loyal subjects of King Muscle. It may be here stated that the editor was dangerously injured.

Of course there will be differences of opinion in regard to the propriety of beating unarmed men with clubs for opinions' sake; and men sometimes change their views touching these trifling proprieties. For instance: When Bully Brooks butchered Charles Sumner, the editor of the News wrote Brooks down a hero. He opined that clubs were proper arguments with which to put down Black Republicans. Now that the argument is brought home to him he opines that none but cowards resort to such violence. Such was our opinion from the first, and such it is to-day. Such we find to be the opinion of Republicans generally; but the democracy of these days thinks otherwise. Occasionally, as in the present case, a complete revolution in opinion is effected in some club champion under the operation of the law, personally applied. The growing frequency of these cudgelings is the proper fruit of the laudation of Bully Brooks by democratic editors and apologizers. You sowed the wind; go, reap the whirlwind; and may you receive more mercy than you showed unto others.

FRIENDS, barely three weeks remain between us and the day of election. Are all your neighbors assessed? If not, do not forget that such must be assessed at least ten days before the election. See to it that no votes are lost to the ticket by that neglect.

Need it be said to any intelligent Republican that it is of the greatest importance that the Republican State ticket should triumph in the approaching election? The election this fall is to exert great influence for good or evil upon the campaign of next year, and it is not the part of wisdom to overlook this fact. Above all, it behooves us all to be vigilant and active from this hour onward. Count that man a foe to freedom who would create dissensions in our ranks, and lend no ear to the counsels of men who would sacrifice everything for private gain. This is not a time to indulge in local quarrels. Leave a single point undefended and the servants of James Buchanan will find it. Even now they are on the alert, searching our defenses narrowly, hoping for dissension and a weakening of the lines in some quarter, that they may rob us of a portion of the victory that lies within our grasp. They hope for nothing in a fair fight except unconditional defeat; and if you go into the battle with one mind, your seventh battle for Freedom must result in victory not less complete and glorious than those in your past. HE WINS WHO WORKS!

The mission of the beautiful ends not with the departure of summer. The death of its flowers but precedes their resurrection into new and yet more varied forms of beauty. A week since and the landscape lay shrouded in autumn mists, the skies bent tearfully over, habited in mourning garments of equinoctial gloom, and the east wind crooned over the bier of summer like a lost spirit. To-day field and wood shine with a mild radiance reflected from skies whose blue recalls the early days of June. The air is balm. At sunrise the light mists hung over the meadows like a silvery veil, and the sounds of busy life in the distance fell upon the ear in tones as clear and distinct as if but a rod away.

The fall of the leaf was a constant pain but a week ago. To-day it is not so; the crisp and yellow leaves eddy down so gently and noiselessly that they scarcely awake attention. The gentle wind, as it fans the cheek, seems more like the soft breath of a sleeping child than like the wind of fall. It bears not the slightest taint of decay, but is fraught with all the freshness of Spring.

Only the birds are not here; the birds, without whose minstrelsy June is not June and all times and seasons oppress us with a great lack.

You cannot bury a lie. Like the victim of Eugene Aram, the bloody hand will not be covered up.

Now here is an old falsehood revived about the veteran GIDDINGS—the old tale, which has been retailed times without number, and never curtailed with entire success. We find it in its resurrected state in the Sullivan Democrat—a paper which persists in spelling "Prothonotary" P-r-o-t-h-o-n-o-t-a-r-y, and has the audacity to send to this respectable office for an exchange! Its editor insists on taking James Redpath and the veteran Giddings "in conjunction!" and thus convicts the Republican party of mediated treason. "Giddings," says the trembling Lathrop, "once expressed the hope that the day would 'come when the torch of the incendiary would 'light up the South.'" We can imagine the horror of the moment of the fruition of such a hope. The Northern Lights would pale into the insignificance of a tallow candle before such a conflagration. We hope it won't break out.

Or, if it should, may we not comfort ourselves with the hope that the editor alluded to will store his tears, and prepare to quench the first flames with the briny drop! Let it not be said by gentlemen "fire! fire!" when there is no fire. And above all, don't constrain people to cry out— "Bless me! how people propagate a lie!"

The proceedings of the Senatorial Conference have not reached us in official form up to the hour of going to press. We learn that Isaac Benson, of Coudersport, was nominated on the 187th ballot.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Popular Sovereignty." Much ado is now being made regarding the above doctrine first conceived by Cass, full developed by Douglas, and which to-day stands before the American people as one of the most beautiful humbugs of this age, and when stripped of the sophistry which has been thrown around it by its friends—the false eloquence which has been spent in its favor, it stands before the world a great cheat, by which wily politicians would dupe the masses of this Country.

Being conceived in iniquity, the repeal of the line of 1820, has been followed by its legitimate friends as the modern robbery, and arson which has rendered Kansas a by-word for the last four years can amply testify. The arguments used by the friends of this bill were of a two fold nature. They were in direct conflict.—One was in favor of the Kansas Nebraska act, because it would benefit the South, another because it would benefit the North. Northern men advocated the removal of the line of 1820, because it left the slaveholder free to carry his slaves into any of the Territories of this Union. With some, it was favorable to the extension of Slavery, with others it was favorable to the growth of freedom under the guise of "Popular Sovereignty." And the double dealing which characterized the early life of this dogma, has followed it thus far in its career. I shall not stop to expose here its many fallacies—to show its overturning of precedents of a half century standing—that it violates the plain and unmistakable doctrine held by every president down to the reign of Polk—that it violates the life-long usage of the Democratic party—that its followers have given the lie to their whole political lives—that it dates its existence back no farther than 1848. These things are patent to the world. But a corollary which followed the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" bids fair to engulf its northern friends in a nice family difficulty. They told us in '54 that "non-intervention" followed the Douglas-Cass doctrine of the power of Congress over the Territories as a natural consequence—that Congress possessed no power concerning the question of slavery, and that our fathers since 1787, had been legislating upon that question in direct violation of the Constitution. They told us, in effect, that in some countries slavery was not only necessary but right. That the cotton and rice plantations of the south could not be tilled except by slave labor. Even the Bible was ransacked to give its influence in favor of the South's god! Its advocates, to day, claim it to be a heavenly and divinely inspired institution. They claim themselves to be Humanitarians of the first water, and are now turning the arguments of the "Squatter Sovereignty" against them with a vengeance. Say they, (the extremists) if Slavery is right—if we are not elevating man in the scale of being, why confine the buying of our students to Maryland and Virginia? Why not allow us to extend our labor of love to the coast of Africa? Why oblige us to pay Virginia \$1000 for every Slave we christenize when we can procure them in the East for \$100? Why limit us? You told us, that we were but doing God's holiest, and noblest work. If that be true, why not give us room to extend our humanizing efforts? And to-day they are openly and boldly urging the re-opening of the African slave trade. Yes, more than that, Slavers are almost daily arriving at Southern ports, loaded with their cargoes of human souls which are hurried off into the country, and never heard of more. And the strong arm of government is powerless to arrest this heaven-defying, hell-deserving traffic. And though time and again, men have been exposed in this execrable business, none have been brought to justice.

Now it appears to me that our "National" men find fault with the slave trade with an ill grace. If slavery is a good thing, the more we have of it the better. If it tends to elevate the enslaved, why not give the ignorant sons of Africa a chance of enjoying the blessings of Liberty? Do not their arguments clash when they pronounce Slavery to be a beautiful patriarchal institution, and in the same breath denounce its chief promotion. Can they reconcile their positions here? As this is the age of Hercules' feats, perhaps they may, but I pause for a reply. Middlebury, Sept. 23d '59. FRANK.

For the Agitator. COVINGTON, Sept. 23d, 1859. Mr. Young: While looking over the Agitator of the 22d, I notice in the Court proceedings, that some defendant had to undergo the pleasure of breathing the damp, fetid atmosphere of the jail, for sixty days. Poor fellow! For sixty days will he gasp in vain for one pure breath. Unfortunate is the man, who violates the laws of the land, and has to be thrust into one of those stinking abominations, called cells, under the Court House, which would disgrace the horrors of the "middle passage," so much spoken of by Southern politicians. If I have been correctly informed, the county jail, in the palmy days of democracy, was returned as a nuisance, eleven times in succession, in three years, by the Tioga County Grand Jurors. And yet our Commissioners still persist in continuing the nuisance. How many men are there in this county, that can live in one of those cells for sixty days, and come out free from injury? Would not sixty months imprisonment in our State Prison be far more preferable, than to live in a nuisance, for any length of time? Such a nuisance of all nuisances as our county jail. Action is required, and that immediately. Now the question is, will the nuisance be wiped out? The people can vote it out if they choose, and, I say they ought to do it. Why not make an issue of it at the coming election? "For" or "against," the jail, and let "Popular Sovereignty" be vindicated. What say the Commissioners? What say the people to the proposition? L.

For the Agitator. MANSFIELD, Sept. 22, 1859. Mr. Young: Dear Sir: Will you please inform your readers through the columns of the Agitator that there is to be a Public Celebration

in this place on Thursday, October 6th, within the walls of the Mansfield Classical Seminary. Distinguished public speakers from abroad will address the audience on that occasion. A Brass Band is also expected to be in attendance. The exercises will commence at one o'clock, after which diners will be prepared for those who may desire them for fifty cents a couple, the proceeds to be given for the benefit of the Seminary. The friends of the Seminary, and the lovers of education everywhere are cordially invited to attend. An interesting time is anticipated. Per order of Com. of Arrangements, VICTOR A. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

WEBSTER AND CROCKETT.—No two characters could be more dissimilar than those of Webster and Crockett. One had penetrated to the profoundest depths of law, statesmanship and diplomacy. The other had penetrated to the profoundest depths of the forest, and was a passionate lover of its wild delights. Crockett paid Webster a compliment that both pleased and amused him. "It is related that when his celebrated speech upon Foot's resolution was published, he sent a copy to Davy Crockett. Shortly afterwards Davy called upon him to make his acknowledgments for the favor—remarking that it was the only speech that he had ever been enabled to read without the aid of a dictionary. Mr. Webster, it is said, frequently remarked that although, perhaps, a compliment was not intended, none was ever bestowed upon him that he valued so highly."

STRAYED, from the premises of the subscriber some time last spring, A DARK RED STEER, three years old. Any person knowing the whereabouts of said Steer will confer a great favor by communicating the name to FRED. STICKLEY, Delmar, Sept. 28—1859.

DRESS MAKING. MISS M. A. JOHNSON, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that she has taken rooms over Niles & Elliott's Store, where she is prepared to execute all orders in the line of DRESS MAKING. Having had experience in the business, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage. Sept. 29, 1859.

HOME INDUSTRY. THE SUBSCRIBER having established a MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the village of Tioga, where he is prepared to furnish Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c., of the best VERMONT & ITALIAN MARBLE would respectfully solicit the patronage of this and adjoining counties.

Having a good stock on hand he is now ready to execute all orders with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. All work delivered if desired. JOHN BLAMPEAD, Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa., Sept. 28, 1859.

PROCLAMATION. GENERAL ELECTION. WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. Therefore, I, S. I. POWELL, High Sheriff of the County of Tioga, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of said County of Tioga, that a General Election will be held on Tuesday, the 11th day of October next, which will be the 11th day of said month; at the several districts within the County of said county, to-wit:

- 1st. Delmar, at the Court House. 2d. Tioga, at the house of Lyman H. Smith. 3d. Deerfield, at the house of A. Purdie. 4th. Nelson, at the house of G. W. B. Short. 5th. Covington, at the house of A. L. Johnson. 6th. Sullivan, at the house of D. James. 7th. Jackson, at the house of James Miller. 8th. Lawrence, at the house of C. Slosson. 9th. Middlebury, at the Holiday School House. 10th. Shippert, at the Big Meadow School House. 11th. Vestry, at the house of J. H. Woodruff. 12th. Westfield, at the house of J. K. Saylor. 13th. Richmond, at the house of J. B. Short. 14th. Rutland, at the house of R. Ross. 15th. Brookfield, at the South Road Schoolhouse. 16th. Union, at the house of G. W. B. Short. 17th. Farmington, at the house of John A. Kemp. 18th. Charleston, at the Dairy Settlement School House. 19th. Morris, at the house of W. G. B. Short. 20th. Clifton, at the house of E. P. Dingman. 21st. Gaines, at the house of H. C. Verilynia. 22nd. Wellsboro, at the Court House. 23rd. Bloss, at the Union School House. 24th. Lawrenceville, at the house of C. Slosson. 25th. Clynch, at the house of P. B. Short. 26th. Elkland Boro, at the house of A. Culver. 27th. Covington Boro, at the house of A. L. Johnson. 28th. Knowlton, at the house of H. Q. B. Short. 29th. Ward, at the house of W. R. Lyon. 30th. Elk, at the Schoolhouse of John Smith's. 31st. Osceola, at the house of Fred K. Culver. 32nd. Mansfield, at the Schoolhouse. 33rd. Mansburg, at the house of D. James.

At which time and places are to be elected the following State and County officers: One person to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One person to represent the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren in the State Senate. Two persons to represent Line and Potter Counties in the General Assembly. One person for Treasurer of Tioga County. One person for Auditor for Tioga County. One person for Surveyor for Tioga County. One person for Coroner for Tioga County. It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House in Wellsboro to make out the general returns shall be on the first Friday succeeding the general election which will be the 14th day of October. And in and by said act, I am further directed to give notice of this State and County election, and to the electors of every city or incorporated district, whether a commission officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, of an incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, and of every justice of the peace, and of every clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. For instruction in regard to the organization of election boards, see the Act of Assembly of 23 July, 1859; pamphlet laws, page 215; likewise contained in a practical digest of the election laws of this Commonwealth, furnished at every place of holding general elections, page 86, etc. Given under my hand at Wellsboro, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1859. S. I. POWELL, Sheriff.

NEW MILLINERY SHOP. MISS PAULINA SMITH would respectfully inform the public that she has bought out the entire stock of MRS. GRIERSON, and intends carrying on the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its branches. She has on hand a choice selection of Plain and Colored Silks and Black Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Head Dresses, Fancy Goods, &c. SHE IS BLEACHING AND PRESSING done in a superior manner. She has qualified herself in such a manner that she does not hesitate to claim the confidence of those who may feel disposed to patronize her. Shop over Niles & Elliott's Store. June 30, 1859. 6m.

Great Bargains. THE household furniture of the Lunenburg 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 Lunenburg 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 at Tioga, Tioga, Sept. 15, 1859. H. S. JOHNSTON.

THE CORNING JOURNAL. George W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor. Published at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. The Journal is Republican in politics, and has a circulation reaching into every part of Steuben County. Those desirous of extending their business into that and the adjoining counties will find it an excellent advertising medium. Address as above.

Bank Notice. TO the Stockholders of the Tioga Co. Bank: The Annual Election will be held at the Banking Office in Tioga, on the third Monday of November next for the purpose of electing directors and other business. E. P. STEERS, Cashier. Tioga, Pa., Sept. 22, '59.

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, he will be absent from the following places: Wellsboro, Pa., United States Hotel, Wednesday, September 29th. Covington, Pa., "Covington Hotel," Thursday, September 30th. Bloomsburg, Pa., "United States Hotel," Friday afternoon and Saturday forenoon, October 1st and 2nd. Tioga Pa., "Goodrich House," Tuesday, September 28th. In Scrofulous diseases, and all diseases arising from impure blood, Dr. Jackson's medicine is very successful in treating them. Also, ALL WEAKNESS, and female diseases generally, are cured fully treated by Indian Remedies. Maxim strictly adhered to: With nature or the laws of the body, Nor poison men to ease their throats. Dr. Jackson compounds his own medicines. Dr. Jackson's medicines are strictly vegetable, from our own forests and fields. Dr. Jackson uses no mercury or mineral poisons of any kind. Dr. Jackson treats all patients fairly and truthfully, makes no false promises. Dr. Jackson does not tear down to build up. Disasters the system and thus aids nature in coming disease. Diseases of the lungs detected by use of the microscope. Examinations of the chest and lungs free. No charge is made unless the patient takes medicine. Sept. 8, 1859.

NEW GOODS. FALL & WINTER HATS & CAPS. Just received, and having bought my Silk Hats unusually LOW PRICES, I am enabled to give my customers the benefit of 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 \$3.00. \$3.50 Hat warranted equal to those usually sold for \$4.50. Silk Hats from 4 to \$3.50. Wool Hats " 2 to 3.00. Fur Hats " 6 to 8.00. Men's Caps from 20 to 25. Boys' Caps " 10 to 15. And all my goods at my usually low rates, as usual.

Largest Stock of goods to select from ever brought to Steuben County, comprising almost all styles and shapes known in New York Market. STRAW GOODS closing out at 25 per cent less than cost. Corning, Sept. 1, 1859. WM. WALKER.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. SOMETHING NEW.—B. T. BABBITT'S MEDICINAL SALERATUS. Its manufacture from common salt, and is prepared entirely different from other Saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce a pure, sweet, and palatable article, without containing a particle of Saleratus salt, the bread or cake is baked; thereby producing a wholesome and pure article. It is a most valuable remedy in all cases of indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, and all the ailments arising from the use of the Saleratus salt. It is entirely different from other Saleratus. It is sold in one pound packages, and is prepared by B. T. Babbitt's Best Medicinal Saleratus, also, picture, twisted leaf of bread, with a plan of effecting cures in one day. Directions for its use are on every paper you should preserve the wrapper, and be careful to get the net exactly like the enclosed. Full directions for making Bread with this Saleratus and Salt Milk or Cream Tartar, will accompany each package; also, directions for making all kinds of Pastry; also, for making Soda water, and Seltzer Powders.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED SOAP. Warranted double the strength of ordinary Soap, and put up in cases of 100 lbs. each. It is a most valuable article, and will give full directions for making Hand and Sill Soap. Consumers will find this the cheapest Soap in market. Manufactured by B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 65 and 70, Washington St., New York. June 9, 1859. B. T. BABBITT.

WHITTE'S GOLDEN SALVE. It is the best way of progress in the Healing Art, adapted for Sores, Humors, Wounds, and every kind of external inflammatory difficulty, of whatever nature or origin. Made only by C. WHITTE, Lowell, Mass. 25 cents per box. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold by druggists. Be not misled by any other name. The GOLDEN SALVE.—A GREAT HEALING REMEDY. It is with much pleasure we announce the advent of this new article in our city, which has met with a signal success in Lowell, where it is made. That persons have testified with cases of great severity, they chronicle on record the life of a lady who recently saved a case of broken breast; another the life of a child was saved—a case of chafing; another of a lady whose face was much disfigured by a tumor in a few days; also another case of a lady who had a sore on his foot for twenty years—cured in a few weeks. Our citizens will not be slow in getting at its merits, and will herald it over the land.—Boston Herald.

AGENTS WANTED in this State to carry with the GOLDEN SALVE. Sells rapidly. Can make money. For terms &c., send stamp. 5. 45. 13m. C. P. WHITTE, Lowell, Mass.

1859. NEW DIRECTORY. 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 a complete BUSINESS DIRECTORY of Corning County. No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most reliable work of the kind ever issued. It will also contain the State, County and town officers with their salaries, Courts, time and place of meeting, incorporated companies, churches, &c. Merchants and others wishing to bring their business before the public will find this a very desirable medium, as it will have a large circulation throughout the County. Subscription price \$1.00. Advertisements inserted on liberal terms and at a conspicuous style. W. M. H. BOYD, Directory Publisher, 346 & 348, Broadway, N. Y. August 5, 1859.

Bridge to Let. PROPOSALS for the building of a bridge spanning up to the bottom of the Corning Creek, from the Burr plan will be received by the Commission on the 30th of October, at 3 o'clock P. M. when the Bridge will be let. Said Bridge is to be built across Tioga River, in Tioga township, near Douglass Mill; the abutments to be 19 feet high, 10 feet across the bottom and 8 feet across the top. The superstructure to be 12 feet long on upper side and 10 feet on lower side; on the west same sized abutment and wing on upper side 20 feet, the other 16 feet; and abutments to be placed on 10 inch plate timber, and to be 10 feet high from low water mark; and the abutments to be 110 feet. The superstructure to be in all respects like the Bridge across Corning Creek near James Mercerau's. D. G. STEVENS' Care. I. D. SEELY. Sept. 22, 1859.

F. W. KRISER. SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER. WELLSBORO ST. TIOGA, PA. TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Tioga, and of the County generally, that he has established himself at Tioga, where he has a large stock of Saddles, Bridles, Heavy Carriage Harness, Collars &c. All work warranted. Repairing done on short notice. Tioga, Sept. 1, 1859.—ly. SOFT HATS by the dozen or single, in every style, style and quality, at the New Hat Store in Corning, at prices to suit the times. QUICK REMEDY. RECEIVED at Roy's Drug Store a fresh supply of that Reliable Tioga County Remedy, which has been so successful in whooping cough. DOWELL'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC.—Best remedy known for this painful and dangerous disease. R. T. S. sale at