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SINESS DIRECTORY. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON,

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S. B. BROOKS MRNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW ELKLAND. TIOGA CO. PA. stude of Counselors there is safety."-Bible. he malt

DR. W. W. WEBB. FICE over Cone's Law Office, first door below fice over Cone's Law Office, first door below far's Hotel. Nights he will be found at his set, first door above the bridge on Main Street,

s Samuel Dickinson's. C. N. DARTT, DENTIST, C. N. DAKTT, DELITING, OFFICE at his residence near the Academy. All work pertaining to his line of business done promptly and [April 22, 1858.]

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insit patients in all parts of the County, or re-tiem for treatment at his house. [June 14,] H. O. COLE,

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THE CORNING JOURNAL.

ne W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor. ished at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., at One product at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., at One barand Fifty Cents per year, in advance. The alk Republican in polities, and has a circula-play into every part of Steuben County.— discoust of extending their business into that a hjohing counties will find it an excellent ad-remedium. Address as above.

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for pleasure seekers during the trouting sea tor the traveling public at all times.

JOHN B. SHAKESPEAR. TAILO'R.

VING opened his shop in the room over Wa Roberts Tin Shop, respectfully informs the ofWellsboro' and vicinity, that he is prepared at orders in his luce of business with promptde patch

Cotting done on short notice. oto, Oct. 21, 1858.-6m

WATCHES! WATCHES! Subscriber has got a fine ansortment of heavy ENGLISH LEVER HUNTER-CASE Gold and Silver Watches,

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. VI.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1859.

For the Agitator. BALM. Do you know when the heart is lone and sad, And we mourn our weary lot, When our thoughts go back to the joys we had And the pleasures we had not; When doubt, supicion and discontent Are stirring the spirit's calm, That found by change or by merry sant That found by chance, or by mercy sent, We may meet with healing balm.

Such moods at times will come to us all, And in such a mood one day, I walked apart, in the early Fall, Through a cool and shady way. The clouds were thick in the Autumn skies The wind had a sighing sound, That seemed to speak sad prophecies; And the crisp leaves fell around.

But still as I breathed the pure, cool air, And gazed on the prospect wide, A thought rose up that everywhere We are led by a loving Guide; That if sorrow at times must shade our path His mercy will never cense ; And many sweet hopes the future hath Of duty, and love, and peace. As I mused, a bird on a leafless tree Poured forth a joyous lay-A lonely bird in the forest free, For his mates were far away. And I stooped to gather a blossom gay That blushed thro' the Autumn rain; The bird and the flower brought balm that day, And my heart grew light again.

Then the sweet, sweet face that met my gaze When I raised my drooping eyes. Diamed by the thought of other days, Came like a glad surprise. Oh! one may wound, and another heal, But for every wrong and ill That a loving human heart can feel, There is "Balm in Gilead" still. VIRGINIA

From the Encyclopedia Brittanica. General Victor Moreau.

MOREAU, JEAN VICTOR, one of the greatest Generals of the French Revolution, was born in Morlaix, in 1763. He was the son of an advocate, who had destined him for the same profession ; but having early contracted a decided predilection for the army, he enlisted in a regiment in which he served for a short time, until his father purchased his discharge and sent him to resume his studies. He did so with considerable success, and at length became prevot de droit at Rennes, where he exercised a sort of supremacy over the students, by whom he was greatly beloved. In 1787, when the ministry vished to effect a revolution in the magistracy, he joined in resisting the attempt, and having figured in the early troubles as chief of the youth of Rennes, he was called the "General of the Parliament." At the commencement of the revolution he raised a company of volunteer gunners, of which he became captain, and having organized and instructed it, he continued to serve in the same capacity until the 1792, when he enrolled himself in a battalion of volunteers, which was then setting out to join the army of the north. He made his first campaign under Dumouriez, as commandant of a battalion. In 1793 he became General of bri- 16th of July, the armistice of Parsdorf. gade, and the following year he was promoted

ing his aged father to the scaffold as an aristo- battle, in which there was not a French corps a door at each end; and one of the doors recrat. This venerable old man, whom the peo- that did not come into action, and cover itself ple of Morlaix called "the father of the poor," with glory. Eleven thousand prisoners, and a was engaged upon a time, a carpenter had undertaken to manage the property of some hundred pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of Jones, and quiring having, once upon a time, a carpenter hundred pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of Jones, and quiring having possessed himself of a long emigrants, and this was employed as a pretext the victors. More than six thousand Austrians to destroy him. Moreau had already become remained on the field of battle, whilst the loss disgusted with the revolutionary system, and such an event naturally increased his detestation. He conceived that he had no longer any congratulations of his generals, Moreau replied country but the camp, nor any home but his tent in the field. He commanded with great distinction the right wing of the army of Pichegru during the celebrated winter campaign of 1794; and when that General assumed the command of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, Moreau was promoted to the command of the army of the north. After the retreat of Pichegru, he placed himself at the head of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and in the year 1796 opened that campaign which became the foundation of his military fame. Having driven back Wurmser towards Manheim, he effected the passage of the Rhine near Strasbourg, attacked the Arch-duke Charles at Rastadt, forced him to abandon the course of the Neckar, and on the 11th of August fought a battle near Hydenheim, which lasted seventeen hours. The Austrians having retired on the Danube, Moreau advanced, and soon found himself opposed by General Latour, who was daily recieving reinforcements; but believing himself supported by the diversion, or rather the parallel invasion of Jourdan towards Ratisbon, he continued his forward move- Despite this show of personal admiration, Nament. The discomfiture and retreat of Jourdan. however, disconcerted all his combinations, and leaving his flank completely uncovered, obliged him to retire. The retreat commenced on the 11th of September; and, though severely criticised by Napoleon, is unquestionably one of the finest operations of the kind recorded in the history of war. At the opening of the next campaign, in 1797, Moreau effected the passage of the Rhine, in the face of the enemy ranged in order of battle upon the opposite bank. The immediate consequences of this brilliant action were the sur render of the fort of Kehl, and the cepture of nearly 40,000 prisoners, besides several stand- | el, on condition that he should retire to the Owing to some misunderstanding with the Executive Directory, relative to his old the leave of Bonaparte. He accordingly set friend Pichegru, Moreau was obliged on the 7th of September, 1797, to resign, and to shelter himself in retirement. He remained comparatively unemployed until April, 1799, when the misfortunes which had attended the recommencement of war rendered his talents neces sary. Moreau was therefore sent to Italy, where he superseded Scherer in the command of the eral capable of contending with Napoleon, army On the 11th of May he repulsed the Russians near Bassignano, and then passed the ter, having decided to embrace the offers of Bormida; but being assaulted by the greater the Czar, and join him in the approaching conpart of the forces under Suwarroff, he was | test, embarked on the 21st of June, 1813, with obliged to evacuate Valencia and Alessandria. M. de Svinine, chancellor of the Russian em-Moreau had just heen appointed to the chief bassy, and, on the 24th of July, entered the command of the army of the Rhine when Jou- port of Gottenburg. At Stralsund, he passed was, "Ou, ay man, senselessly ceevil."

of Kray with Suwarroff had become inevitable -Joubert wished to leave the direction of it to him; but he refused, and begged permission to combat under the orders of the new chief of the army. At this battle, which was fought at Novi, and in which Joubert fell, Moreau ran the greatest risks, having had three horses killed under him, and his uniform pierced by balls. After a severe conflict the French army was defeated; but Moreau conducted his retreat with so much superiority that he almost nullified the victory which the Allies had gained. On the arrival of Bonaparte, who had escaped from Egypt, Moreau consented to serve under the orders of that General, and by his influence and means to promote the revolution which was then preparing. But scarcely had it been effected at St. Cloud, on the 9th of November, 1799, when he saw reason to apprehend that he had concurred in giving a tyrant to his country. Being almost immediately called to assume the command on the Rhine and the Danube, he introduced several important changes into the constitution of the army. His plan was not approved by Bonaparte, who. thinking only of re-conquering Italy, wished to make the army of the Rhine merely an army of observation. But Moreau stuck firmly to his plan, and resisted. Napoleon felt greatly offended ; and this dispute as to the co-operation of the two armies proved the germ of that act of his life-viz: mutual hatred which sprang up between these celebrated rivals, and which was probably one of the causes of their common ruin. Napoleon saw it necessary, however, to yield, and to leave to Moreau all the honor of the conception of the standard of independence. the plan of the campaign, and all the means

for carrying it into execution.

The success of the campaign which ensued, was, throughout, decisive. He encountered the enemy, first at Stockad, where he defeated him, and then fought, successively, the battles of Engen, Moeskirk and Biberach, in all of which he was victorious. Those victories, gained by Moreau, facilitated the conquest of Italy; and he even detached a corps of 12,000 men to reinforce the army of the First Consul. Finding, however, that neither his demonstrations, nor his rapid incursions into Bavaria, could induce Marshal Kray to quit his impregnable position at Ulm, Moreau advanced beyond the Lech, attacked the Austrians along their whole line, crossed the Danube at Blenheim, and, in the plains at Hockstadt, obtained by similar manœuvres, on the 19th of June, an advantage similar to that which Bonaparte had gained at Marengo, only three days before. Kray having at length abandoned his position at Ulm. Moreau marched in pursuit of the Marshal, whom he once more vanquished at Nieuberg ; he then entered Bavaria, again defeated the Austrians at Landshut, and only suspended his opera-tions, after having caused them to sign, on the

This suspension of arms continued until the to the rank of General of division, on the rec- end of November, when Moreau was attacked ommendation of Pichegru, who immediately by the Archduke John, with an army of Ausconfided to him a corps destined to act in mari- trians, amounting to 120,000 men. Moreau retime Flanders. Moreau took possession, first treated by the banks of the Inn, and continuing of Menin, then of Bruges, Ostend, Nieuport, his movement on Hohenlinden, succeeded in the island of Cassandria, and lastly of Sluys, drawing the enemy into the defiles near that which capitulated on the 24th of August. At place. The moment for striking a blow had the moment when he made this conquest for the now arrived ; accordingly, on the 3d of Decem-Republic, the revolutionists of Brest were send- ber, 1800, was fought that bloody and decisive of the French did not exceed two thousand five hundred men, killed and wounded. To the by attributing to them the principal share in the glory of the day, adding at the same time, "My friends you have conquered peace." The Archduke having taken refuge behind the Inn, Moreau pursued him without inter mission, gained another victory at Lauffen, and having passed the Salzer, occupied Salzburg and, continuing his advance, carried terror t the gates of Vienna. Nor did he suspend hi march until the Archduke Charles, who had been again placed at the head of the Imperia army, announced to him that the Emperor had resolved to make peace, whatever might be the determination of his allies; and this declaration served as the basis of the armistice of Steygen, signed on the 25th of December. The campaign of twenty-five days placed Moreau in the rank of the greatest captains, and entitled him to the homage of the public admiration, which was paid him on his return to Paris. Bonaparte presented him with a pair of pistols, magnificently mounted observing that he wished to have his victories engraved on them, but found there would not be room poleon could not forgive the success of Moreau and especially the affection with which he was regarded by his officers. Moreau, who was deficient in civil prudence, acted in such a man ner as to increase the suspicion with which he was regarded. His house became the rendezvous of persons avowedly inimical to the Con-sular Government; and he was, by imperceptible degrees, drawn into that fatal connection with Pichegru and his associates, which eventually proved the cause of his ruin. On the 10th of June, 1804, he was sentenced to two years' detention, which, by the influence of Fouche, was commuted into permission to trav-United States, and not return to France without out for Spain, escorted by gend'armes, and, in 1805, embarked at Cadiz for the United States, where he resided for about eight years, beloved and respected by all who know him. After the disasters which befel the French grand army, after the retreat from Moscow, the Emperor Alexander, aware that he had no genmade secret overtures to Moreau; and the lat-

Beautiful, inexpressibly beautiful definition, ensuing campaign, proceeded to join the allied armies in Prague, where, as might have been expected, he was received in the most flattering manner

The plan of the allies consisted in debouch ing from Bohemia with their grand army, in order to turn and attack Dresden, which formed the pivot of Napoleon's operations. The attack commenced on the 26th of August, and was resumed on the following day, when Moreau, having advanced to observe a movement of the French, was struck by a cannon ball, which fractured the knee of the right leg, and passing through, carried away the calf of the left. He fell into the arms of Col. Rapatel, exclaiming, "I am done for, but it is pleasant to die in so good a cause." Being removed to an adjoining house, he there underwent amputation of the right leg, and the same operation was performed on the left, which had been too much shattered to admit the possibility of its being saved. In this horrible mutilated condition, the allied army being now in full retreat, he was transported as far as Laun, where he lingered in agony until the morning of the 2d of September when he expired. At the time of his death, he had prepared for publication, a proclamation to the French, which the Emperor Alexander had approved, and in which he explained the object of his return to Europe-the most questionable To assist the French in emancipating themselves from the despotism of Bonaparte, and to sacrifice his life, if necessary, to restore prosperity to his country; all the true sons of which he invited to rally around

As a warrior, he was superior to all the Generals of the Revolution, Napoleon excepted; he combined the caution of Fabius, with the cool determination of Turenne; in every succeeding campaign, his genius shown forth with increased splendor; and his last achievement at Hohenlinden, exhibited a union of scientific combination, with precise and vigorous execution, which has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. The battle was obstinate and bloody, but never for an instant doubtful. Indeed it is one of the few instances to be met with in war, where complete success was obtained by the ultimate execution of the plans previously devised by the General in Chief.

An Exciting Scene.

Years ago when I was a youngster, I became an assistant of Dr. B., the superintendent of a public insane asylum. As in all insane asylums some of the patients were docile, and tractable, and had the freedom of the highwalled garden, while others, being violent and dangerous in their madness, were confined to their rooms. . Sometimes one of the last named gentlemen would get loose, a fact which he unusually announced by breaking things generally, upon which announcement the doctor would repair to the spot at which he was "elevating the ancient Henry," and advancing upon him with a steadfast gaze, would march him off to his room. We had one lunatic by the name of Jones, large and strong as an ostrich. He had broken out of his room two or three times, but had always gone back docilely when

any of us made our appearance. The asylum had a saloon in the centre with quiring fixing, once upon a time, a carpenter sharp chisel. When the carpenter looked around, the madman gave a grin and poke of the chisel at him; whereupon the terrified man of chips scuttled out and locked the doorthen, while the enemy was battering away at it, he rushed around and unlocked the door at the other end. Having thus caged Jones, he gave the alarm and I, supposing it was an ordinary case, which I could control, unlocked the door and entered boldly, whereupon he made a rush at me. I incontinently bolted. The doctor was sent for He came, reconnoitering through the key-hole and ascertaining the enemy was at the other end of the room he opened the door, and saw at once that he could do nothing with the loose maniac. Here was apparently a dilemma. A crazy individual, as strong as a bull, perfectly uncontrollable and armed with a weapon. To capture him by force was a difficult and dangerous undertaking, and to starve him out would be a tedious affair. The doctor did not hesitate long.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent firsterion. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as aquare. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly ad-vertisements. ertisements:

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For Young Mem to Think of.

In the latest of his preachings upon "Popu-lar Proverbs," Dr. Holland closes a thoughtful and sugestive discourse on sensual pleasure, with the following earnest remarks to young men which deserves to be thought of:

Oh ! if this world could rise out of this swamp of sensuality, rank with weeds and dark with deadly vapors-full of vipers, thick with pitfalls, and lurid with deceptive lights-and stand upon the secure heights of virtue, where God's sun shines, and the winds of heaven breathe blandly and healthfully; how would human life become blessed and beautiful! The great burden of the world rolled off, how would it spring forward into a grand career of prosper-ity and progress! This change, for this country, rests almost entirely upon the young men of the country. It lies with them more than any other class, and more than all other classes, to ay whether this country shall descend still lower in its paths to brutality, or rise higher than the standard of its loftiest dreams. The devotëes of sense, themselves, have greatly lost their power for good, and comparatively few will change their course of life. Woman will be pure if men will be true. Young men? this great result abides with you ? - If you could but see how beautiful a flower grows upon the thorny stalks of self-denial, you would give tho plant the honor it deserves. If it seems hard and homely, despise it not; for in it sleeps the heauty of heaven and the breath of angels. If you do not witness the glory of its blossomings during the day of life, its petals will open when the night of death comes, and gladden your closing eyes with their marveloue loveliness, and fills your soul with their grateful perfume."

Young Men in Different Countries.

Edmund About, in his book, "The Roman Question," makes the following comparison of young men of twenty-five in different countries. After describing the education of young Roman nobles, he says, in this flashy way :---

"One fine day they attain their twenty-fifth year. At this age an American has already tried his hand at a dozen different trades, made four fortunes, and at least one bankruptcy, has gone through a couple of campaigns, had a lawsuit, established a new religious sect, killed half a dozen men with his revolver, freed a negress, and conquered an island. An Englishman has passed some stiff examinations, been attached to an embassy, founded a factory, converted a Catholic, gone round the world, and read the complete works of Walter Scott. A Frenchman has rhymed a tragedy, written for two newspapers, been wounded in three duels, twice attempted suicide, vexed fourteen husbands, and changed his politics nineteen times. A German has slashed fifteen of his dearest friends, swallowed sixty hogsheads of beer and the philosophy of Hegel, sung eleven thousand ouplets, compromised a tavern waiting maid, smoked a million of pipes, and been mixed up with at least two revolutions.

The Roman prince has done nothing, seen nothing, learned nothing, loved nothing, suffered nothing. His parents or guardians open cloister gate, take out a young girl as inexperienced as himself, and the pair of innocents are bidden to kneel before a priest, who gives them permission to become parents of another generation of innocents like themselves."

WASN'T ACQUAINTED .- Two drunken fellows were walking along in the rain. The drunkest one then asked :

"Dick (hic) does er rain (hic) !" "In course it rains," said Dick. The answer was apparently satisfactory, and hey proceeded several rods farther, when the question was again propounded by the anxious earcher after truth under difficulties.

suggestive of gentleness, affection, rest. Yes, fest and home. Even I-I who have been a wanderer all my

life long-who have never had a fireside all my own-mine to be set by with a second self, dearer, if possible, than the fireside-even I, lingering on that phrase, can scarcely reconcile myself to the fact that I am not, to some fond and faithful heart, that being "to go home to."-Even I can shut my eyes and dream of which that would be a blessed reality.

The Wife.

"A being to go home to."-MRS. ELLIS,

NO. 12.

I can see a cottage which love has made holy, nestling away in the sunny summer leaves where the golden glory of sunset longest lingers, and the shadows latest reach. I can see the gentle wife, with her soft, sweet face, gazing out of the open door, and down the lane to the turnpike, where he is momentarily expected to appear. I can hear the hum of children's voices, and feel the pressure of cool, fresh kisses, which come only from childhood's lips. I can read in the sudden flashing of her eye that there is a step not far distant for her impatient ear to distinguish; and now I can see him, that impetuous worldly man leaving world and its cares behind him to meet the being he has "come home to." There is a loving wife in his arms; there are children clambering his knees for kisses; there are peace, quietude, home, all around him, and the worldly man, with the dust of city life in his spirit, with the knowledge of city cares and city speculations teeming in his brain, turns from them all to find rest and repose in the little nook he had set apart for love ! God bless him and God bless her-

imaginary though they are; for, while I witneness their perfect love and content, I am remembering that I am still a wanderer-a wanderer-a wanderer with the knowledge that, had fate been more propitious, I, too, might have had my loving heart, my sunny home. and my loving children. But fate was inexorable, and where all this happiness might have been, lies stark and bare before me the panorams of two wasted lives. God help us all; we are not the architects of our own destiny, let moralists say what they will.

I know that the world is full of homes that are not homes, of wives upon whose artificial hearts no true husbands could call for sympa thy, of mothers upon whose bare, jeweled necks there is no room for childhood's fondling arm. I know all this, yet I cannot realize that it is so! Love seems to me so sacred, marriage so holy a tie, that man or woman's life should not be complete without it. Not the wild, fierce, persistent love which burns itself out in its own fire-not the marriage of circumstances or convenience to which so many lives are devoted, but the pure, true lasting love-the wedding of souls that have grown indissolubly to each other —the uniting of hearts that neither time, nor distance, nor misfortune can affect-a union of soul, sense and spirit, sure as death, and lasting as eternity. Pitiful, oh, most pitiful, that there are no more such unions!

"A being to go home to !" Only the heart of man can tell how truly, in every life, such a be-ing is needed. No matter how self-centred, or pre-occupied-no matter how burdened down with the cares and perplexities of life, there come yearnings for that rapturous human love, dreamings of fond lips and warm loving arms, and anticipations of a time to come, when one heart, out of the great wilderness of hearts shall beat for him alone.

Lucky for him who, amidst artificial glare of life, gathers to his bosom this pearl of great price. Lucky for him who, when the tempest of care and worldly responsibility rage most fiercely, can feel that when the tire some toil is over, and the day is done, he has a "being to go home to," who can minister to his comfort and sympathize with his cares. The man who has a wife that he truly loves, and a wife who truly loves him, can make up his mind that he has anticipated the millenium, and com menced his paradise on earth.

The will sell cheaper than "dirt" on 'Time,' i. e. al'Time Picces' on a short (approved) credit. wis of REPAIRING done promptly. If a whis not done to the satisfaction of the party it to charge will be made. Mors appreciated and a continunce of patron-it solution. ANDIE FOLES. to, June 24, 1848.

CORNING BOOK STORE.

² Subscribers have removed to the large and depauly fitted up Blick Store-four doors east in Elock, Corning-and will keep on hand a Perturbet of New Books, among which are Religious Standard Works,

MISTORICAL BOOKS, ¹ⁿof Futue, Poetical Works, School Books, SHEET MUSIC, ²ⁿStationery and Wall Paper, N. Y. Duily and Weekly papers, all the Magazines at Publishers prices. ²ⁿue very cheap. ²ⁿue, Sent 24 - 57 sale very cheap. ming, Sept 24, '57.

WM. TERBELL, CORNING, N. Y.

holesale and Retail Dealer, in

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All aind Hardware Fluon for Ready Pay. Jay any one who wants anything in this line it d see our prices before purchasing elsewhere. whet the place-two doors south of Parr's Ho-(Wpesite Roy's Drug Store. CALL AND SEE! LT

H. D. DEMING,

inertially apponnee to the people of Tloga County the property of the second of the second of the second of the term, heretarme, Apricot, Brergreen and Decidious terms and strawberries of all new and approved var

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ll vari+tics. * Haut.hoi bis Strawberry. 4 doz. plants, \$5. aperfully solutions of the work of the solution of the solutio H. D. DEMING, Wellsboro, Pa.

"Alfred," said he, "go down into the surgery, fill the largest syringe with hartshorn, and bring it up.

I caught the idea, rushed down and brough back a quart syringe with hartshorn, diluted -for didn't want to kill the man. Then the doctor, the carpenter, and myself formed an army of invasion.

We threw open the door and entered in the following battle array : I being the shortest of the three, marched first, holding a chair in front of me by the back, so that the legs might keep off a rush if our popgun flashed in the pan.-Then came the carpenter. with the syringe resting on my shoulder, like a piece of flying artillery. Finally, in the rear, in the safest place, like all great generals came Dr. B. The lunatic sat at the other end of the hall, on a chair eyeing us keenly and savagely.-Slowly, very slowly, we advanced towards him. The nearer we got the more wicked that chisel looked, and the handle seemed to increase, un-

til it was very long. When we got within a few feet of him, he juniped up, and sprang towards me. Whiz! spatter! splash! went the quart of hartshorn into his countenancedown he went like a log-it would have knocked down a battalion: and while he was catching his breath we caught him .- Recollections of e Physician.

On the marriage day of a country Scotch lass, the youth to whom she was about to be united said to her in a triumphant voice, "well, Jenny, haven't I been uncoo ceevil ?" alluding to the fact that during their whole courtship he had never even given her a kiss. Her quiet reply

Dipping Charles Lamb.

Coleridge, says De Quincy, told me a ludicrous embarrassment which Lamb's stammering caused him at Hastings .-- Lamb has been med ically advised to a course of sea bathing ; accordingly, at the door of his bathing machine, while he stood shivering with the cold, two stout fellows laid hold of him, one at each shoulder, like heraldic supporters; they waited for the word of command from their principal, who began the following oration to them :

"Hear me, men. Take notice to this, I am to be dipped-'

What more he would have said is unknown to land or sea bathing machines; for having reached the word dipped, he commenced such a rolling fire of di-di-di-di that when he descended a plomb upon the fell word dipped, the two men rather tired of the suspense, became satisfied that they had reached what the lawvers call "the operative clause of the sentence" and both exclaming at once-

"Oh yes sir, we are quite aware of that," down they plunged him into the sea.

On emerging, Lamb sobbed so much from the cold he found no voice suitable to his indigna tion; from the necessity he seemed tranquil, and again addressing the men, who stood re spectfully listening, he began thus :

'Men, is it possible to obtain your attention ? "Oh surely, sir, by all means."

"Then listen; once more I tell you I am to be di-di-di'-and then with a burst of indignation, "dipped, I tell you-'

"Oh decidedly, sir.' And down went the stammerer the second time.

Petrified with cold and wrath, once more Lamb made a feeble attempt at explanation. "Grant me patience ; is it mum-um-um-men der you me-me-mean? Again and a-ga-gain I tell you I'm to be di-di-dipped"-now speaking seriously with the voice of an injured man.

"Oh, yes, sir,' the men replied. 'we know that-we fully understand it; and, for the third time down went Lamb into the sea.

"Oh, limbs of Satan ?" he said, on coming up for the third time, "it is now too late .- I drill six times a week, and have now got so that nm-no, but I was, to be di-di-di-di-dipped only they can form a straight line-by leaning once." 11

"Dick, I say D (hic) tell me does-er rain ?" "Johnny," said Dick solemnly, "I'm afraid yer drunk; in course it's raining."

In a few minutes Johnny was again troubled with doubts, and sought to solve them.

"Dick, seems-er me (hic) ser-goin (hic) errain (hic)!

Dick, exasperated-"Johnny, yer a fool .-Don't yer see it is a rainin'. Can't yer feel it rainin' Johnny ?"

"Johnny-"Scuse me D (hic). I aint much acquainted in this town (hic).

A TOUGH DARKEY .- At Cleaveland, Ohio, on Monday last, while a number of workmen were hoisting a barrel of linseed oil to place on board a vessel, something in the tackle gave way, letting the barrel fall fair and square on the head of a darkey who was in the hold. All supposed he was killed, but he escaped with few slight cuts and a scar. His head proved too hard for the vessel, knocking out both ends, and so completely enveloping him that it had to be knocked to pieces to release him. While the wounds on his cranium were being dressed. he remarked, "Gor a mighty, guess dis ere darkey don't want any more ile on his hair."

So little was he damaged by the blow that the fellow went to work again on the same day.

One of our Massachusetts exchanges tells a good story of a jolly fellow who, on the "Glorious. Fourth," passing along the streets of Springfield, in that State, saw the inscription, "B. K. Bliss, Apothecary," neatly chiseled on a marble slab in the centre of the sidewalk.-Stepping reverently over the stone, he turned round, and reading slowly, "B. K. Bliss, Apoplexy," exclaimed, "Apoplexy-yes-well-but what in ---- did they bury him under the side-walk for ?"

Before the days of teetotalers, a neighbor of Mr. Bisbee saw the gentleman at an early hour of the day, crawling slowly homeward on his hands and knees over the frozen ground.

"Why don't you get up, Mr. Bisbee ?" Why don't you get up and walk ?" said his neighbor. "I w-w-would, b-b-b-but it's so mighty thin here that I'm afraid I shall b-b-b-reak through !"

According to the Milwaukie News, they have a new military company in Chicago. They against a fence.