Defend, O God, with guardian hand, The laws and rulers of our land,
And grantithy churches grace to stand
In faith and unity In faith and unity!

Thy spirits help of Thee we crave,
That Thy Messinh, sent to save,
Beturnign to the world, might have
A people serving Thee! BISHOP HEBEB.

Doughter of sadness, from the dust Exult the fallen head; In thy Redeemer firmly trust; He calls thee from the dead.

Awake; awake! put on thy strength, Thy benefitful array; The day of freedom dawns at length, The Lorg's appointed day.

Rebuild the walls—thy bounds enlarge,

"And send thy heralds forth;

Say to the South, "Give up thy charge,

And keep not back, O North!" JAMES MONTGOMERY.

EDUCATIONAL-VIII. [Compiled for The Agitator.]

In further encidating the proposition that Education increases the productiveness of labor, it is with satisfaction that I refer to the writings of the Han. Horace Mann, one of the greatest educators of his day. During his offi-cial labors a few years ago, in Massachusetts, he opened a correspondence, and availed himself of all opportunities to hold personal interviews with many of the most practical, sagacious, and intelligent business men in our country, who for many years had kept large numbers of persons in their employment. His object was to accertain the difference in the productive ability, where natural capacities were equal, between the educated and the uneducated; between a man or a woman whose mind has been awakened to thought, and supplied with the gudiments of knowledge by a good common school education, and one whose faculties have never been developed, or aided in emerging from their original darkness and torpor by such an agency. For this purpose he conferred with manufacturers of all kindsmichinists, engineers, railroad contractors, of fivers in the army, etc.; classes which have means of determining the effects of education on individuals equal in their natural abilities that other classes do not possess.

Now many of the most intelligent and valuable men in the country, in compliance with Mr. Mann's request, examined their books for a series of years, and ascertained both the quality and the amount of work performed by persons in their employment, and the result of the investigation is a most astonishing superiority in productive, power on the part of the educated over the uneducated laborer .--The hand is found to be another hand when guided by an tatelligent mind. Processes are performed not only more rapidly, but betin early life furnish their assistance. Individuals who, without the aid of knowledge, would have been condemned to perpetual inferiority of condition, and subjected to all the evils of want and poverty rise to competence and in-dependence by the uplifting power of education. In great establishments, and among large hodies of laboring men, where all services are rated according to their pecuniary value; where there are no extrinsic circumstances to bind a man down to a fixed position after he has shown a capacity to rise above it ; where, indeed, men pass by each other, ascending or descending in their grades of labor just as easily and certainly as particles of water of different degrees of temperature glide by each other-under such circumstances it is found, as an almost invariable fact, other things being equal, that those who have been blessed with a good common school education rise to a higher and higher point in the kinds of labor performed, and also, in the rate of wages received, (stybile the ignorant sink like dregs, and are always found at the bottom.

James K. Mills, Esq., of Boston, who for many years, has been largely connected with cotton-mills, machine shops, and calico-printing works, in which are constantly employed whoat three thousand persons, and whose opinions of the effects of a common school education upon a manufacturing population, are the result of personal lobservation, and inquiries, and are confined to the testimony of the overseers and agents who are brought into immediate contact with the operatives, expresses the conviction that the rudiments of a common school education, are essential to the attainment of skill and expertness as laborers, or to consideration and respect in the civil and social relations of life; that very few who have not en-. joyed the advantages of a common school educution ever rise above the lowest class of opera ives, and that the labor of this class, when it is employed in manufacturing operations which r quire even a moderate degree of manual or mental dexterity, is unproductive; that a large m ijority of overseers and others employed in situations which require a high degree of skill in particular branches, have made their way up from the condition of common laborers, with no other alventage over a large proportion of those they have left behind, than that derived from a better education.

In one manufacturing establishment fortyfive operatives were employed, who were unable to write their names; and twenty-nine, or two thirds of this number, were employed in the lowest depar ment with the lowest pay. The difference between the wages earned by the fer-ty-five and the average wages of an equal number of the hotter educated class, is about twenty-seven per cent. if favor of the latter. The difference between she wages carned by twenty-nine of the lowest glass and the same number in the higher, is sixty-six per cent. Of seven-teen persons alling the most responsible stations, ten greet up in the establishment from common laborers or apprentices. One mill contained an importation of sixty-three persons from Manchester, in England. Among these there was scarcely one who could read and write; and although a part of them had been accustomed to work in cotton-mills; yet, either from incapacity or all leness, they were unable to earn sufficient to pay for their subsistence. The books show that a large proportion of the operatives in the print-mills are foreigners, and that the common laborers, as a class, are without any education; and their average earnings are about two-thirds only of those of our lowest classes. This difference is easily accounted for from the fact that the lowest classes in our country have better opportunities for educa-

Men or boys destitute of an education, can present, "you believe that all men are lyrer." the

not get employment in machine shaps. Mr. Mills does not know a single instance of a person thus employed who is unable to read and write? and many have a good common school educa-

tion. To this fact, and this alone must it be attributed that the large proportion of persons who fill the higher and more responsible situations, come from this class of workmen. From these statements the reader will be able to form some estimate, in duliars and cents, of the advantages of even a little education to the operative; and there is not the least doubt, says Mr. Mills, that the employer is equally benefitted. He has the security for his property that intelligence, good morals, and a just appreclation of the regulations of his establishment always afford. His machinery and mills, which constitute a large part of his capital, are in the hands of persons who, by their skill, are enabled to use them to their utmost capacity, and to prevent any unnecessary depreciation.

Each operative in a cotton mill, according to the estimate of Mr. Mills, may be supposed to represent from one thousand to twelve hundred dollars of the capital invested in the mill and its machinery. It is only from the most dilligent and economical use of this capital, that the proprietor can expect a profit! A fraction less than one half of the cost of manufacturing common cotton goods when a mill is in full operation, is made up of charges which are permanent. Mr. Mills tells us "that the pest cotton mill in New England, with such operatives only as the forty-five mentioned boye, who were unable to write their names, would never yield the proprietor a profit; that the machinery would soon be worn out, and he would be left, in a short time, destitute."

What is true in manufacturing is also true in agriculture and the thousand vocations in life. The intelligence that directs the shuttle and lathe skillfully and with profit, will also guide the plawshare and scythe-the axe and hoe to effect. In short, "knowledge is power, and ignorance weakness" the world over, under all circumstances; and he who has not learned this simple yet momentous truth, has not learned the first lesson of wisdom.

The farmer who hires a laborer that has a good common school education, and lanother who has not enjoyed this advantage, though he may not be able to measure the exact "per cent." in figures, as in manufacturing establishments, wherein the former is more profitable than the latter; yet, (he) never falls to be personally convinced of the relative value or profitableness of their services. They may not work side by side, so that he can institute a comparison between the amounts of labor they perform; they may cultivate different fields, where the ease of tillage or the fertility of the soils, may be different; they may rear crops under the influence of different seasons, so that he cannot discriminate between what is referable to the bounty of hature and what to uperfority in judgment or skill; yet the conviction forces itself upon the employer, that the most intelligent man is the most profitable laborer. So it is with the labor of the mechanic,—the carpenter, the mason, the blacksmith, the tool maker, and even the value of. female labor in the housefold. Education, or superior intelligence, not only marks the relative value of any two men's handicraft, but it gives quality and durability to their work. No observing man can have failed to notice the difference between two workmen, one of whom, to use a proverbial expression, always "hits the nail on the head," while the other loses half his strength and destroys half his nails by the awkwardness of his blows: but perhaps few men have thought of the difference in the results of two such men's labor at the end of twenty years. While the differences of a single diy's work may be too small to notice, the azgregate of these differences, may, in twenty years, make all the difference between a poor

a gregare of these differences, may, in twenty years, make all the difference between a poor man and a rich one—poverty and wealth.

H. C. JOHNS.

A Short Story by Dickers—Dickers tells the following story of an American sea captain:

On his last voyage-home, the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions—a phrase I use as one being entirely new, and one you never met, with in the newspapers. This young lady was beloved intensely by five young gentlemen, and in turn was in love with them very ardently, but without any particular perference to either. Not knowing how to make up her determination in this dilemma, she consulted my friend, the captain. The captain being of an original turn of mind, says to the young lady: "Jump overboard, and marry the one who jumps after you." The young lady, struck with the idea, and being naturally fond of bathing, especially in warm wenther, as it then was, took the advice of the weather, as it then was, took the advice of the raptain, who had a boat ready manned in case of accident. Accordingly the next morning, the five lovers being on deck, and looking very devotedly at the young lady, she plunged into the sea, head foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her. When the lady and her four lowers were out again, she says to the captain. "What am I to do with them now, they are so wet?" Says the captain, Take the dry one." And the young lady did, and married him.

GETTING OUT OF A SCRAPE.—Two Yankees were strolling in the woods without arms in heir possession, and observing a bear ascending a tree with his claws clasped around the trunk, one of them ran forward and caught the bear's paws, one in each hand. He instantly called out to his comrade : "Jonathan, I say, go home and bring me something as fast as you can, till I kill the varmint. Mind don't stay, for I'm in a fix!" Jonathan ran off as fast as he could, but was an exceedingly long time in returning. During the interval, the bear made several attempts to bite the hand of him who held him. At length, Jonathan came back. 'Hallo, Jonathan, what the deuce has kept you?" Jonathan replied: "Well, I'll tell you. When I was at home, breakfast was about ready, and I guessed it would be as well to wait for it!" "Here, now, Jonathan,' said his companion, "come and hold it, and T'll kill the critter in a jiffy." Jonathan seized the bear's paws, and held the animal while the other could kill it. "Well, Jonathan, have you got hold of him?" "I guess I have," he replied. - "Very well, hold him fast; I guess I'll go to dinner!"

POETRY AND PROSE +" See, nurse!" ex claimed papa, as a smile irradiated the face of his infant "an angel is whispering to it?"-'No, sir," replied nurse, "it is only the wind on its little stomach."

"There is no truth in man," said a lady in company, "they are like mulical instruments which sound a variety of tones." "In bther words, madam," said a wit who chanced to be

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE LOCATED OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLET BANK, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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D. W. Lowell, Principal, Professor of the Science of Accounts
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partment.

J. Warner, Professor of Practical and Ornamental Pen LECTURERS.

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Hon. Ransom Batcom, Lecturer on Contracts, Prommissary Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Rev. Dr. E. Andrews, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics.

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The object of this College is the afford to all an opportunity of obtaining a thorough business education.

The books and forms are carefully arranged by practical accountants expressly for this Institution and embraces all the recent improvements.

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 Mcrchandising, Manufacturing, Banking, Commission, Steamboating, Italicosting, Forwarding, Freighting, Foreign Shipping, &c.

Youse Mex can quality themselves in a short time at this institution to fill important and lucratire situations. Ample reference can be given where graduates of 1860 are now filling desirabe situations with salaries varying from \$500 to \$1500 per annum.

filling desirabe situations with salarles varying from \$600 to \$1500 per annum.

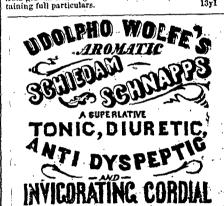
The Proprietors are in possession of testimonials from some of the first commercial houses in the State, to whom they have furnished book-keepers, showing their entire satisfaction and confidence in the ability of the graduates of this institution.

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PENMANSHIP, in all its branches, taught by the mostskillful and thorough masters of the art. No college in the bountry enjoys a higher reputation in this department.

Ladies Department entirely separate from that of the gen-Ladies Department entirely separate from Ladies Department enter College at any time—no, vacations. Students can enter College at any time—no, vacations. Students complete the course from 8 to 10 weeks. Students passing the requisite examination are presented with the inest claborate and elegantly engraved Diploma issued by any commercial or classical institution in the Union. Assistance rendered to graduate a increase in procuring situations.

80. For terms of Taition, price of board, testimonials from graduates filling situations, &c., send for circular containing full particulars.



to the Citizens of New Jersey and Penn's. PHECABIES, DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND PRIVATE PAMILIES Wolfe's Pure Comac Brandy. Walfe's Pure Muderia, Sherry and Port Wine. Wolfe's Pure Jamaica and St. Croix Rum. Wolfe's Pure Scotch and Irish Whiskey.

ALL IN BOTTLES.—I beg leave to call the citizens of the United States to the above Wines and Liquors imported by Udolpho Wolfe, of New York, whose name is familiar in this country for the purity of his celebrated Scheidum Schapps. Mr. Wolfe, in his letter to me, speaking of the purity of his wines and Liquors, says: "I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in the City of New York, that that all the Branclies and wines which I bottle are pure as imported, and of the best quality, fand can be relied upon by every purchaser." Every bottle has the proprietor's name on the wax, and s-fac simile of his signnature on the certificate. The spublic are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. For sale at lactail by all Apothecaries and Grocers in Philadelphia.

Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

Sole Agent for Philadelphia. LL IN BOTTLES .- I beg leave to call the

Read the following from the new York Courier: ENDRMOUS BUSINESS FOR ONE NEW YORK MERCHANT.—WEST

TMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. WASHING NO MORE A DRUDGE. The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Tioga County, that they have purchased the right of manufacturing and selling

MECAY'S WASHING MACHINE. which for simplicity of construction, utility and cheapness, exceeds any other muchine in use. It needs no other recommendation than to see it work. A boy, ten or twelve years of age, can do the washing of a family IN AN HOUR. Any person in want of a good labor-saving washing machine, can take one of these home and do their washing with it, and if not perfectly satisfied, they can return it. Recollect, this machine is no humbur, but an arti-

Recollect, this machino is no humbug, but an article indispensable in every family. It does not wear or tear the clothes to pieces like hand washing.

PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS. Machines for sale at ROE & CO.'S Store. Manufactured and sold at D. STURROCK'S Shop, near the Academy.

W. A. ROE,
D. STURROCK.

Pennsylvania House, Wellsbora, Dec. 1, 1860. Having used one of Mecay's Washing Machine, I can confidently recommend it, and would not be without one for any price.

J. W. BIGONY. out one for any price.

Valuable Real Estate for Salc.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the large farm Lile Subscriber offices for safe the large farm boro and Mansfield Rand, one mile east of Whitneyville, containing 210 acres, all good farming land, about 40 acres improved, with a frame barn and a log house thereon, will sell cheap for cash or upon reasonable time, or exchange for property near Stony Fork.

For further priculars apply to H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Morgan Hart, Charleston, or the subscriber. Stony Fork, Oct. 3, 1860.—3m.

WALL PAPER WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER

WALL PAPER WALL PAPER Latest styles and largest assortment of wall paper ever brought in Wellsbore. In connection with the above can be found Window Shades of all kinds. Call

Wellsboro, April 5th, 1860. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.—It'll do you good to see the patterns and learn the prices he REGULATOR! at the

TEN THOUSAND BARRELS best Side Pork at \$19 per barrel, or 10 cts. per pound, at the RECUATOR.

FALL PERMANES

WINTER DRY GOODS! W. A. ROE & CO. HAVE now on hand a large and extensive STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of ET A 25. C Black and Figured Dress Silks,

WORSTED GOODS, Plain and Figured Delaines AND CASHMERES,

MERINOES, LADIES CLOTH, OPERA FLANNELS, LONG & SQUABE SHAWLS, and in fact the best assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods. ever brought to this county. We have also a large

Domestic Goods,

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Tickings, Denims, Striped Shirtings,
Red and White Flannels,
Brown and Bleached Cotton Flannels,
Cotton Batting, Carpet Warp,
Cotton Yarn, Drillings, &c. &c.

We have also a large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, We have also a large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinetts, Full Cloths, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans. We have also a large and extensive stock of Grooeries, Ready made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Glass Ware, Wooden Ware, &c. We would invite the particular attention of purchasers to our assortment of Carpets and Floor, Oil Cloths, which is undoubtedly the largest ever bro't to this county, and which will be sold at prices which must give entire satisfaction. We would invite purto this county, and while will be sold in wite pur-must give entire satisfaction. We would invite pur-chasers generally to call and examine our goods and prices, and they will doubtless find that the place to buy good goods at low prices, is at the store of W. A. ROE & CO.

Wellsboro, Oct. 31, 1860. CHARLES G. OSGOOD,

Is now receiving his

WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, Consisting of

Dry Goods, Clothing, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, FLOUR,

SALT, &C.

Which, for variety and extent, is rarely excelled, and no greater inducements to purchasers can be offered in this section of country, either in

VARIETY, QUANTITY, QUALITY OR PRICES,

Whether for

LADY, GENTLEMAN, BOY OR GIRL,

Farmer, Mechanic or Lumberman.

Wellsboro, Oct. 31, 1860.

THE REGULATOR.

C. L. WILCOX, WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wellsboro and surrounding country, to the inducements he holds out

New Store on Main Street, Called "The Regulator," where purchasers will find the largest, cheapest and best assortment of GOODS to select from in Northern Pednsylvanis. Among

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, FISH, PORE, FLOUR AND SALT. Paints and Oils, Yankee Notions, &c.

To the Ladies.

Ladies will find at the Regulator the choicest selection of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, and to the wants and tastes of all. Shoemakers will find it to their interest to call at the Regulator, and examine our assortment of findings, at prices to suit the times.

The truth is, we buy our goods for Cash and sell them for Cash cheaper than can be bought at any other store in Tioga county. Hoping to receive a share of the patronage of the community, we ask the pub-lic to come and examine our stock and satisfy themselves of the truth of our statement.

price given. Wellsboro, Oct. 24, 1860.

FALL CAMPAIGN JUST OPENING. AT C. & J. L. ROBINSON'S

ONE PRICE STORE. WE wish to call the attention of our friends and customers to our assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

SUCH AS LADIES' DRESS GOODS, COMPRISING

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS CHAULIES AND DE LAINES,

INGHAMS, BRILLIANTS, LAWNS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS AÈSO

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS AND DUSTERS. Our stock of staple goods is large. Particular notice

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, FARMERS & MECHANICS' CASSIMERES

READY-MADE CLOTHING. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, &c., &c.,

Wellsboro, Sept. 1, 1860. FALL FASHIONS.

1860.

CHAT STORE in Arcade Block, opposite the Dickinson House.

S. P. QUICK, Corning, Feb. 23, 1860

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OF ALL KINDS, can be found at the rooms of E. D. WELLS, LAWRENCEVILLE.

PALSAM TOLU, COUGH REMEDY.—This is the most popular and useful expectation. most popular and useful expectorant now in use in this vicinity. It is prepared from the Balsam of a limities, mostly in South-America. NEW WHEAT FLOUR, tip top and cheep, at For safe at Roy's Drug Store. tree growing in het climates, mostly in South America.

1860. WELLSBORO BOOK STORE.

BOOKS, BOOKS! HURRAH FOR SMITH

THE subscriber, having purchased of E. E. Bobineson his interest in the Book and Stationery business; would respectfully inform the public of his desire to carry on A GENERAL NEWS ROOM

AND BOOK STORE, where he will furnish,

AT THE OLD STAND. opposite C. G. Osgood's Store, or by mail, the following

newspapers and Magazines, at the publisher's rates. DAILIES SERVED BY CARRIERS. New York Tribune. Herald,

Times, News,

- World, WEEKLIES.

Waverly Magazine, New York Ledger, Thompson's Reporter, Weekly, Life Illustrated,

Wilke's Spirit, Porter's Century. Scientific American Boston Pilot, ... Frank Leslies', True Flag, N. Y. Illustrated News. Irish American.

Harper's Weekly, Littell's Living Age, Waverly Magazine, Thompson's Reporter. MONTHLIES.

Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslies' Magazine, Peterson's Magazine, Arthur's Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, Ladies' Repository, Eclectic Magazine, Ladies' Visitor, All the Year Round, Knickerbocker, Pickles,

Phanny Fhellow. Budget of Fun, Also, will be kept constantly on hand, a com .et epository of

CLASSICAL, HISTORICAL, POETICAL SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Blank Books, Paper Hangings SHEET MUSIC, PICTURES, MAPS, &c.

Orders for Binding Books. The work executed to suit any taste, and on the lowest possible terms. Partien lar attention will also be given to SPECIAL ORDERS for any thing comprehended in the trade. SCHOOL BOOKS.

Sanders' Series of Readers, Greanleaf's Mathematics Colton's & Fitches' Geog'y, Davies Monteitf & McNally's "Sanders' Spellers, Potter and Hammond's Writing Book, Brown's and Kenyon's Grammar.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited WM. H. SMITH. Wellsboro, Pa., September 5, 1860. y1

STEWARTS' STORE.

NO. 4 CONCERT BLOCK, MARKET STREET

COBNING N. Y.

STEWARTS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

YANKEE NOTIONS. &c.

AND ARE SELLING AT EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.

Corning, Sept. 26, 1860.

NEW DRUG STORE IN WELLSBORO Dr. O. W. GIBSON. Having just opened a first-class Drug Store opposite

Roy's Block, announces to the citizens of this place and surrounding country that he will keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of Man All kinds of Hides, Sheep Pelts and Furs ta-ken in exchange for goods, and the highest market DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Wines and Liquors, Patent Medicines, Paints. Oils & Dye Stuffs, Lamps, Window Glass, Cigars & Tobacco, CAMPHENE, FLUID AND KEROSINE OIL. and every other article kept in a first class Drug Store

AN EXPERIENCED DRUGGIST

always in attendance. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. The nubtte are included. ed. The public are invited to call. Wellsboro, Dec. 19, 1860.

WELLSBORO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

AGAIN IN FULL BLAST. ROBERT YOUNG, late of the firm of Tabor Young & Co., Tioga, takes this method to inform the Public that he has leased the Foundry and Machine Shop,

in the Village of Wellsboro, for a term of years, and having put it in good running order, is prepared to do all kinds of work usually done at such an establishment, in the best manner and out of the best material. TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE!

He has had over twenty years' experience in the bu-siness and will have the work, entrusted to him, done directly under his supervision.

No work will be sent out half finished. MILL-GEARINGS, PLOWS, STOVES and castings of all kinds on hand and made to order.

May 28, 1857. ROBERT YOUNG.

NEW FLOURING MILL

ON HILL'S CREEK.

NEAR HOLIDAYVILLE. The subscriber, having completed his large three story Grist and Flouring Mill, is prepared to furnish Flour, Meal and Feed in quantities to suit purchasers. CUSTOM WORK

of kinds on short notice, and on terms which cannot fail to please. I have THREE RUN OF STONE, almost constantly employed, and I am sure that a trial of my work will prove beneficial to the customer a well as myself. O. P. McCLURE. December 5, 1860.

... NEW, Large, and Elegant, assortment of Will be sold at the lowest prices, by
E. D. WELLS.

Bawrenceville, Sept. 12, 1860.

THE EMPIRE STORE IN PULL HURRAH! HURRAR

\$30,000

WORTH OF DRY GOODS, GROCER BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND Grockery, Hardware, & . ON EXHIBITION AT

J. R. BOWEN & CO Empire Store

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY Doors open every day (Sundays except early dawn till dewy eve," and the brooms show this immense stock free of charge, us the lowest key ever heard in Tioga county. Never was there such an opportunity size of Solomon to gratify the eye and the between we a Dow, Jr., or some great man will ulary that would reach to the Rocky Morni we might be able to tell you one half of our variety of Fall and Winter Goods. At the size is no use in talking. We sell so that variety of Fall and Winter Goods. At the there is no use in talking. We sell so low ten afraid folks may think that we steal ow you shall see what you shall see. If you is poor, don't forget your spectacles. We you the beavty of nature, boiled down in tarts and sciences, and manufactured into stock of goods. Recoilect, we will allow a dersell us.

dersell us. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange in Wellsboro, Nov. 7, 1860.

S. L. AVERY'S PATEN IMPROVED WINDLAS

PATENTED MAY 8, 1860.—The PATENTED MAY 8, 1860.—The of this invention is to apply a brake to a in such a manner that articles attacked to a lass, and raised by it, may be lowered win the hitherto slow and tedious manual rerement of the windlass being avoided, and then at the same time admitting of the opening complete control over the descending movement of the property of the invention is spicy various purposes; its use in connection of may be mentioned as an instance, in which the ets, after being raised and emptied, may be so that they will not violently strike the size entific American.

For the purpose of Raising and Lowering in Wells, it is decidedly

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE

The Brake acts as a check upon the backsuich of the bucket, without turning the craw, the acting as a brake by pressing inward at this All who examine this machine, will at one at edge its PRACTICABILITY AND SUPERIOR

Over every other machine in use. The open the windlass is easily controlled with, and regions the windlass is easily controlled with, and regions HAND. It combines all the advantaged fashioned with the self-emptying bucket, and many new and aseful-improvements. It can apted to wells of any depth, and will misearch ordinary turning, Five Buckets of water per from wells of ordinary depth, and in the range tion to the depth of two hundred feet.

The windlass and brake is also applicable and lowering any kind of weight, and in every is far superior to those heretofore in use.

Having purchased the right for the Constant Having purchased the right for the Counters ga and Potter, Pa., the undersigned are pro-offer for sale township rights for the manufact

sale of the above improvement, on reasonable A. BIXEL C Oct. 13, 1860. CORNING FIAE & LIFE INSURANCE OF BIGELOW & THOMPSON, AGENTS

AETNA-FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Hartford, Ct.—Capital Signature HARTFORD FURE INSURANCE COMPUT Capital, 版 PAENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANI. Of Hartford, Ct.—Capital, 版 PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPLET Of New York City-Capital

NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE OF Of Hartford, Ct. MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. Of New York City,—Capital MASSASOIT FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital,

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