BIGNS OF CHANGE

Nothing can be more signified it than the change of base going on in the set I-rebel faction, under the leadership of Jama Brooks .-When he said, in a recent speech d'Congress, that slavery was dead, and he shou it shape his public action with reference to il it fact, he only foreshadowed the policy to by pursued by the faction of which he is a nota. chief. In a late number of his paper, the Ne York Express, he stated that not ten " Ch ocrats" in the House of Representatives held that there was any vitality in slavery as a sy lem. This is controverted by such vicious not as Voorhes, Allen, Ancona, Mallory, and i few others in the House; but not from any al lief in the vitality of the institution. They s inply shadow forth the warpedness of their i stures, and their affection for vice in its most 4 incentrated form, by clinging to the grave-cloth sof slavery.

The tactics of this Peace-at-any lice faction, are about to be changed. Ignoriby the irrefutable logic of history-which tengle is men that no peace party ever throve in a silion of war, but only found a sure and swift a structionthey have heretofore endeavored it so magnify the woes of the land, its high tax i, its heavy indebtedness, into good and suffi jent reasons for men to turn traitors and abate on the government. They found love of jountry too mighty in the hearts of the mastry. The people saw the rivers of blood, the recatombs of elain, the accumulating debt; it they saw what these depraved politiciaus id not sectheir country's honor, flaming lill asun above. and more worth than all these to heiderations, addressed to the selfishness of re n.

For a year, public opinion hat burned to the support of the government, like it irresistible. tide. One year ago New Hamp hire led the way to victory, and all the loyal & ates followed in her wake. Again, on the 8th & March, current, that gallant State heads the column which is to scatter the enemies of the go ernment like chaff next fall. The Copperbads of New Hampshire went into the centest rith a peace platform. Upon that platform & ey have been more signally beaten than ever sore in that State. " Last year the Union met. ad to depend upon the Legislature for a G ernor. This year, in a straight fight, they all & their Governor by a majority of 5000.

"This is the handwriting on the rall. Let the enemies of the government mattrit well. As the campaign opened in a dout iful State-a State claimed by the Copperhar is-this overwhelming defeat augurs annihils ion to the foes of order. Friends, we have but to go to work. Connecticut will soon join ise's with the enemy. Inspired by the example I New Hampshire, she cannot fail to inflict , urther defeat upon the vicious faction which sims at rain if deprived of rule.

EDITORIAL CORREST NDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1864. I trust to make the announce that, with all due solemnity-" the eternal net ro" has a rival. This rival differs in all essentials from the ne-The negro is enslayed; this rival enalaves. The negro is an object of democratic scorn and hatred; the rival, a overwhelmed with democratic patronage. Tit hegro is mild, placable, and usually merciful; the rival is hot, fierce, implacable and muraera is. The negro vicals your old shoes, or strips your pantry of its luxuries; the rival filches from men their agned names and characters film wives their hasbands, from children their athers, from society its brightest ornaments; it also steals men's brains. The negro is He object of social and civil proscription; the that enters every wirele, high and low, and in p tes Cabinets and Legislatures. The negro agk for his own libarty; this rival not only cen inds, but takes away the liberties of others. And the case stands thus:

> WHISKEY NEGRO.

And for a few days Whiskey | ad a pretty clear field, and showed its mettle. In the Sepate it was especially championed by Mr. Powell. In the House, by Fernando Wood. Whiskey triumphed, finally, and is now first to the uses of speculation until July 1, 1864, after which sime

it pays a round duty. No sooner did Whiskey ma int the dunghill and crow for victory, than Santor Powell fell to berating the "eternal payro." Thursday and Friday, March 3d and In, no voice was heard in the Senate save # Senator's. He spoke about six hours in all and his speech reminded me of the days with Jeff. Davis and Toombs fell foul of Douglass, h the same place. This six hours' speech was imply a political harangue. Its argument vid this: There are no emergencies in the history of a nation; all contained in the Constitution of the United States: nothing can be learn if by observation and experience; there is an God; there are fanatics; a white man is as | lod as a negro; this government was made by white men for the benefit of white men; flavery is divine, eternal, altogether levely'; fo ire is no Providence in history, only slavers,

Now Mr. Powell did now see precisely the words here used. But whill there is a departure from his verbality, there is a strict correspondence with his idea, i if the inferences which followed from his all ment. There are greater men than Mr. Powil , and greater men have used very nearly the me arguments to

upon Mr. Powell. He is making his record .litical day of Judgment, Mr. Powell and his loyal men and women in Richmond-he says in the spume and froth of hell.

Legislation is advancing rapidly, and the certainty of an early adjournment increases. Probefore the close, some speeches, like that of Mr. Powell, for political effect. M. H. C.

·Washington, March 4, 1864. The publication of the "strictly private" circular signed by Senator Pomeroy, has not been unproductive of good. Whether it be genuine or not, makes no difference with the result. It has had the effect to rally the loyal closer to the support of the government, at the same time placing Mr. Chase hors du combat. The latter strenuously denies any knowledge of the circular until its publication. Senator Pomeroy does not as I can learn, deny its origin, except as to one point-and it is a vital point-to wit: that he never assumed to act as chairman of. the National Executive Committee. This goes to relieve him of the charge of originating the circular, though it does not appear that he disavows its sentiments.

The hostility of Mr. Pomeroy and a portion of the Missouri "radicals" to Mr. Lincoln, is. susceptible of explanation. Mr. Lincoln has. all along, steadily refused to recognize the legitimacy of any such division among the Union men of the West. The only difference I am able to discover between the radicals, under Gratz Brown, and the emancipationists, under Frank Blair, is that the former go in for the annihilation of slavery immediately, and without after action, leaving the freedmen to the laws regulating the demands of labor, while the latter go in for emancipation and colonization .-This is no new idea of Mr. Blair's. As long ago as 1860, I saw a letter, written by Montgomery Blair, proposing this very mode for abolishing slavery. It is a pet scheme of the Blair family. And when they take hold of an idea, they never let go. I do not think Mont. gomery Blair is at all a friend of slavery by intention. His Rockville speech, in which he charged the radical republicans with projecting amalgamation of the white and black races, was made to glorify his own scheme for destroying the institution. This charge of advocating, or desiring, an amalgamation of the races, is preferred with a bad grace by men who have lived all their lives in the midst of slavery and witnessed its workings. I say, and without fear of successful contradiction, that since I have known Washington, the women of this city, owning house servants, have openly rejuiced over the appearance of mulatto children in their households, as something very desirable; and this, too, knowing that the increase of chattels was the fruit of open and flagrant adultery. And it is a legitimate question to submit to any caviler, or preferer of the charge of Amalgamation against the anti-slavery men of the country, as to which is the worse-cohabiting with negresses in wedlock, or out of wedlock. And it is also proper to inquire, whe. ther any prominent anti-slavery champion has married a black wife, or whether anti-slavery men are commonly guilty of the licentionsness which reigns between the races wherever slavery is a fact.

The truth is, men and women seek their social level, as water seeks its physical level .-Many people forget the laws which regulate human action. The sensual are not nice in their choice of companions, either male or female.-The refined and cultivated are ruled by the necessities of culture and refinement. The democratic demagogues, who have bespattered the Irish race all over with adulation, for their votes, do not, as I have observed, take Itish girls to wife. I do not suppose they ever held out any such inducement to gain votes; and if they did, it is not probable that they would fulfil the obligation. Sympathy with a man does not involve taking him into one's confidence. Human law cannot create equality in anything pertaining to soul or character. It cannot even make men free. God does that in the beginning; and when a slave is emancipated, the verson is only left where God placed him, and from which law kept, or restrained him. It is time these truths had passed into proverbs .--But shallow minds have perverted everything that was not originally lodged out of their reach. Law cannot make men honest. Lodge a thief in the prison, and ninety-nine in the hundred so lodged, when turned out, are still thieves .--Because the commandment of the law cannot affect the nature of any man. M. H. C.

Washington, March 8, 1864. Last night I went to hear the famous Colonel Streight, so long a prisoner of war in Richmond, and one of the hundred lucky officers who tunneled Libby Prison and escaped into our lines. Col. Streight is to the rebels what Morgan is to us. They both hate and fear him. drop McClellan, and have pretty well agreed to the wisdom intended for his han guidance is They took every reasonable precaution to keep do so, unless the cause appears hopeless. They him securely; but the Colonel is not a reason. don't want Grant but will take him if they can able man, in the sense implied in a tame yield- get him and can't do nearly as well with anying to adverse circumstances. .

Col. Streight is a fine looking person-tall, change! is the command now." muscular, and the very impersonation of daring. · He would stand for a hero anywhere. There is an air of determination in his face, the farthest removed from mere dogged obstinacy that can well be imagined.

ple in this crisis of the nation's fate. Ten any movement fails, President Lincoln is to months of captivity among barbarians-for blame for it; and whenever a movement is they are barbarians—have let a good deal of light in upon him. He represented the rebels bolster up slavery. So let it's not be too hard breaking up the government. In all his inter- Lebanon Courier.

course with rebels, he says he never heard the Let as not interrupt him. Let all these men possibility of a settlement by compromise hinted make history in their own way. But in the po- at. Among the loyal-for there are some truly

fellow traitors will call upon the rocks to cover that he never heard the word "compromise" them from the lightnings of popular scorn. It mentioned. These Union people, with whom is difficult to realize that any man of even mo- he was lodged for a week after his escape from derate pretension to character, can get up and prison, and who furnished him with provision plead for the restoration of a system generated and arms for his comfort and defence, as he set out for our lines, told him that there never could be peace until the chiefs of rebellion and bably there must be some President-making swept from the board. Said he-" We must whip them when they are 250,000, when they are 50,000, when they are 10,000; whip them to atoms, and then whip the place where we saw them last." He said it was the only way to peace-through the destruction of the rebels themselves. The rebel army he represented as most admirably disciplined and effective. He said that such was the force of discipline, that that army could and would be held together until completely destroyed; and this, too, in spite of the well known fact in Richmond, that a large proportion of the rank and file are heartily sick of fighting. He said that the rebel armies could not be kept filled up; that the people who lodged and secreted him in Richmond after his escare-persons of wealth and intelligence-told him that the last conscription only found 17,000 men liable in five rebel States. The country is impoverished in men and means. But this, he said, must not be taken as meaning that the rebellion was about to break down by its own weight. The army would only grow weaker by death and desertion, and what remained from time to time would be as determined as ever. That army must be crushed, for it would never disband for

> lack of purpose or of grub. He saw no white man on his escape, and little to evidence that the country was inhabited. He brought away with him three deserters from the conscript camp. They were hunted with cavalry, infantry, and dogs. The latter, he said, was the most amusing of all. The dogs would come up on their track, and finding none but white men, would look foolish and pass on, baying.

The Colonel's remarks to the "Constitutional Union" men, were most bitter. Men who have tasted the bitterness of a rebel prison, do not select their words when they speak of these knaves who stand bickering about the constitutionality of this, and the usurpation of that. 'You who hope, or pretend to hope, for compromise," said he, "may go and dwell with the poor soldiers on Belle Isle, and be permanently cured. There," said he, "you will see men without shoes, blankets, overcoats, or tents, sleeping in ditches to escape the rigors of frost, and living on one half pound of corn bread and four ounces of beef per day." These prisoners of war were robbed of their clothes and left to freeze and starve, by the high minded chivalry of the South. More than twenty had to undergo amputation for frost bite, even before December set in. Of his own command, the Colonel said that he left his wounded seven miles from any house in Alabama, with tents, nurses, surgeon, and ample provisions. The chivalry came upon them and stripped them of their tents, provisions, clothing, and nursestaking the blankets from under men who had suffered the amputation of limbs—and leaving them to die. These are some of the refinements which spring from slavery, said the Colonel.—

It was a had school the refinements of the refinements ton, Henry Fourth, Louise Bonne do Jersey, Marida de Louise, Napoloon, Onondago, Paradise de Autom. It was a bad school. It must be dismissed.

"Let us hear no more from our constitutional Union friends," said be, "about the hightoned chivalry of the South, or the atrocities of Gen. Butler. Why," said he, "do we never hear our constitutional-union friends lifting their erring southern brethren, when they deplore the atrocities of Union Generals?"

by the rebels against our captured men, in the Copperhead papers. They are shocked at Gen. Butler, but not at the murder in cold blood of our captured men, or in the robbery of the sick and wounded. These things are universally practised by the rebels. The fact is as well established as any other.

Col. Streight is a truly modest man-as modest as true courage is always. He blushed like a girl when the crowded audience demanded some items of personal adventure, saying that they would find it all in the papers. M. II. C.

COPPERHEAD CHANGE OF FRONT .- A Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg Repository says that the Democratic editors of the State had a covention there on Wednesday last, "They sat in the Surveyor General's office with leosed doors, and their deliberations were confined principally to the best plan of carrying the next Presidential election. - They have not allowed their proceedings to become public, but it is known that they informally agreed to modify their pro-slavery views, and take ground gradually for the constitutional abolition of slavery, and be in position to take any available General who may be willing to drop into their arms and take their Presidential hand on the 4th of July next. They are prepared to body else. Look out for new tunes from the Democratic organs in a few days.—Presto

THE Copperhead press have had more to say about our recent ill success in Florida than they have had to say about all our successes for months. They try to put all the blame on President Lincoln for the reverse. What a set His subject was the duty of the northern peo- of fair dealing beauties they are! Whenever successful he is entitled to no credit for it .-If they think such manifest unfairness is calculated to injure President Lincoln among loyal as most bitterly determined in their project of and honest men they are certainly mistaken.

EDUCATION THE CORNERSTONE OF THE UNION. -Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture a few days ago, at the music Hall, Boston, before a large audience, in which he advocated the planting of school houses among the negroes and poor whites of the South, with every step of the army, and said that we have one destiny and one future with the black man, and we've got to share our ideas with him. . He said he did not despond of the future of the Republic, but bolieved, as if he saw it, in a union of all the States, indissoluble as granite, and founded upon justice; in the words of the armies under their control were utterly another, you might as well attempt to put a six weeks' chicken back into its egg, as to return four millions of slaves into bondage. The South, he said, fights with the undying energy a baffled aristocracy, and an aristocracy is always hard to conquer. There is danger of our becoming Abolitionists; and an abolitionist is behind the times, we must become American citizens. [Applause.] He spoke also in regard to the next Presidential election, and said we must rise to the level of our mission; we must demand a policy in our candidate which is thoroughly, and in the original sense of the word, democratic, and let our platform be that everything which God has furnished with brains must be provided with a school.

> SOLDIERS VOTING .- The amendment proposed to our State Constitution insuring to soldiers in the service of the Union the right to vote, passed the Senate last week. Of the 17 Republicans in that body every one voted for the amendment. Of the 16 "Democrats" in the Senate only one voted for it-Mr Kinsey being that one. No comments on this voting are nec-

> On the same day that the above vote against the soldiers voting was given, a resolution was introduced in the Senate requesting our representatives in Congress to vote for a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and noncommissioned officers in the army of the United States, when all the Republican Senators and Mr. Kinsey voted for the resolution, and all the "Democratic" Senators voted against it.

> The Copperhends have written an article in favor of Gen. M'Clellan, and have hired a playactress, named Webb, to try her luck going about the country to "spout" it. The design is to counteract the influence of the original, heart-apoken addresses of that most respectable young lady, Miss. Anna E. Dickinson, (who, we rogret to say, is unable to respond to requests to lecture, on account of ill health.)

> > BILLIOUS ANTIDOTE.

A NEW ARTICLE for the cure of Billious Disorders, Jaundice, &c., for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

TREES! TREES! FOR SALE

Apple, Price 20 cts. Extra, 25 cts. SUMMER VARIETY.—Early Harvest, Red Astrachau, Early Strawberry, Juneting, Early Sweet Bough, Early White, Jenkens' Pippen, Golden Sweet. AUTUMN VARIETY.—Autumn Bough, Graven.

Ration, Porter, Autumn Strawberry, Hawley or Dowse, Pear, Henry, Prince, Canada Snow, Jersey Sweet, Stoddard, Fall Pippen, Mammoth Pippen, Rambo, Fall Juneting, Neutral, Thomas Wells.

WINTEL VARIETY.—Baldwin, Fay's Russett, Northern Spy, Boston Russett, Golden Russett, Payne Sweeting, Bottle Green, Sweet Pearmain, Peck's Pleacant. Rentley Swart, Rhode Island Greening, Hub-bardston, None Such, Swaar, Black, Tallman's Sweet

Danver's Sweet, Tompkin's County King, Esopus Spitzenburg, Wagoner, Lady's Sweet, Yellow Bell-flower, Dutch Mignonne, Newtown Pippen, Ladies' CRAB .- Large yellow and red. Small, do, do. Pears, Price 50c. Extra, ex. Price. SUMMER VARIETY .- Bartlett, Brandywine,

SUMMER VARIETY.—Bartlett, Brandywine, Bloodgood, Beurre Gifford, Carpenter, Dearborn Seedling, Gansel's Burgamot, Golden Beurre of Gilbon, llarvest, Julienne, Madeliene, Rostiezer, Osborn Summer, Summer Frank Real, Tyson. AUTUMN VARIETY .- Beurre Bose, Beurre Di-

ne, Seckel, Sheldon, Sweet Pear, Stevens' Genesee, Urbaniste, Woodstock, Vergalieu, Washington. WINTER VARIETY.—Glout Morceau, Passo Colmar, Winter Wadden, Lawrence, Vicar of Winkfield. Winter Nelis.

Plums, Price 50 cts. Blecker's Gage, Columbia, Coe's Golden Drop, Egg Plum, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Jefferson, Law-rence Favorite, Lumbard, Magnum Bonum, Princes their voices against the barbarities practised by Gage, Red Gage, Smith's Orleans, Washington, Huling Superb.

Peaches, Price 18 cts. I, for one, never saw a word of protest against or in condemnation of the atrocities practised

Beigen Yellow, Melocoton, Crawford's Early, Early York, Red Rare Ripe, Sweet Water, Geo. the Fourth, Lemon Cling, Red Cheek Melocoton.

Cherries, Price 38 cts.

Black Heart, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Downer's Late Red, Mayduke, Guigne, Elton, Late Black, Grey's Early White, Napoleon Bigereau, Amber, Yellow Spanish, Beauman's May, Holland Bigareau, Golden Drop of Herrington. Golden Drop of Herrington. GRAPES.—Isabella, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Ca-

tawba, Rebecca, Delaware, Concord, White Sweet Water, Black Burgundy.

GOOSEBERRIES.—English—several varieties. CURRANTS .- White, Cherry, Dutch and Red.

ORNAMENTAL. Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Sectch Fir, American Arborvita, Siberian do., Weeping Mountain Ash, Mountain Ash, Horse Chestnut, European Larch, Green Forsythea, White Flowering Deutzia, Graceful Deutzia, Chinese Wiegelia, Roses, Basket Willows.

The above I offer for sale at my Nursery. They are all of superior quality. In digging and packing, care will be taken; and the charge for packing will be the cost of materials used. Trees will be delivered at the Tioga depot free of charge. Call at the Nur-sery, and look at the trees for your own satisfaction.

Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa.—March 9, '64-3119 Portable Printing Offices,



For the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply.—Adapted to the printing of Handbills, Billheads. Circulars, Labels. Cards and Small Newspapers Full instructions accompany each office enabling a boy ten years old tious accompany each office enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents. Address ADAM? PRESS CO. 31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln St. Boston, Mass. January 27, 1864-1y.

Administrator's Notice, ETTERS of Administration de bonis non having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Ezra Davis, Sr., late of Richmond, decensed, notice is hereby gizen to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers. WARREN S. DAVIS, JOHN A. HOLDEN, Admr's.

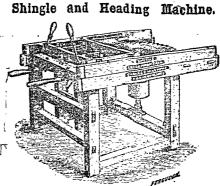
Mansfield, March 2, 1864-6t.

WELLSBORO' ACADEMY. BENJ. EGLIN, B. A., Principal. -----, - - - Assistant.

THE SPRING TERM opens on MONDAY, March 28th, to continue fourteen weeks. For particulars address the Principal or the Board f Trustees.

J. L. ROBINSON, Pres't.

of Trustees.
J. B. E.
J. EMERY. Sec'y.
Wellsboro, March 9, 1864. TEAS, COFFEE, and SPICES, best qualities SMITH'S IMPROVED GREEN MOUNTAIN



It was Awarded the First Premium Silver Medal; at the New York State Agricultural Fair, at Utica, in 1863, and at all other Fairs where Exhibited.

THIS important improvement in machines for man-ufacturing shingles and heading, the inventor has the pleasure of introducing to the public; a ma-chine which has proved itself, beyond a doubt, decideally the most perfect, the best and cheapest machine, that has ever yet been introduced. As shingles and heading are articles of great demand and of much importance, the aim and object of the inventor has been to get up a machine that would make them as near perfect to the best shaved, and with the greatest dispatch, possible. With much labor and expense he has succeeded in accomplishing his object; which fact is testified to by those who have the machines in use.— The superiority and many important advantages this machine has over others, are: It has no complicated parts liable to derangement; simple in its construction, yet strong and durable; perfectly safe and easy in operating; does the work in a very perfect manner, equally as well on heading of different kinds ner, equality as wen on nearing of different kinus—cutting obliquely or otherwise, as desired. The saw running horizontal, cutting lengthwise of the bolt; the carriage traveling only in proportion to the width of the shingle or heading, and are made to cut from 10 to 24 inches in length, works up the timber very close; will cut from 1000 to 1600 per hour of shingles, takes up but little room, occupying only about four feet square, not weighing over 285 lbs.; can be driven by any kind of ordinary power; a very compact ma-chine to ship. The cost of the machine is small compared with its value.

The following are a few of the many testimenials which can be produced:

Mr. Emerson Smith, Dear Sir:—You wish to know our opinion of your improved shingle and heading machine. We have had one of them in use some time; bave cut about 800,000 from various kinds of timber It has done the work in the most satisfactory manner. Have lost no time nor expense on account of the machine getting out of order. It is a very perfect machine; easy and safe to operate. We have used different kinds of shingle machines. Yours we must say excels all others in every respect. We would not be willing to take four times the cost of the machine, could we not procure another of the same.
Yours truly,
ABBY & NICHOLS.

CARRISTOLA, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1864. Mr. B. F. Euton, Dear Sir: -The Green Mountain shingle and heading machine, which we purchased of you, we have the satisfaction of saying we are highly pleased with. It meets the recommendations. We consider it decidedly the best and most valuable ma-chine that we have ever seen or used. We do not

hesitate in recommending it to any one. Respectfully, LEWIS, ROSE & CO.

EAST MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 23, 1863. Emerson Smith, Dear Sir:—Your patent shingle and heading machine has satisfied me that it is decidedly the best and cheapest machine in use. It is very simply constructed, not liable to derangement, a perfectly afe and easy machine to work. It will cut from 10 to 15,000 per day: the saw running horizontal, cutting lengthwise the grain, makes much more per-fect shingles and heading than can be made by any machine that cuts across the grain. Your machin must prove a great success. Yours with respect, CHANDLER TILLOTSON,

GREENVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1863. GREENVILLE, N. Y., Sept. I, 1863.

Mr. B. F. Enton, Dear Sir:—We have used Smith's improved machine in different kinds of timber. It does its work well beyond our expectations; it is a very perfect machine in every respect. We think it cannot but take the place of other machines when introduced.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES BREWER,

WM. BREWER,

GREENVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862. Mr. B. F. Eaton, Sir :-- The Green Mountain shingle and heading machine which I purchased of you, answers the recommend in every respect. I am well p'cased with the machine; it does the work well and with great dispatch. It is a valueble and important improvement. Yours respectfully, LEWIS SHERRILL.

NEW HAVEN MILLS, Vt., Sept. 1, 1863. Emerson Smith, Dear Sir:—Your improved shingle machine, which I have had in use since last spring, works complete. It is the best and most perfect machine in use. I have cut 1500, and can 2000 per hour. It is a machine that pays well, and must come into Yours, LEWIS RUSSELL. general use.

Machines for sale in Tioga and Potter counts, Pa., by P. W. ROCKWELL, ties, Pa., by Rutland, Tioga co., Pa. For town, county, or State rights, address

B. F. EATON, General Agent, Greenville, Green co., N. Y. March 17 1861--3m3



Have You a Friend in the Army?

Fort Alexander, Md., Oct. 12, '62. Let me assure you that persons having sons, husbands and brothers in the army will do well to send them Cline's Embrocation. It is just the medicine now wanted by soldiers for colds, coughs, sprains, rheumatism, and camp ailments produced by exposure. Hoping that Sutlers for the army will take prompt measures to get a supply, I re-

main, sir,
Sergt. SAMUEL B. BANCROFT,
Co. C, 117th Regt. N. Y. S. V.
P. S. While writing, I am parting with my last bottle I had for my own use.

CLINE'S VEGETABLE EMBROCATION I

MONEY REFUNDED IF IT FALLS TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

For Diptheria, Colds, Coughs, Sore Threat, or Hoarsoness, its equal is not to be found. When taken in time, or immediately after an exposure, the effects are astonishing. Two or three doses will throw off the cold and perform a cure, and prevent the setting in of the fever and cough that usually follow a cold, which always racks the system, often leading to diptheria and consumption. It is highly necessary, therefore, that the tion. It is highly necessary, therefore, that the remedy be administered in time. One or two doses may prevent these destructive complaints, and save you from an untimely grave, Sold by Druggists generally.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by B, CLINE, No. 50 Genessee St. (Marble Block). Utica, N. Y.

For Sale by JOHN A. ROY, Wellsboro, Pa.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS

OF BOTH SEXES. A Reverend gentleman having been restored t

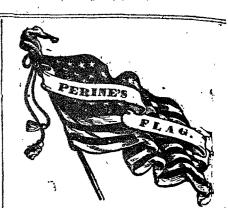
health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to com-municate to his affected fellow creatures the means of LEAS, COFFEE, and SPICES, best qualities and fair prices always on hand at Wellsboro, April 22, 1363.

MATHERS'.

Cure. Hence on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. June 1, 1865 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 1, 1863-Iy.



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since which time the public have awarded to us a GENEROUS PATRONAGE;

we have been signally prospered. The

PAY AS YOU GO PLAN

has afforded us ample means to prosecute our busi-ness in such a manner as to DEFY COMPETITION.

Perhaps no greater comment could be adduced to show the value of this plan than the perfect security affords to the purchaser. He not only gets the value it of his money, but has the full consciousness that he is a free man. Duns to him are things talked of but not realized. We do business

Strictly for Cash.

thereby saving a heavy tax which must be imposed on the purchaser, where a

CREDIT BUSINESS IS DONE.

We purchase most of our Goods for Cash, offering them at a very slight advance

FROM COST,

preferring as we always have done from the com-

Small Profits, rather than run the risks which the losses attending a

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involved. We therefore can and do offer to purcha-

DRY GOODS, the best assortment of Gooods to be found in

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GILKS! SILKS!!

If you want to purchase BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & GREEN SILKS,

Dress Goods

BROCADE & PLAIN,

Call at PERINE'S,

of all styles and quality. Plain and figured French Merinoes, English Coburgs Colored and Black Alapaeas, Brocade Reps and oriental lustres. Figured Grenadines, Brocade Mohairs, In fact everything in the Dress Goods line, AT PERINE'S.

Shawls! Shawls!

CALL' AND SEE Splendid Broches, and Square Shawls, Rlack Thibet, long Shawls. Black Thibet, square Shawls, Colored Thibets, Black Silk Shawls, and Shawls of every kind and

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AT PERINE'S.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, & MANTILLAS, of the newest designs in Black or Colors,

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FIVE THOUSAND YARDS Pacific and Manchester Delains for 2 shillings per AT PERINE'S.

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TEN THOUSAND YARDS

A LARGE QUANTITY of Domestics at prices that defy competition, AT PERINE'S.

FIFTY CASES Shop-made Kip and Stoga Boots, for \$3,00 per pair, AT PERINE'S.

HATS AND CAPS of great variety in quality and price,

AT PERINE'S. Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes in great variety and cheap, AT PERINE'S.

Flour by the Sack or Barrel, AT PERINE'S.

Prices reduced on Hoop Skirts and Corsets, AT PERINE'S.

Opera Flannels, plain, figured, striped and checked, heavy twilled and red, blue, green, white and yellow, Flannels, AT PERINE'S.

A new and cheap stock of CLOTHING, at PERINE'S. TROY, Sept. 30, 1863.