

her strength for the effort; gave him a sudden push. Taken thus unawares, he could not have himself. He staggered, lost his balance, fell back, with a low cry, into the yawning pit behind him!

In a moment the trap-door was down and securely fastened. Then Jennie sank into a chair beside me, weak and trembling, now that it was all over, and we mingled our tears together, but this time they were tears of joy, for we well knew the Indian could not escape unassisted, from the close quarters which had so unexpectedly fallen to his lot.

Two hours later my father returned, and with him Richard and Annie, both frothed over. We felt perfectly at ease then. I shall never forget how tightly father drew me to his heart when he had learned all, nor how proudly Richard looked upon his promised bride, while listening to the recital of her noble heroism.

A Strange Story—A Girl Three Weeks in a Hay-Stack.

A correspondent writing from Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio, to the Cincinnati Commercial, tells the following strange story:

On last Thursday Evening, the 4th inst., as a little boy was returning from school, across the fields, on hearing a couple of hay-racks heard plaintive moans apparently proceeding therefrom, accompanied by faint articulations of a human voice. He distinctly heard the ejaculation, "My God! my God!" The boy hurried to the hay-rack, and when he was in sight, and told Mr. Davidson what he had heard. Mr. Davidson at once started back with him, and meeting two neighbors, took them along to the stack of hay.

On reaching the spot, they discovered some rags protruding from the stack, and on investigation, found a young girl, literally burrowed in the hay, seemingly helpless, and in a dying condition. She implored them not to move her, to let her die, for she was frozen and starved, and she had arrived too late. However the gentlemen raised her as gently as they could, and though the gentlest motion aggravated her sufferings, succeeded in carrying her back to Mr. Davidson's farm-house. She was evidently not more than sixteen years of age, and scantily and miserably clad. A tattered dress clung round her attenuated form and a garment that had once been an under-skirt she had torn down two feet, being tied about her head, and the other wrapped about her neck. Her feet were terribly blackened and swollen with being frozen, and her whole body was discolored, while the agonized creature told them that "it seemed to her that the flesh on her body was pierced with knives, and ready to drop off her bones!" They sent for a physician, and in the meantime did all they could to alleviate her sufferings, but with little success. "Water" was her cry, and the small quantities they gave her she drank with avidity and eagerness. She told them that she had been lying in the stack where they discovered her, for two weeks without a morsel of food! She gives her name as Louise Black; says if she lives she will be fifteen years of age, and appears to be a girl of intelligence and religious principles. She says that she resided in Missouri until the fall of 1864, when her father became infatuated with the Mormon faith, a number of persons being settled in the same place in opposition to the wishes of his wife and family, made preparations to remove to Salt Lake City. As he could not be turned from his purpose, his family reluctantly accompanied him, and were numbered among the inhabitants of that polished city, while Mr. Black was at once enrolled among the "saints." They had been there for six months, during which time matters had been growing from bad to worse, when the crisis arrived, in the shape of Mr. Black No. 2, when the husband and father, at the instigation of the Mormons, resolved to make their escape from Utah; at the same time being cognizant of the way was rife with danger, and that if captured death would be their doom. Louise goes on to say that they succeeded in eluding vigilance, and made their escape from Salt Lake City, on the 10th of last June with only twelve dollars in their purse, and a bundle of clothing toward the States. She recounts the terrible sufferings of their march through woods and ravines, both of her sisters perishing on their way, and being buried in the woods. At length her mother died, and a covering of leaves was laid over her body, and her surviving daughter was able to give her. By this time they had reached the vicinity of Cleveland, but instead of asking any assistance, she clung to the man of fear and concealment, that had stricken each member of her fugitive band, and wandered, onward, desolate and alone. She tells of being at Greenville, Pennsylvania, and of finally arriving at Middlesex, where she says she lay concealed for three days on the farm of Mr. Edmondson. This was the next event in the history of the girl when he being discovered by a couple of horse thieves, who gave her money and employed her to ride off a horse which they had stolen from Mr. Edmondson, directing her how to reach Old City, and telling her that they would join her there. On mounting the horse she rode in an opposite direction, and was seen passing through Mount Jackson, in Lawrence county, on the 12th of December. Being followed by some men, through curiosity, she abandoned the horse and fled to the woods. The men found the horse, and searched the woods for her, but she lay behind a log entirely covered with leaves, and escaped their observation. While lying there it rained, and turning cold, her feet became frozen. On getting up she found that she could not stand. Her shawl had become frozen to the ground, and she had to leave the greatest portion of it behind. Not being able to walk, she crawled or dragged herself out of the woods, expecting to reach a house. Her strength failed her and dragging herself to a couple of haystacks in Wm. Cornelius' field, she succeeded in making a hole in one of them, into which she crept. She said she heard voices several times about the stack, and tried to halloo, but was too weak. The men who found the horse state that it was twenty-three days from that time to the day on which the girl was discovered. All this time she was without nourishment of any kind excepting hay and some grass the frost had not nipped. Once or twice she moistened her mouth with snow, as it fell. She was not so much emaciated as might be expected, but as she says she had lost a great deal of flesh, and was to be quite fleshy. Her hair is auburn, about six inches long, and clusters in ringlets all over her head. Her eyes are deep blue, but her complexion is now of a leaden hue, and one eye is very dull, and apparently sightless. She says she thinks it was "frozen out." The doctor says her feet were in a terrible condition, and she must lose one if not both of them. Her sufferings are exciting, and she does not desire to live, frequently calling on God to shorten her sufferings. She has a very little, and cannot sleep but a few minutes at a time. She is still in the kind keeping of Mr. Davidson's family, and if she recovers, something more

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 31, 1866.

With MALICE toward none, with CHARITY for all, with FIDELITY to the cause, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—A. LINCOLN—MARCH 4, 1865.

CIRCULATION 1,000.

The New Jersey Legislature has ratified the Constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—We are glad to see that the press of the State is rapidly concentrating its forces in support of Gen. GEARY as the Republican candidate for Governor in the approaching Convention. The Muncy Luminary, Jersey Shore Vidette, and the Williamsport Bulletin, of Lycoming, endorse him, and the Lancaster county delegates are instructed to support him. The Harrisburg Telegraph admits that Gen. GEARY appears to be the choice of the people, and regards the choice as eminently judicious.

All that is wanted now to render the action of the Convention certain, harmonious, for Gen. Geary, is the common and earnest advocacy of the press in the North and Northwest. Let us eschew complimentary recommendations and vote, and decide this matter before the politicians assemble in Convention.

We once more appeal to our brethren of the press in the Northern tier to declare themselves at once. It is time to make known where we all stand.

THE UNRECONSTRUCTED.

A raven croaking under one's window, day in, and day out, may be considered an unpleasant thing. We can fancy that the reckless song of a mocking-bird would be much more to be desired.

But vastly more disagreeable is it to hear moanings and groanings, and puerile repetitions over the inevitable, from men who ought to have enough of pride of character to suppress them.

Occasionally we are favored with copies of Southern papers from acquaintances abiding in Southern cities. Sometimes these papers hail from Richmond, sometimes from South Carolina, and sometimes from Georgia.

Before the war we had a great admiration for the Journalistic talent of the South. That is denied. In reading their Post Bellum lucubrations we are forced to conclude that the men were all killed off, and that the tripod is occupied by a set of antiquated maiden ladies, muchly exhilarated with tea-potations, and tea of a bad quality.

Here is a stray copy of the Constitutionalist, published at Augusta, Georgia. We are much obliged to the friend who sent it to us. It refreshes us, and gives us heart out of its lack-luster columns. We see crapes, small crape taste crape, feel crape—permeated by the indescribable odor of unavailing grief separated with bad humor—from its editorial heading to the last advertisement in its last sorrowful column. Even its feeble puff of a bakery is pervaded with the odor of "funeral baked meats."

We sympathize with the editors of the Constitutionalist. They are drowned in tears and make most distressing moan. Possibly we might join in their wail but for the doubtful quality of their grief. When men write under the pricks of conscience for ill-doing, we feel emotions of pity, and a ruling desire to relieve them.

But then, in the case before us, our pity sleeps. The quantity of their grief is awful to contemplate; but the quality, like Doughboy's beef, is odorous. They and the causeless sacrifice of millions of lives and billions of property. They lament, but not for their awful error. They moan, but not in view of the devastations caused by a war inaugurated by their base ambitions. They weep, and lament, and moan, because they failed to destroy every vestige of civil liberty on the continent. They speak of the Government with malevolence and bitterness, and by that sign we conjecture that the ink is not yet dried on their pardon papers. Two months ago, no doubt these same bitter fellows were crying at the feet of Andrew Johnson and asking with all the mean, low, unmanly humility of which the Slave-breeder's character is capable, for "pardon." And we presume they got it.

We are pierced with a sharp regret that these fellows, and several thousands beside, of like temper, were not pounded a few minutes after they cried "enough." It is good policy to be conveniently deaf when pummeling a cowardly, treacherous bully. "Such people don't know when they have 'enough.'" We are afraid that there must be some special "milling," done before the South is reconstructed. The trouble lay in not driving a wedge of the worst into the "last ditch" and leaving it upon them. They should have been buried clean out of sight of the government they hate.

Then here is a copy of the Richmond Examiner, once the abdest of all Southern Journals. The fortunes of war seem to have upset the editors and changed their natures. They used to write choice English and good grammar. They now insult the age by spelling as badly as that old Post Spenser did. They spell public, "publick," antic, "antick," and to carry out the system, would doubtless spell sic "sick." They remind us of a certain breed of small editors who fancy that they belittle an enemy by printing his name in lower case, instead of small caps. This return to Walker is a small spite against New England, and is represented by Webster's Unabridged. We look for such spelling in British

Journals, which make Walker a standard. But it is another evidence of the unreconstructibility of these irate Southerners when they depart from the American standard.

The paper just mentioned works itself into a perfect frenzy over an order issued by Gen. Thomas, silencing one Wilmer, styling himself "Bishop of Alabama." Said Wilmer issued a precept to the clergy of his diocese commanding them to omit the prayer for the President of the United States in the church service, until all U. S. troops should be withdrawn from that State. For this insolence Gen. Thomas silenced the Bishop. We only censure the General because he did not put the scoundrel in irons. Better nip such base teachers in the early beginning, than to suffer them to breed disturbance that may eventuate in civil strife.

However, as to Southern papers, it cannot do harm to permit the editors to get rid of the froth and foam which distinguishes them. Don't silence them by any means. Let them howl!

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad—The Route Fixed.

We break silence, for the first time, on this subject, to offer congratulations to the people of Pennsylvania upon having secured the route of this important connecting link between the seaboard and the great West. The matter is now, we presume, definitely settled, and though we, in common with very many of our citizens, are somewhat disappointed in the route chosen, we shall not refuse to rejoice that Pennsylvania is to reap the chief benefit of the construction of this great work. The Atlantic & Great Western Railway is more than its name indicates; for it is, without serious question, destined to be the "Atlantic & Pacific Railway"—connecting San Francisco with Philadelphia and New York.

The route selected is through Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, Clearfield, and Center counties, about midway between the Pennsylvania Central and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroads. It will traverse, when constructed, what is now a wilderness, rich in mineral wealth, and in the midst of which in due time substantial towns will spring up to enrich the Commonwealth. At one time we feared that the enterprise and sagacity of New York capitalists would prove more than a match for the slower, but quite as substantial enterprise and sagacity of Pennsylvania men. On reading the contract between the Atlantic & Great Western and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Companies, we are at once rejoiced the genius and enterprising boldness of two prominent financiers—Hon. E. J. W. Weaver, and CHARLES E. SMITH, Esq., the latter being the President of the Philadelphia & Reading Road, and one of the most sagacious of our Railroad Managers. Mr. Walker has been before the public for many years and has earned an enviable reputation, also. We cannot better express our satisfaction at this triumph for our good old Commonwealth than by publishing the 4th of a series of resolutions passed by the Philadelphia Corn Exchange at a recent meeting. It reads as follows:

That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the broad and comprehensive policy adopted by them in securing to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania the advantages resulting from the expenditure of the great capital of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company in the development of the vast agricultural and mineral resources of this State.

We regard this as a most decided check to the grasping ambition of the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Company, which, threatens to control the politics of the State. We can only hope that their suit against the Catawissa Company may fail, and that the great work of constructing the Atlantic and Great Western along the route designated may proceed without interruption.

Pennsylvania Legislature.
The business of the Legislature has not proved very interesting during the past week. The Senate has been engaged on private bills chiefly.

On the House, Mr. HUMPHREY presented two petitions of citizens of Jackson township for a law to enable them to collect a tax to pay bounty bonds, which was referred. Also a bill to incorporate the Cowanesque Valley Turnpike Company. Also joint resolutions instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the proposed apportionment of representatives upon a basis of the whole people not disfranchised. This resolution was made the special order for February 1st.

Mr. MAX offered a bill to exempt real estate from payment of State tax. The bill provides that henceforth no State taxes shall be levied upon other than personal property. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means. It is a good bill, and ought to pass.

A bill to amend the revenue laws of the State was introduced on Thursday, and another to deduct the tax upon mortgages from the tax on the property upon which the mortgages is secured, was lost.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved to consider a bill to amend the law relating to the tax in Jackson township, Tioga county, for the purpose of paying bonds, which was agreed to, and the bill passed its several readings.

SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING.—A week or two ago, the family of Elder L. B. Hyatt, on Church street, experienced considerable alarm at symptoms of poisoning excited in several of its members by eating popped corn. It appears that some corn had been brought down from the attic by the children for a sister who was about to leave home, and was laid on the sofa in the sitting room where it remained until the father of the family, the children, and the eventer of the corn of the corn and distributed it among the family. But a few moments elapsed, when one of the children manifested symptoms of sickness and complained of pain in the stomach. The parents, from each of the others who had partaken of the corn rapidly followed, creating the greatest alarm in the family. A physician was immediately sent for, who pronounced the symptoms those of poison, and administered his remedies accordingly. Fortunately, the result was not fatal, and the children, though some of them were quite severely affected. Mrs. Apsley, a neighbor who was present at the time of the distribution of the corn, and partook of some of it, was similarly attacked. The case is a very singular one, and the family had been using from themselves, frequently but with impunity. They were not aware of any kind of poison having been in the house at any time for any purpose, and no one, to their

XXXIXth Congress—1st Session.

Our synopsis commences Friday, Jan. 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims against the Government, which restricts the entire charges of agents and attorneys to \$10 for collecting bounty and arrears of pay. The claimant must however, pay for the expense of affidavits, &c. The credentials of one of the Florida Senators elect were presented, which, after some debate, were tabled. The bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and discussed at length. During the debate Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware took occasion to say that Delaware was the last Slave State in the Union.

The next proposition bill was the order of the day in the House. Jan. 22. SENATE.—The committee on the condition of the late revolted States reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution basing representation upon the white population not disfranchised on account of race or color. This was laid over for the present. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was again discussed, and an amendment to restrict its operation to the late seceded States was introduced. Another bill to abolish military jurisdiction was also defeated.

HOUSE.—Bills to regulate elections in the District of Columbia, to prevent counterfeiting, and to grant pensions to soldiers and sailors of 1812, were introduced. The Speaker offered a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of loaning money to the Republic of Mexico to enable her to put down Maximilian, but which was not acted upon. A resolution calling for the immediate trial of Jeff Davis and other rebels, and one making the Chief Justice of the United States the legal successor to the Chief Magistracy if the President and Vice-President should both die, were referred to the committee on State affairs. An amendment to the Constitution relative to representation, was discussed at length.

Jan. 23. SENATE.—An amendment to a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State providing that persons in that Territory must be equal before the law, was reported. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was then taken up and discussed at length.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Reconstruction was instructed to report upon the expediency of ordering a new census during the present year. A series of resolutions were offered, setting forth that the General Government was formed by the people, and not by the States, and that the States, by act of secession, forfeit all their rights and privileges and the territory formerly controlled by them reverts to the Government. Also that Texas should be set apart for the colored race. These resolutions were not acted upon.

Jan. 24. SENATE.—A joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting compensation for emancipated slaves, or payment of any part of the rebel debt, was referred. Mr. Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill for the relief of the rebels of the Test Oath. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was then taken up and discussed at length, the batch of "frivolous" resolutions being summarily voted down.

HOUSE.—Bills to grant pensions to soldiers of 1812, and bounties to soldiers of 1861-62, were referred. The proposition to amend the Constitution relative to representation upon the basis of the whole number of people was debated at length, but no vote taken.

Jan. 25. SENATE.—A bill abrogating the charters of Washington and Georgetown and vesting the Government of the cities in a commission to be appointed by the President, was introduced. The bill to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims was taken up and discussed without result. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was passed, as was also a bill to provide for the full protection of the emancipated slaves by the General Government, and will, possibly, convince the South that humanity is intended to be one of the Christian virtues.

HOUSE.—The suffrage amendment bill was discussed at length. No vote was taken. The bill to amend the act of Feb. 22, 1862, relative to the appointment of Grant and Schurz on Southern affairs were ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that books for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of THE NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, will be opened at 10 o'clock on Saturday, February 24, 1866, at the Hotel of J. W. Bigony, in the borough of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

J. CHRISTIE,
GEO. M. TRACY,
W. BIGONY,
R. FARR.

FARM FOR SALE.—In Rutland, bounded north by Wm. Lawrence and J. N. Lawrence, east by W. W. Oakes, south by H. Horton and John Fradick and west by William Hutchinson—containing 155 acres more or less, about 135 acres improved, two frame houses, frame barn, corn-barn, other outbuildings and orchard thereon; and now occupied by John V. Swan. The above is offered at private sale until Feb. 13. If not sold by that time it will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder on that day at the Hotel of A. King in Mansfield at 2 o'clock P. M. For further particulars enquire of W. H. Smith, Wellsboro or the subscriber.

JESSE OWEN,
Jan. 31, '66-31.* Chemung, Chemung Co., N.Y.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of George W. Mack, late of Westfield, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

NANCY A. MACK,
JAMES KING, 2d,
Admin's.
Jan. 31, 1866-6w.*

NOTICE.
I am going to sell at public sale, commencing MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1866, AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M. and continue from day to day until I close out my stock, consisting of

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots,
Shoes, Hats, Caps, Cloths,
Millinery Goods,
Yankee
Notions,
&c.

All Goods to be paid for before leaving the Store.
Wellsboro, Jan. 24, 1866.

PURE GINGER at
ROY'S DRUG STORE.

knowledge, had been in the room where the corn had been lying during the day who could have communicated poison to it.—Clinton Republican.

BOOK OF JEFF.

CHAPTER XVII.
Now after these things, Jeff sought to deceive his people, and he said unto them, "Behold! I will yet call upon my valiant men, and they will come forth. And with an exceeding great army, I will discomfit the men of freedom, and take back our fenced cities, and destroy their strongholds, and we shall be rulers over all their provinces." And while he yet spake to them with his lips, in his heart he was devising means by which to escape from the men of liberty.

And he gathered together of his substance, what was needful on his journey, and chose a few of his valiant men to bear him company, both he, and his wife, and little ones. And at nightfall, they took their departure.

Now about this time Andrew had become chief ruler of the provinces of the north, because Abraham was not. And it was told Andrew that Jeff had secretly fled with all his household, and a goodly retinue.

And he said unto his armed men, "Pursue thou Jeff and take him captive, and bring him unto me, that he escape not out of the land, and thereby his deeds go unpunished."

And the valiant men, both horsemen and footmen, pursued after Jeff, and passed him sore.

And it was told them, to be encamped at a place called Irwinville, one of the small cities of the plains. And they followed hard after him, and they came upon him at the going down of the sun. And Jeff sought to deceive the men of liberty, and he clothed himself in the habiliments of a woman, and his household called him "mother." And he would fain go to a well in the suburbs of the city, to draw water; but as he was about to descend into the well, one of the horsemen, heard the ringing of iron heels, and said unto the women, "Thou art Jeff!" And he said "I am not, but the mother of these round men."

And they answered him, "thou art the mother of these round men, and thou art the mother of that captive; and to bring thee before Andrew." And they took him and went their way.

And they brought him before Andrew, who called a tribunal at Columbia, and the members thereof, said, "Cast him into prison until the meeting of the great Sanhedrim; and until his dark deeds of wickedness shall all be brought to light."

And they cast him into prison, and he remained there unto this day.

Then Jeff prevailed himself after this wise. "Woe is me! for I am a man of an unclean heart; and I have dwelt in the midst of a people of unclean hearts; Andrew can pardon me, but he will not for he is like unto Abraham, whose life I sought, a good, and just man, because I compassed the death of Abraham, and of many of his host, and sought the life of his chief scribe, and of many who sat at the right hand of power Andrew will not grant me pardon. Woe is mine for I am undone, because I have bewailed and of the rest of the sayings and doings of Jeff and of his men, are they not all written in the book called 'Book of Jeff,' and shall they not all be hereafter brought to light?"

MEETA MELGROVE THE SCRIBE.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The Elmira Advertiser, among other good things, speaks of special P. O. agent Humphrey, of this county, as follows:

Dr. Abel Humphrey, of Tioga, Pa., Special Agent of the Post Office Department, is well known to hundreds of people all along the line of the Erie Railway, and wherever he is known is universally commended as a good officer. While this is his general reputation, those who know him best, and have had opportunities to understand how thoroughly he identifies himself with the people, know that he deserves much higher commendation. Dr. Humphrey not only gives himself wholly to the discharge of his official duty, but exhibits such activity, energy, intelligence and zeal, as cannot fail to impress in some degree the same high qualities upon all the officers of the Post Office Department with whom he comes in contact. Whatever he is called upon to do he does. Wherever and at whatever hours of day or night duty requires his presence, he is there. We personally know with how much faithfulness and with what energy he labors, and knowing, it we freely commend it as worthy of all praise.

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Ready-Made Clothing, Boots,
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Yankee
Notions,
&c.

All Goods to be paid for before leaving the Store.
Wellsboro, Jan. 24, 1866.

PURE GINGER at
ROY'S DRUG STORE.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, LAW BOOKS, MAPS.

NOVELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, POCKET KNIVES, FANCY ARTICLES.

Uniton Block, Wellsboro, Pa.,
HUGH YOUNG.

DEALER in the above articles; begs leave to announce to the public that he has just opened, and now offers for sale at prices 20 per cent lower than last year. The largest stock of

WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS

over brought to this county. Also
CURTAIN FIXTURES
of the latest and best patents.

THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS
of the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Presses, kept on hand, and sold at Publishers prices.

TWO HUNDRED NOVELS
now on hand, including the works of Dickens, Scott, Bulwer, Cooper, Collins, Keble, Wood, Lever and others. Also, Full Sets of

BEADLE'S, DAWLEY'S AND MONROE'S DIME NOVELS & SONG BOOKS

PHOTOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS,
of nearly all sizes and Prices, embracing all the leading Generals, Statesmen, Poets, Journalists, Authors, and Actors of the day.

FRANGS CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,
embracing over 900 different subjects, which are sold at five cents each, or fifty cents a dozen, catalogues of which may be had upon application. We keep constantly on hand

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
which hold from ten to three hundred pictures, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere at retail.

STEREOSCOPIES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, MICROSCOPES, KALEIDOSCOPES,
and a large variety of less valuable Toys. In the way of

SQUARE, OVAL, RUSTIC, SOLDIER'S OR GLASS PICTURE FRAMES,
Passee Partouts, Esels, Tassels, Picture Cord, Hooks, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Special attention is devoted to this important branch and it is intended at all times to be supplied with the latest publications of this class of literature. S. S. Mack has furnished a wholesale rate and subscription taken for all kinds of Sunday School papers and produced by distinguished artists, forming subjects of interest to every family. A large and elegant assortment of Picture Frames, various sizes and styles, including most unique patterns of Oval, gilt, Rosewood, Walnut, &c. Pictures framed to order in any style and at short notice, and on most favorable terms.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.
This will comprise the ordinary Catalogue offered at Music Stores, such as Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Flutes, Clarinets, Flutes, Pipes, &c. The best quality of Italian and English Violins, Guitars and Banjo Strings. Sheet Music kept constantly on hand. All the new and popular songs and Instrumental Music received from the publishers. Teachers supplied at the usual discount. Musical Instruction Books of all kinds. Music and Books mailed free at market prices. Also Agent for the most popular manufacturers of Phonographs, such as Chickering, Boardman & Gray, &c. and Prins's celebrated Melodions and Harmoniums.

LEGAL, CAP, BILL, LETTER & AND NOTE PAPERS,
of every description

NOTICE.
We will sell School Books and Stationery to Dealers at 10 per cent advance upon city Wholesale Trade Prices, which is much better than they can do by sending to the City for small quantities.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Law Blanks, Marriage Certificates, Lawyer's Reports, Gold Pens, a complete stock of Pocket Books, Ladies' Travelling Satchels, Toys, Children's Games, Dissected Maps and Pictures, Backgammon Boards, Chess and Checker men, Dice, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Drawing Cases, Letter-press Work Books, Bankers' Time Papers, Notes, Drafts and Receipts, in Book and Sheet form, Invoices and Letter Files, Black, Blue and Chromo India, Quill Pens, Pens, Mourning Paper and Envelopes, and a thousand and one articles too numerous to mention.

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NEWS-ROOM
AND
PAPER WAREHOUSE!

No. 9 Market-st., CORNING, N. Y.,
and Postoffice Building.

Returns acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal patronage bestowed for the last eight years, calling particular attention for the present season to his establishment, which, having been completely renovated and refurnished, is now stored anew, with such a combination of attractions in Literature and Art as cannot fail to interest the public, and which it is hoped may excite the generous interest of this region as it keeps pace with the advancement of the age.

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CLASSIFICATION.

Book & Stationery.

This department comprehends the most desirable collection of works by ancient and modern authors, Prose and Poetry, Classical and Historical, Fiction and Fact. All new books received as soon as published. A large stock of School Books used in city and country Schools. A full stock of Blank Books of all descriptions; Tack Memorandums; Time Books and Diaries; School Stationery in endless variety. The Stationery department comprises Cap, Legal, Bill, Letter, Note, and Bill-let Paper of all kinds; Envelopes, all shapes and sizes; Pen-holders, Pencils, Ink-balls, &c. In fact, everything in the line.

Particular attention paid to the selection of Ladies' Stationery, a choice assortment of which is always kept.

News Department.

This department is the specialty of the concern, and is under the personal supervision of the undersigned, who has given 12 years attention to this branch. Here are found the entire publications of the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Presses, daily, semi-weekly, and weekly in endless variety. The Stationery department comprises Cap, Legal, Bill, Letter, Note, and Bill-let Paper of all kinds; Envelopes, all shapes and sizes; Pen-holders, Pencils, Ink-balls, &c. In fact, everything in the line.

Particular attention paid to the selection of Ladies' Stationery, a choice assortment of which is always kept.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

A large and carefully selected assortment embracing the best and most desirable patterns at various prices, from 10c to \$1.00 per roll, leaving no excuse to families for neglecting to improve their walls or the walls of their rooms. Borders for the same in gilt, velvet, and satin, extra and narrow widths. An elegant assortment of Window Shades, white and buff, also green, blue, buff and figured Curtains, Paper, and Curtains, &c. &c. &c. Pictures, Frames, and Engravings, and a large variety of less valuable Toys. In the way of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
which hold from ten to three hundred pictures, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere at retail.

STEREOSCOPIES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, MICROSCOPES, KALEIDOSCOPES,
and a large variety of less valuable Toys. In the way of

SQUARE, OVAL, RUSTIC, SOLDIER'S OR GLASS PICTURE FRAMES,
Passee Partouts, Esels, Tassels, Picture Cord, Hooks, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Special attention is devoted to this important branch and it is intended at all times to be supplied with the latest publications of this class of literature. S. S. Mack has furnished a wholesale rate and subscription taken for all kinds of Sunday School papers and produced by distinguished artists, forming subjects of interest to every family. A large and elegant assortment of Picture Frames, various sizes and styles, including most unique patterns of Oval, gilt, Rosewood, Walnut, &c. Pictures framed to order in any style and at short notice, and on most favorable terms.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.
This will comprise the ordinary Catalogue offered at Music Stores, such as Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Flutes, Clarinets, Flutes, Pipes, &c. The best quality of Italian and English Violins, Guitars and Banjo Strings. Sheet Music kept constantly on hand. All the new and popular songs and Instrumental Music received from the publishers. Teachers supplied at the usual discount. Musical Instruction Books of all kinds. Music and Books mailed free at market prices. Also Agent for the most popular manufacturers of Phonographs, such as Chickering, Boardman & Gray, &c. and Prins's celebrated Melodions and Harmoniums.