

Table with 4 columns: Advertising Rates, Location, and Price. Includes rates for 1 square, 2 squares, 4 columns, etc.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. D. TERBELL & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Wall Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints and Oils, &c.

W. A. NICHOLS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office formerly occupied by James Lowrey, Esq., Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866-ly.

JULIUS SHERWOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Court Street, opposite the Court House, Williamsport, Pa., Jan. 6, 1866-ly.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Insurance, Bounty and Pension Agency, Main Street Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866.

JOHN I. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office lately occupied by John W. Guernsey, Esq., Tioga County, Penna. Prompt attention to Collections. Jan. 1, 1866-ly.

E. F. WILSON, J. B. NILES, WILSON & NILES, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW. (First door from Bigonye's, on the Avenue) Will attend to business entrusted to their care in the counties of Tioga and Potter: Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866.

GEORGE WAGNER, TAILOR. Shop first door north of L. A. Sears's Shoe Shop. Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and well. Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866-ly.

JOHN B. SHAKESFARE, DRAPER AND TAILOR. Shop over Bowen's Store, second floor. Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and in best style. Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866-ly.

ROBT. HAWLEY, H. H. CUMMINS, HAWLEY & CUMMINS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Williamsport Pa. Special attention given to collection of Penalties, Bonds and Back Pay, and all claims against the National and State Governments. Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 15, 1865-3m.

JOSEPH MANLEY, BLACKSMITH AND SHOER. I have rented the shop lately occupied by P. G. Hoig, and am prepared to shoe horses and oxen, and to do all kinds of work pertaining to the business in a superior manner. Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866-ly.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tioga County, Pa. H. C. VERMILYEA, Proprietor. This is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public. [Jan. 1, 1866.]

J. HERVEY EWING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, No. 11 Law Building, -St. Paul St., Baltimore. Revises, -Levin Gale, Attorney at Law, Edward Keane, Atty. Gen., and all claims against the National and State Governments. Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 15, 1865-3m.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY - FRANK SPENCER has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Tioga county that they have the best of photographic apparatus, and are prepared to take all kinds of views, cartes de visite, vignettes, and all kinds of fancy and artistic views, and to engrave and print on all kinds of paper in Baltimore. [Jan. 1, 1866-ly.]

A. B. EASTMAN, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist. Would inform the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity that he has fitted up a desirable suite of rooms over John R. Bowen's store, No. 1, Union Block, where he is prepared to execute all work in his profession with a promptness and skill that will make him a desirable dentist to all those requiring dental operations. All work warranted, and at reasonable rates. Please call and examine specimens. Wellsboro, March 21, 1866-1f.

DENTISTRY. C. N. DART, WOULD say to the public that he is permanently located in Wellsboro, Pa., at his residence, near the Land Office and Episcopal Church, where he will continue to do all kinds of work connected with his profession, guaranteeing complete satisfaction where the skill of the Dentist can aid in the management of cases peculiar to the calling. He will furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, set on any material desired. FILLING & EXTRACTING TEETH, attended to on shortest notice, and done in the best and most approved style. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Anesthetics which are perfectly harmless, and will be administered in every case when desired. Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866-ly.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS. W. M. B. SMITH, Knoxville, Tioga County, Pa., (U. S. Recruited Agent, and Attorney for Soldiers and their friends throughout all the loyal States) will prosecute and collect with unremitting success. SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND DUES of all kinds. Also, any other kind of claim against the Government before any of the Departments in Congress. Terms moderate, and all communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention. Jan. 17, 1866-ly.

FRANK'S PORTABLE LEMONADE is the only preparation of the kind made from the fruit. As an article of economy, purity, and deliciousness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by physicians for infants and family use. It will keep for years in any climate, while its condensed form renders it especially convenient for travelers. All who use lemons are requested to give it a trial. Entertainments are given by parties, and picnics should not be without it. For sale by all Druggists and first-class Grocers. Manufactured only by LOUIS F. METZGER, No. 549 Pearl St., N. Y. Jan. 1, 1866-ly.

TRUSSES - Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses cure rupture, free the cord from all pressure, fit over, rise, break, limb, and, if necessary, fitly, (the fine steel spring being coated with India rubber); spring made any power required; used by day, night, and in every position; clean, light, and easy; and best Truss known. Sold for pamphlet. I. B. SHELLEY, Sole Proprietor, 1247 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. April 6.

Tioga County Advertiser

VOL. XIII. WELLSBORO, PA., APRIL 25, 1866. NO. 17.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

LANG & WHITE, OF MANSFIELD, Pa., have just received and offer to the inhabitants of Tioga county, the lowest cash prices, a large and well assorted stock of the following first class goods:

DRUGS, MEDICINES, & DYE STUFFS, Paints, Oil, Putty and Glass, Howe & Stevens' Family Dyes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils and Pomades, School and Miscellaneous Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, and Blank Diaries for all kinds, 1866.

Pianos, Melodeons, & Cabinet Organs VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, and all kinds of Musical Instruments and musical merchandise. All the most popular Sheet Music always on hand.

By special arrangements with the largest manufacturing house in New York, we can furnish all styles of

BRASS AND SILVER BANDS. Parties wishing Instruments will save ten per cent. by communicating with us before purchasing elsewhere. All Instruments delivered

FREE OF CHARGE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

NEW DRUG STORE. Dr. W. W. WEBB & BRO. Have opened a Drug and Chemical Store, of Main Street, 1st door below Hastings, where they intend to keep a full assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND WALL PAPER, DYE STUFFS, FAMILY DYES, LAMPS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, TEA & TABLE, FORKS, CAKE DISHES, &c.

BORDEN BROS. Would respectfully announce to "all whom it may concern," that they keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND WALL PAPER, DYE STUFFS, FAMILY DYES, LAMPS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, TEA & TABLE, FORKS, CAKE DISHES, &c.

WRITING PAPER, ENVELOPES, SCHOOL BOOKS, PATENT MEDICINES, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Salsaparilla, starch,

TOILET AND WASHING SOAPS, and an endless variety of YANKEE NOTIONS. Tioga, Pa., Oct. 4, 1865-ly.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. THE UNDERSIGNED having formed a co-partnership under the name and title of

I. LOGHRY & CO., can be found at the old stand, corner of Main and Mill Streets, where they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS, of the best quality, which they will sell so cheap for Cash, as to make it an object for dealers to buy here.

Our Stock consists in part of MEN'S & BOY'S Calf, KIP, & STOGA Boots, of our own manufacture. Also, LADIES' GAITERS, BALMORAL, KID, & CALF, & MISSES SHOES.

French and Oak Stock constantly on hand for sale. Cash paid at all times for HIDES, PELTS, and FURS. TERMS-CASH ON DELIVERY. J. LOGHRY, Knoxville, Pa. J. RICHARDSON, Elmira, N. Y. Knoxville, Jan. 1, 1866-1f.

WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.

CORNING, N. Y.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS. THADDEUS DAVIDS' INKS, CONCENTRATED MEDICINES, CINNATI WINES AND BRANDY, WHITE WASH LIME, KEROSENE LAMPS, PATENT MEDICINES, PETROLEUM OIL, ROCHESTER PERFUMERY

AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW GLASS, AND DYE COLORS.

Sold at Wholesale Prices. Buyers are requested to call and get quotations before going further East.

W. D. TERBELL & CO. Corning, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1866-ly

HEAR YE! HEAR YE! - The Polls of this Election are now open.

C. L. WILCOX, Of Wellsboro, offers for sale his entire STOCK OF GOODS AT COST. All those who feel anxious to make a

GOOD BARGAIN, are invited to call soon, for DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

Call at the "REGULATOR," one Door above the Post Office. C. L. WILCOX. Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 29, 1866.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS. A great breakdown in the price of all kinds of Dry Goods.

I have just returned from New York with a large and well selected assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which were bought for CASH during the late Panic at PANIC PRICES, which I am bound to

FLANNELS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS, CLOTHS, FURS, NOTIONS, WORSTEDS, &c., A good assortment GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

FEED, FLOUR & PORK, always on hand. In fact, ALL THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

WRIGHT & BAILEY, Wellsboro Marble Works, H. STOWELL, JR., having purchased the interest of P. C. Hoig, the business will now be conducted under the name of H. Stowell, Jr. & Co.

All descriptions of marble work executed to the entire satisfaction of customers. MONUMENTS, OBELISKS AND HEADSTONES, of the latest and most approved styles. We will also furnish to order.

MANTELS, TABLE TOPS, SODA FOUNTAINS, and all kinds of work pertaining to the business. We intend to do our work in a manner that will defy competition. H. STOWELL, JR., & CO. Wellsboro, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE - All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of S. Bennett & Sons, are requested to call at the store of Vischer, Dimon & Randall and settle the same immediately, and save costs. VISCHER, DIMON & RANDALL, Niles Valley, March 21, 1866-1f.

Select Poetry.

HELEN GREY. BY CHRISTINA G. ROBERTS.

Because one lives you, Helen Grey, Is that a reason you should part, And like a March wind veer about, And down, and say your farewell say? Do you strain the April lilies, and fret, And don't split the sound heart with your weep, Don't put your fingers with the edge Of your keen will; you may, perhaps.

Because your handsome, Helen Grey, Is that a reason to be proud? Your eyes are bold, your laugh is loud; Your steps go marching on their way; But so you wish that modest charm, Which is the surest charm of all: Then in your arms will nestle I, And no man care to wish me ill.

Miscellaneous. [From the Independent Republican.] In Danger. A Railroad Incident.

By P. H. RAFFER. A perilous and exciting life is rail-roading in this country. There are very few men who have followed the business for a number of years, who cannot tell of a man who is employed on a much freight with danger as can the oldest soldier or toughest sailor.

On one side of the train arose high cliffs and beetling rocks, which in open ground would have made a person giddy to behold. On the other, a vast, black, bottomless chasm, seemed to yawn impatiently for the morsel of human and dead freight on its banks.

Then I was that despair for the first time took possession of me. The passengers could not be saved, and my fate would meet a horrible and revolting fate. My first impulse was to lie still on the track, and thus at once end all my regrets that were haunting my life, should the accident which I dreaded take place.

But self-preservation and a last hope got the better of my cowardice, and stepping to the side of the track, and picking up my lamp, I moved bravely to the engine house, where from the intensity of my feelings, I sunk exhausted on the ground.

I have but little more to add, gentlemen. I should have been frozen to death had I remained where I had fallen. But when I saw from the night express had returned to search for the person who had given the signal, had found me, and placing me in a warm car I soon revived. I then learned that the engine with which I was connected had sprung a leak, and immediately whistling down break, he was enabled to save both trains. Beyond the breaking of the cow-catcher of his engine and a few draw-hitches in the trains no damage was done.

My own engineer having arrived at his next regular stopping place, discovered his loss, and putting his cars on a side switch came back cautiously to where he had left us, and in the course of the next day we arrived safely at the State of our destination. The man whom I had sent to flag the night express, was discovered the next morning by the trackmen at the bottom of the gully near the river's edge. He was rushed to a hospital, but becoming exhausted, he had made a mistake, and was precipitated down the steep embankment.

Beyond a slight scare, and some anxiety for my personal safety until she again saw me, my wife was unharmed. On the anniversary of the occurrence, however, the remembrance of the dangers through which we passed comes vividly before me, and being about to take the road to-night in a similar storm, had called up recollections that made me groan. However, boys, 'Richard is himself again!'

And so saying, Dan entered fully into the amusements of his companions, until the time arrived for each man to attend to his duty or seek repose.

CHOOSING A PHYSICIAN. There is an eastern story of a certain prince who had received from a fairy the faculty of not only assuming whatever appearance he thought proper, but of discerning the wandering spirits of the departed. He had long labored under a painful chronic disease, that none of the court physicians, ordinary or extraordinary, could relieve; and he resolved to wander about the streets of his capital until he could find some one, regular or irregular, who could alleviate his sufferings. For this purpose he donned the garb of a dervish.

As he was passing through one of the principal streets, he was surprised to see it so thronged with ghosts that they still being inhabitants of their former earthly tenements, they must have obstructed the thoroughfare. But what was his amazement and dismay,

When he saw that they were all grouped with anxious look round the door of his royal father's physician, haunting, no doubt, the man to whom they attributed their untimely doom.

Shocked by the sight, he hurried to another part of the city, where resided another physician, and I am convinced if we had only realized one-tenth part of the good things anticipated, we should at this time be the most wealthy and happy people on earth.

But the fierce winds and the intensity of the cold soon became matters of concern to all connected with the train. I had myself crawled over the cars, and insisted on the brakemen taking places in the caboose, well knowing that no human being could stand exposed on such a night. Drifting snow was hurled against us from all directions, and it soon became evident that we could make no headway in such a storm. The brakemen with one exception went forward about twelve o'clock to see if they could get the engine in any way. The engineer renewed his efforts, and to his relief he found the train again in motion.

It was some hours later that the engineer learned that the train had broken up, and he had to go back to the cars attached to his engine. I became aware that the caboose was standing still, and that in a few minutes the night express following us would be due. I hurriedly gave orders to a brakeman to go back to the engine, and the train, Mary having become impatient by the excitement consequent to the novelty of her position, had gone to sleep in a snug corner of the caboose, and giving her a hasty shake, and explaining to her the danger to which we were exposed, I solved the problem in my own way. The engine started, and the train, to my renewed exertions, it was then I discovered that the train had broken in two, and the forward portion was nowhere to be seen. I peered into the darkness, but could not even see a spark from the locomotive, and the intense darkness of the night added considerably to the other dangers by which we were surrounded.

On one side of the train arose high cliffs and beetling rocks, which in open ground would have made a person giddy to behold. On the other, a vast, black, bottomless chasm, seemed to yawn impatiently for the morsel of human and dead freight on its banks.

To add to the horror, I could hear the night express thundering along near to us, and I could see the lights of the engine whom I had sent out to stop it. And then I realized that some accident must have befallen him. No time could now be lost. Nearer and nearer came the train, loaded with its freight, who, in another instant, would be dashed to atoms down the steep embankment of the river. I lost all care of self, and only thought of the fearful responsibility of the loss of so many lives resting on my head, a self-accusation which would haunt me to the day of my death. I knew what the verdict of the community would be in case of accident, and the most oppressive thoughts crowded upon my mind in the short space of time which I ran towards the train. Fortunately my ears had deceived me as to the distance of the night express from the caboose, and I was enabled to get far enough to prevent a serious catastrophe, but I could not prevent the action of the engineer. But in my hurry I stumbled over one of the rails and pitched forward with much violence, the skin being torn from my hands and knees and my lamp becoming extinguished. Then I was that despair for the first time took possession of me.

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That great organization again and unitedly rallied to its support, and placed that amendment on the statute book, and it is now the supreme law of the land.

Again, in this great year 1866, in the Senate chamber and in the Representative hall, they have placed by overwhelming majorities that Civil Rights bill on your statute book, which declares that every one born on American soil shall have a birthright as American citizen. That law, misrepresented as it has been by its opponents in Congress, will never be repealed, and in the years that are coming it will be the proudest recollection and the crowning honor of those men who, in the name of the national councils, they gave to that American Magna Charta their cordial support. And why should there be objections to a law like that?

Every one born on the soil of the Republic owes to it allegiance—and is it not the receipt of that allegiance which gives him its protection? Henceforth wherever in this land a person shall be oppressed or outraged, or his rights withheld—wherever tyranny may shake its scepter over him—he has but to turn to the national Congress, the national Government for the protection which the Congress of the United States has ordained is his right. [Applause.] We are sometimes asked (and I know with what solicitude the American people regard it) why the work of reconstruction has been unresisted.

The President of the United States, in eight months between the collapse of the rebellion and the opening of this Congress, was engaged in the work, in that policy which seemed to him the best fitting and the most expedient for the past four months in collecting testimony, in comparing opinions, and in action, to lay the foundations of that plan of reconstruction which shall make our Union eternal as the ages.

But they have already in past years initiated a policy of reconstruction. In 1862 they placed on the statute book the first law indicating their policy of reconstruction.

The law known as the test oath, declaring that no man should be eligible for any federal office who could not swear that he had not voluntarily borne arms against the Union, and had not voluntarily given aid and comfort to bloody conspiracy and treason—that law which placed the sword at the disposal of the people, South as well as North. No one expected that then, when the rebellion had its armies in the field against the Union, any one could come knocking at the doors of Congress claiming to represent the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North or South Carolina, Florida, or Texas. But it was believed, that when the rebellion should end, the men who had insultingly turned their backs on Congress and spurned their seats; who had killed the Union defender and thought to capture this capital, would, with the assurance of older times, demand that they should govern the country which they had ineffectually attempted to ruin; and that test oath was placed there as the flaming sword at the gate of Eden, to warn such men that till there were fruits meet for repentance, or bonds for future good behavior, there was no place in those precincts for them. [Cheers.]

Again, the policy of reconstruction was indicated in the act of March 2, 1865, when it passed nearly unanimously, and without yeas and nays, a joint resolution that the Vice President, in assenting the presidential votes, should not count the electoral votes of any State that had been engaged in the rebellion. That was intended to proclaim that until Congress removed their disqualification by laws restoring them to their rights, they should stand back. Congress has, therefore, by these two striking enactments, indicated its policy of reconstruction.

But the Constitution has in still plainer language declared where the responsibility of reconstruction should rest. It has declared that every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government; and in subsequent sections it declares that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all the powers vested in it, or in any department or officer of the Government.—This was intended to declare that Congress is the only law-making power of this land; and by the Constitution to Congress, and to it alone, must look for the reconstruction.

The President of the United States, in his proclamation last May appointing provisional Governors, declared that the States which had been in rebellion were without civil government. That was a fact as palpable as the stars when they shine in the heavens. My regret is—for I must speak plainly to-night—that Congress was not at that time called together. If believe it would have been the work of reconstruction. I believe that Congress and the President, by his approval of their legislation, could have united last summer in a policy of reconstruction which would have been acceptable to both branches of the Government, and in which the South, seeing this concurrent action, would have acquiesced.

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JOB AND CARD TYPE AND FAST PRESSES, and are prepared to execute neatly and promptly, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, HEADS, LETTER HEADS, STATEMENTS, TOWNSHIP ORDERS, &c., &c. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and all assignments of Conveyances and other documents, constantly on hand. People living at a distance can depend on having their work done promptly, and sent back in return mail. Office—Roy's block, Second Floor.

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The law known as the test oath, declaring that no man should be eligible for any federal office who could not swear that he had not voluntarily borne arms against the Union, and had not voluntarily given aid and comfort to bloody conspiracy and treason—that law which placed the sword at the disposal of the people, South as well as North. No one expected that then, when the rebellion had its armies in the field against the Union, any one could come knocking at the doors of Congress claiming to represent the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North or South Carolina, Florida, or Texas. But it was believed, that when the rebellion should end, the men who had insultingly turned their backs on Congress and spurned their seats; who had killed the Union defender and thought to capture this capital, would, with the assurance of older times, demand that they should govern the country which they had ineffectually attempted to ruin; and that test oath was placed there as the flaming sword at the gate of Eden, to warn such men that till there were fruits meet for repentance, or bonds for future good behavior, there was no place in those precincts for them. [Cheers.]

Again, the policy of reconstruction was indicated in the act of March 2, 1865, when it passed nearly unanimously, and without yeas and nays, a joint resolution that the Vice President, in assenting the presidential votes, should not count the electoral votes of any State that had been engaged in the rebellion. That was intended to proclaim that until Congress removed their disqualification by laws restoring them to their rights, they should stand back. Congress has, therefore, by these two striking enactments, indicated its policy of reconstruction.

But the Constitution has in still plainer language declared where the responsibility of reconstruction should rest. It has declared that every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government; and in subsequent sections it declares that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all the powers vested in it, or in any department or officer of the Government.—This was intended to declare that Congress is the only law-making power of this land; and by the Constitution to Congress, and to it alone, must look for the reconstruction.

The President of the United States, in his proclamation last May appointing provisional Governors, declared that the States which had been in rebellion were without civil government. That was a fact as palpable as the stars when they shine in the heavens. My regret is—for I must speak plainly to-night—that Congress was not at that time called together. If believe it would have been the work of reconstruction. I believe that Congress and the President, by his approval of their legislation, could have united last summer in a policy of reconstruction which would have been acceptable to both branches of the Government, and in which the South, seeing this concurrent action, would have acquiesced.

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