HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 12, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 21.

I. The 30th day of May proximo—a day set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic to commemorate the glorious deeds of our departed comrades—will be observed throughout the United States in such manner as benefits the solemnities of the occasion, and as will testify the undying love of a grateful people for the memory of those who died that the nation might live.

This is the second public observance of the occasion, which is trusted will recur yearly while there remains a heart loyal to the cause in which our comrades fell, and while the moving principle of that struggle is worth preserving. If our orginization had no other object, that alone of keeping green the resting-places of our nation's defenders, by this annual commemoration, would be motive enough to hold us together in a fraternal band.

The commander-in-Chief desires to thank those patriotic men and women who gave their aid and sympathy on a former occasion to make successful this National Memorial day, and they are cordially invited to unite with the comrades of the Grand Army in the approaching ceremonies; and he thanks the loyal Press everywhere, through whose generous aid a lasting record has been made of the observances one year ago. To the Congress of the United States, the comrades are specially indebted for authorizing the publication, in book form, of the proceedings of last May, and for the promise held out that each year a compilation will be made and published, as a national recognition of sympathy with these memorial observances.

II. It has been determined not to prescribe any form of ceremony for universal observances, but each Post, or any number of Posts, may arrange together such fitting services as circumstances will permit. Department Commanders will use every effort to perfect arrangements for the occasion. The newspaper Press are requested to give publication to this order.

III. Department and Post Commanders are specially enjoined to preserve and forward to these Headquarters a copy of the proceedings (in printed form so far as possible) which take place in carrying out this order.

IV. As the 30th of May occurs on Sabbath, Posts are at liberty to observe either that day, or Saturday, the 29th.

By order of JOHN A. LOGAN.
Commander-in-Chief.

SUFFRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In 1862 William Penn promulgated the Frame of Government of Pennsylvania, under authority of the charter granted him by King Charles II. In this document the right of suffrage was given, *without restriction to the freemen* of said province.

In 1701 Penn granted what is known as the Charter of Privileges. By this instrument the right of suffrage was *broadly given to the freemen of each* respective county.

The first constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776. The convention that framed this instrument was presided over by Benjamin Franklin. It gave the right of suffrage to every freeman of the full age of twenty-one years. The men of the Revolution, while asserting their own rights and liberties against proscription, were careful to stand fast by the cardinal idea of the political equality of all men.

In 1790 a new Constitution was framed. Thomas Mifflin presided over *the convention that made it.* This instrument gave the right to vote to every freeman over the age of twenty-one years.

In 1839 the Constitution was revised. *John Sargeant presided over the convention.* The basis of suffrage was changed so as to include only every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years.

For one hundred and fifty-six years, black men, if black they were, voted in Pennsylvania, on precisely the same condition as white men. None of the evils now predicted of black suffrage were experienced. Neither the mental or social equality of the two races was thereby established. Amalgamation, either through matrimony or without, was not encouraged. Not a black man was made Governor or Legislator.—Social order was not subverted. The Government was not made by white men, for white men, but by all men, for the benefit of all.

It may be remarked, in order to the better understanding of the whole matter, that in 1838 a case was brought before the courts of this Commonwealth to test the point whether a native-born black man, *not a slave*, was a *freeman*, according to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of 1790. The design was, by a judicial decision, to deprive the blacks of the right of suffrage, which they had enjoyed from 1682. All the points were learnedly and ingeniously argued; and at length the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Gibson pronouncing the opinion, in conformity to the pro slavery fanaticism and blindness which then prevailed, solemnly decided that a black man could by no possibility be regarded as a freeman, within the meaning of the Constitution. The Convention that framed the existing Constitution was in session when this judgment was rendered, and it made haste, under the leadership of Mr. Geo. W. Woodward and other members of kindred sentiments, to insert the word white, as qualifying freemen, in the draft of the organic law which they framed.

Tioga County Medical Society.

Society met as per adjournment, Dec. 16th 1868. Doctor W. W. Webb in the chair. Minutes of June Session read and approved.

An amendment to the Fee-bill was carried—viz: For operation for club foot $10, to $25.—For Strabismus $15.00.

Drs. W. T. Humphrey and A. M. Loop were elected members. Treasurer's Report received. The following names were ordered to be stricken from the Roll: R. H. Archer, O. W. Gibson, James Davison, A. Robins, Jr., W. H. Davis and F. D. Ritter. Archer, Gibson, Davis, Robins, and Davison being non residents of the county.

Drs. Webb and — were elected Delegates to [illegible]

A lengthy and well written Thesis was read by Dr. R. B. Smith of Tioga. Subject: "The use of the Speculum." After which followed a warm discussion by Phillips, Loop, Bacon, Humphrey and Webb. The discussion was followed by a Clinic of one hour. The following cases were presented: Hydrocele, two cases, Leucorrhœa, Syphilitic Ulcer of Scrotum, Necrosis of Tibia. Dr. D. Bacon was appointed to present a Thesis for June Session. Appointed to lecture at the evening Session, June 16th, Dr. H. A. Phillips. Adjourned to meet at Tioga, June 16th 1869. D. Bacon, M. D., Sec'y.

Extract from a letter of S. C. Chandler, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, East Middlebury, Vt.: "Messrs. R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. Gentlemen: Some time since when I was in your city, delivering a course of Geological Lectures, I procured a bottle of your Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, for the use of myself and family, and I am happy to state, its use has proved all that you have claimed for it. I have recommended it to my friends and neighbors, and in every instance has it given perfect satisfaction. This I regard as due to you and the public."

Coarse people use coarse perfumery, and *vice versa*, it is safe to set down a lady who uses the spiritual perfume, Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," as a person of taste and sensibility—perhaps a poetess, or a fine musician. Sold by all druggists. 6 o w 2w.

"Represent me," said a gentleman to his artist, "with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant also in one corner, where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may hear me when I call him."

FIFTY-ONE Assessors of Internal Revenue were appointed on Thursday, the majority of them from Pennsylvania.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869.

A sensation despatch about an alliance between England, France, and Spain, against the United States, was lately telegraphed by Atlantic Cable.

Such an alliance would involve a counter alliance between the United States, Russia, and Prussia. We conclude that Prussia and Russia can take care of France and England, and this country can take care of Spain.

The Elmira *Advertiser* has a Wellsboro Correspondent who promises to make an interesting column for that paper every week. The promise is contained in the first two letters published. Whoever he may be he is up to snuff, racy and gossipy and possesses the rare accomplishment of telling a good story in good style, and in the right place. The *Advertiser* is an admirable paper, apart from its local news, and deserves a generous patronage for its indefatigable enterprise.

We venture an opinion, for which we charge nothing, that the efforts of corrupt politicians to defeat the renomination of Gov. Geary will come to grief. If it is not now understood that Pennsylvania politics cannot hereafter be controlled for the benefit of private ambitions, the sooner this understanding is made plain to the parties concerned the better for all. The Republican masses demand the renomination of Gov. Geary. He has administered the affairs of the Commonwealth in the interest of the masses, and in spite of the efforts of nominal Republicans to embarrass him at every step. Under his Administration the old swarm of gadflies has failed to fasten upon and deplete the treasury where he could prevent such a calamity. He is a man of honor, of superior executive ability, and devoted to the perpetuation of the principles, rather than the empty forms of a free and economical government.

Washington would go to the bowwows in the absence of a sensation. Its latest excitement relates to the visit of Gen. Lee to President Grant. The wise fools of that cobweb city declare that Lee was summoned by Grant as an adviser about Virginia. We know no reason why Grant should not invite Lee to visit him, nor why he should not ask of Lee any questions he pleased. But the truth is said to be that Lee was on a visit to Baltimore, and called upon the President on his return. One newspaper man said that Grant and Lee did not talk much about the surrender at Appomattox. Of course not. Any fool could have guessed as much. Brave men do not talk about their battles or fracases. That is for fuss and feathers to do. We see nothing sensational in *Lee's calling at the White House.*

1776!

On Monday, May 10, 1869, at 2:47 o'clock, P. M., there was a happening 2400 miles west from New York which cannot be dismissed with a paragraph.

This was the *laying of the last rail*, and driving of the last spike completing the Pacific Railway, constituting SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX MILES of continuous rail, and weaving the oceans together with a warp of iron.

It will be remembered and chronicled as the third of three greatest events of the century—the first being the abolition of chattel Slavery, the second the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

The rails were joined at a point 1086 miles west of the Missouri river, and 690 miles east of Sacramento City.

The United States can now claim the longest railway on the globe. A man may now take cars at Jersey City and steam across the continent to San Francisco. Thus, what five years ago was denounced in certain quarters as impossible, becomes a thing done.

We shall not pause to carp at the means employed to accomplish this great work. Admit that the munificence of the Government made it possible and assured its early success; admit that rogues have enriched themselves out of the liberal subsidies granted by Congress; refuse to admit that the end ever justified the means, as we certainly now and ever must do,—still, the value of this iron way across the continent cannot be overrated; nor can it be correctly estimated by this generation.

Isolation is but another name for weakness. While the way to our Pacific States was slow and painful across our own domain; dangerous and long by sea around Cape Horn; risky to [illegible] our own there by the absence of inducement to separate from the Central States. That inducement—the vision of the future of an empire looking out across a wide, deep, amiable sea, to the Indies, and besought to accept the enormous trade of Asia—could not have been long wanting.

The Pacific Railway has changed all that. Great States, only six days apart by rapid, comfortable, and safe communication, become identified in interest, and neighbors *in fact*. Thus, the Pacific Railroad not only physically rivets the Republic together, but morally, politically, and socially also.

The San Franciscan may take a comfortable car on Monday morning and take his dinner in New York the Monday following, having seen more of the round globe meantime than any man heretofore has seen in six months.

The New Yorker may take his surf bath at Long Branch on a Sunday, and the Sunday following may disport himself in the surf of the Pacific 3400 miles away.

What now becomes of the wonderful tales of the Arabian Nights? We lay off our doubting-cap, donned years ago wile reading the story of Aladdin, and doubt no more. It was much when a man in London could converse with his friend in San Francisco as easily as if they sat in the same room. But the telegraph is only the outworking of the process of thought. The railway is the annihilation of space to physical things.

Without doubt the man is living today who will ride to San Francisco along a continuous chain of cultivated farms, cities and villages. The Great American Desert disappeared on the 10th of May, 1869. It was an anachronism. It only held possession until the outposts of civilization were pushed westward to the Rocky Mountains.—The pioneers will plant trees on the Plains, and in twenty-five years the cry of "no water" will not be heard west of St. Louis.

The Buffalo will divide, one wing going northwest, into British America, the other southwest into Texas and Mexico. The red man will follow the buffalo, and the plains which are now beaten by the hoofs of myriad bison and scoured by savages, will teem with the fruits of labor, and swarm with the herds of farmers.

And Law will reign in the districts where now force and violence barely restrains the vicious. Churches and school houses will replace the brothels and gaming-houses of the wild mining regions of Colorado, Montana, and Nevada. This great iron way will extend iron arms right and left, like a Proteus, and feeling the riches and products of the outlying settlements, will contract, and bring back laden trains to the Grand Trunk.

Welcome, Age of Iron! Better than all the ages which have gone before.—Freighted with greater riches than the Age of Gold! The magnetism of this age revives the dead.

Enterprise, the parent of human progress, brings to its aid bones of iron and sinews of steel, and forges the interests of the Republic in one solid mass. It is well to live in such an age, to feel its pulses bound, and to mark how man, *the creature*, by the sheer force of intelligence, makes all forces subject to his will.

In the number of this paper dated March 31, was published the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the Commonwealth. This Act was passed at the late session of the Legislature, and ranks high among wise, and beneficient enactments. Briefly, it prohibits and provides for the punishment of—

1. Bull, bear, dog, and cock fighting. Penalty to principals and abetters, a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $20, for first offenge; one-half to the prosecutor and the balance to the county treasury, the offender to stand committed till the fine be paid.

2. The carrying, or causing to be carried, in any vehicle, in an inhuman manner, any creature. Penalty, all costs of taking the vehicle and creatures into custody and caring for the latter.

3. The abandoning of any sick, maimed, or disabled creature to die in any public place. This is a misdemeanor, and all costs of removing the carcase are to be collected out of the offender in the usual manner.

4. Constables and policemen, and agents of the State Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, are required to cause all offenders under this Act to be arrested and prosecuted to conviction upon sufficient evidence.

This law can be made very powerful in the amelioration of the condition of brutes. But the agents for its enforcement must be men who are proof against the abuse of such people as are many degrees below the level of the beasts of the fields. Henry Bergh, of New York, President of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in that city, has fought a winning battle for the brute creation, and is hated by the two-legged brutes accordingly. We see no reason why there should not be a branch Society in every village of Tioga County.

We notice that a new stir is getting up about the appointment of a Marshal for the Eastern District of the State. Gen. Ely was appointed some time ago, much to the dissatisfaction of the friends of Mr. Hiestand, of Lancaster. Gen. Ely having died, Grant has appointed to fill the vacancy, not Mr. Hiestand, but somebody else. We make no doubt that the President is right; but if he is not he will try again, and yet again, until the right man shall be found.

This scramble for place is getting worse and worse. It almost equals the incoming of Johnson's second year, when the Copperheads ruhsed to the fore, half-famished by their four years forced abstinence from place. We have the utmost confidence in Gen. Grant's motives. He has made some mistakes, they say. Well—and as we are not a candidate for his favor we may say it without flattery perhaps—he has made some thousands fewer blunders than such first-class statesmen as Buchanan make in the same length of time. We expect his Administration to be, at its [illegible] of the century. Our exhortation to the President is—do what you think best for the people and let the placemen go to the devil.

NILES VALLEY.—The officers of Niles Valley Lodge of Good Templars, for the current Quarter, were installed May 1, as follows: W. C., Henry Wedge; W. V., *Susie Borden*; Sec., Nellie Fletcher; F. S., A. C. Marvin; T., Lydia A. Lyon; Marshal, J. B. Lyon; D. M., Nellie Sweet; R. H. S., Imogene Niles; L. H. S., Maria Wedge; Chaplain, F. Lent; I. G., Ira Lent; O. G., R. Mason; A. S., Abram Lyon.

FARMINGTON LOCAL.—Farmers in our locality are nearly through with their seeding, and many of them have their corn and potato ground plowed.

The Spring, though late has been an excellent one for farming, and all energetic men are ahead of their work.

Mr. Daniel Close is building quite a large house on the farm he bought of Jerrio Green last year (price $18 per acre) I believe.

Mr. Butler. Mr. James Dunham, and William Dunham have each built a barn.

Mr. *John C. Robb has sold his farm* to his son James for $35 per acre, bought a house and lot in Tioga and intends moving there soon. By this transfer Farmington loses one of its best citizens, the church an earnest and consistent christian and our society an useful and honored member.

The last *sensation in Farmington is a ghost* story.

It was seen about dark one Sunday night, going across Mr. Hall's meadow from the direction of the graveyard. As the young man who saw it first attempted to approach it it fled, and hid behind a stone-heap. He followed still further, when it ran across the field towards the road, but there happened to be some boys in the road, so it turned and ran off in the direction of its nocturnal abode.

As it has'nt been seen since, I presume it has learned a lesson and hereafter will walk in the daylight as all good spirits do.

The following is a list of the officers of our Lodge of Good Templars installed at their first regular meeting in May. W. C., O. L. Butts; V. T., Maria White; S., Charles Forsyth; A. S., Marion Cass; F. S., Samuel Shaw; R. H. S., Mrs. Emily Shaw; L. H. S., Jennia Sylvia; C. J. M. Shaw; T. John P. Shipman; M. Leonard Crippen; D. M., Daniel Howard I. G., Alpha Hall; O. G., Albert Shaw.

The Lodge, which meets Tuesday evenings, has changed its place of meeting to the M. E. Church. Good Templars are invited to attend.

Truly yours. WITNESS.

MAINSBURG LOCAL.—Winter wheat in this locality looks well, and gives promise of an uncommonly good crop. The favorable weather in the latter part of April was well improved in sowing spring grain, which is nearly all completed.

Elder James Fellows is on a visit to his friends at this place. He has quite poor health, having disease of the lungs. He is resting for a few weeks, when he hopes to be able to return to his ministerial labors again. He thinks that after completing his present year of appointment he will not attempt to preach any more, unless his health shall improve. He has been a very useful minister during the short time that he has been in the field.

We have seen the timber at the M. E. Church, and as Mr. P. W. Doud has the contract we expect to soon see the long needed sheds. We think the fact well deserves mention in these items.

On Friday last, as Messrs G. E. and E.R. Orvis were drawing wood, their team ran away, and *running onto the wall by their cheese factory* one of them, a valuable horse, broke his leg.

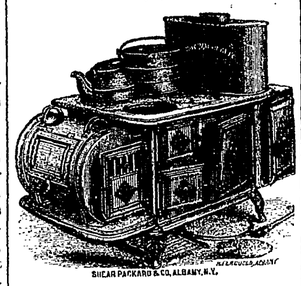
Mr. O. T. Haight is erecting a new house on South-St.

Mr. A. F. Packard is repairing and fitting up a house on Main St., opposite the Grist Mill.

A short time ago, as Mr. Bartlett, one of the workmen in Messrs Doud and Woodburn's steam saw mill was sawing a slab, the saw caught his hand and cut it about half off.

The stores are doing an unusually large amount of business this Spring. If they keep on at the present rate, within a little while such towns as Troy and Mansfield will have to step to the rear. So mote it be. The carriage shops are rolling out the carriages and wagons at such a rate as is truly surprising. If you want a neat and good job done in the carriage line, here is the place to come to. We do not boast of velocipedes or volocipedinarians. Our citizens contrive to find exercise without such things. We have no loafers. Excelsior!!! but all places are attuned to the ring of industry. J.A.B.

Stoves! Stoves!!



AND HARDWARE!

Having formed a partnership in the Tin, Stove and Hardware trade, the undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they have, at a great outlay, added to the usual stock of the old stand on

MAIN STREET, WELLSBORO,

a complete assortment of Shelf Hardware, of which we enumerate the following articles:

NAILS, SPIKES, CROWBARS, X CUT, MILL, HAND AND BUCK SAWS, BUTTS, STRAP HINGES, CARPENTER'S TOOLS, PUMPS, AXES, AUGERS, BITTS,

BITT-STOCKS, HATCHETS, CHISELS, SHOVELS, SPADES, FORKS, BENCH-SCREWS,

WOOD SCREWS, CARRIAGE BOLTS, BURRS, SKEINS, WASHERS, PIPE BOXES, AXLE-TREES, ELLIPTIC

SPRINGS, HORSE SHOES, HOOP, BAR, & BAND IRON, GRINDSTONE HANGINGS, CORN POPPERS,

SAUSAGE CUTTERS AND STUFFERS COMBINED. Also, PISTOLS, PISTOL CARTRIDGES, POWDER AND CAPS.

PATENT BARNDOOR HANGINGS

a new thing, and made for use. These are but a few of the many articles composing our stock of Hardware.

We invite the public to call and examine for themselves. We aim to keep the best quality of goods in our line; and all work to order done promptly and well. ROBERTS & RAILEY.

Wellsboro, May 19, 1869-tf.

Additional Ordinances Tioga Boro.

NUMBER 24.

That no dog or bitch shall be permitted to run at large in any street, lane, or alley or other public place within the Boro of Tioga, between the first day of March and the first day of October in each year, without being securely muzzled to prevent their being able to bite, under a penalty of $10, to be collected as provided in Ordinance 21. And in case any such dog or bitch shall be found running at large in any such place within the time aforesaid, without being thus muzzled, it shall be lawful for any person to kill the same. And it is hereby made the express duty of the Chief of Police and Constables to see that all such dogs are killed, and the penalty to be enforced.

NUMBER 25.

That it shall not be lawful for any person to ride, drive, or roll upon any of the said walks or public streets, lanes or alleys of said Boro, any velocipede or any iron, wooden, or other kind of hoop under a penalty of $10 for each offence, to be collected as provided in ordinance 21 of said Boro. Resolved that the above ordinances be published forthwith and take effect June 1, 1869. JOHN W. GURNSEY,

Tioga May 10, 1869-3w. Burgess.

New Millinery!

MISS R. J. KEENEY begs leave to inform the citizens of Tioga and vicinity that she has taken rooms over Borden's Drug Store, opposite the Post-Office, where she will be happy to wait on all who will give her a call.

Particular attention paid to bleaching.

May 12, 1869-tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

A Fresh Lot,

COMPRISING ALL SPRING STYLES,

Just Received

BY

DE LANO & CO.

Wellsboro, April 7, 1869.

Young Bertrands

WILL stand the present season as follows: Mondays and Tuesdays, forenoons, at the stable of the subscriber, Mainsburg.

Tuesday afternoons, at Brundage's Stables, Mansfield.

Wednesday's at Graves's Covington.

Thursdays at Cherry Flats.

Fridays at Whitneyville.

Saturdays at Fellow's, Wellsboro.

E. A. FISH, Proprietor.

May 12, 1869-2m.

UNITED SECURITY
Life Insurance & Trust Company, of Pennsylvania.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, ... $1,000,000.

$100,000 deposited with the Auditor General for security of the Policy Holders.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Low cash Premiums.
Policies, Non-forfeitable by their terms.
Liberal Traveling Privileges.
Return of all Premiums paid.
Annual Dividends.
Females Insured at same rates as Males.
Home Office S. E. Corner, 5th and Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Applications for Insurance may be made with W. P. BIGONEY, General Agent, Wellsboro' Pa.

May 12, 1869-tf.

Estray.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, May 1, inst., FIVE SHEEP, one with right ear clipped. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away. IRA NEWHALL.

Charleston, May 12, 1869-3w.*

NEW ARRIVAL!

MRS. E. E. KIMBALL

Is now receiving fresh from New York a varied assortment of

SPRING STYLES

of MILLINERY GOODS, which she offers at her usual liberal prices. Thankful for past patronage she respectfully asks a continuance of the same. Shop next door above the Presbyterian Church, Wellsboro. May 12, 1869-2m.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Vonditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Monday, the 31st day of May 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described property, viz:

A lot of land in Clymer, bounded north by Silas Griffin, east by Harrison King and Wilson Burnside, south by Franklin Briggs and Chauncey Labar, west by Edwin Hurlburt—containing 110 acres, more or less, 2 frame houses, 2 frame barns, frame cornhouse, other outbuildings and 2 apple orchards thereon. To be sold as the property of D D Roberts, suit of Lines Shelly.

ALSO—a lot of land in Wellsborough, bounded east by Nichols-st., south by H C Bailey's lot and west and north by by L C Bennet—being lot now occupied by deft, and having a frame house frame barn, outhouses and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of H Stowell jr. suit of H W Williams et al. Lot contains 1¼ acres, more or less.

ALSO—a lot of land in Westfield borough, bounded north by Albert Wetherbee, east by C Eastman, south by Richard Krusen, west by the highway—containing about ¾ of an acre more or less, a frame house thereon. To be sold as the property of Samuel Pierce, suit of M D Whipple.

ALSO—a lot of land in Tioga twp., bounded north by Wm. J. Mann, east by highway, south by said Mann and west by B. & C. RR—containing about ¾ acre, more or less, frame house, frame barn and blacksmith shop, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as property of O W Peters and T J Mann, suit of W J Mann, use of Wickham.

ALSO—a lot of land in Sullivan, bounded north by Annanias Richmond, east by J. Smith, south by highway, west by John Smith and the highway—containing 20 acres more or less, about 15 acres improved, frame house, frame barn, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Wm. Johnson, suit of Northrop Smith.

ALSO—a lot of land in Sullivan, bounded north by —— Bristol, formerly of Welch Ashley east by Edward Cooley, south by C L Ward's lands, west by Doud land—containing 125 acres, about 45 acres improved, 2 log houses, frame barn, and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as property of J M Robbins, suit of Judson Squires use of Morgan & Davison.

ALSO—a lot of land in Charleston, bounded north by highway, east by Elias Tipple, south by highway and west by D Gerow—containing 6½ acres, more or less, about 4 acres improved, frame house, frame barn, and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of M O Sutton, suit of D H Sherwood, use of Pratt.

ALSO—a lot of land in Union, beginning at a post corner on the Bradford & Tioga County line, thence westerly along said line to the north-west corner of the Free Stone tract, thence southerly along said warrant line to a post—the corner of the lot herein described and of a certain tract conveyed to Philetus Van Dyke by John W Guernsey—thence easterly along the line of the said Van Dyke lot to a post in the Bradford and Tioga County line, thence northerly along said County line to the place of beginning—containing 73 acres, more or less, about five acres improved. To be sold as the property of O. Churchill and Solon I Hickok, suit of E. Landon.

ALSO—a lot of land in Lawrence, bounded on the north by James Miller, and Ward Beman, east by highway, south by A M Knapp, west by M S Baldwin estate—containing forty-eight acres more or less, about six acres improved, frame house, frame barn thereon. To be sold as the property of B F Baker, suit of Geo McLean.

ALSO—a lot of land in Tioga Boro, bounded north by Abram B Keeney, east by A B Turner, south by A S Turner, and west by the Williamson Road—containing ½ acre more or less, frame house and other out-buildings and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of John A Prutsman and J B Prutsman, suit of W Hunt.

ALSO—a lot of land in Westfield, bounded north by Bingham lands, and Dowey Whitmash, east by Charles Scott, south by lands in possession of John P Wallace, and west by highway—containing 40 acres more or less, with about 30 acres improved, with frame house, log barn and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Benjamin Mattison, suit of Sanders & Colegrove.

ALSO—a lot of land in Osceola, bounded north by W T Humphrey, east, south and west by highway—containing ½ acre more or less, frame house, frame barn and other out-buildings and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of A K Bosard, suit of Geo W Phelps.

ALSO—a lot of land in Richmond, bounded north and south by the estate formerly owned by Daniel Lamb dec'd, east by highway, and west by the Tioga River—containing ½ acre more or less, with a frame house, frame barn, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Silas Allis, suit of Elizabeth Bonnett and D Bonnett.

ALSO—a lot of land in Charleston, bounded north by N H Niles, east by William Bond, south by Robert Richardson, Josiah Reese and Zan Reese, and west by lands formerly owned by Edward McInroy—containing 57½ acres more or less, about 40 acres improved, log house, frame barn and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of John Cuyle, suit of W L Jones.

ALSO—a lot of land in Richmond township, being part of James Wilson's warrant No. 4480, and containing four hundred and thirty-nine acres.

ALSO—the whole of James Wilson warrant No. 4488—containing nine hundred and ninety-nine acres, more or less. Tioga and Richmond.

ALSO—the James Wilson warrant No. 4485—containing nine hundred and ninety-nine acres more or less, (excepting and reserving from the foregoing warrant fifty acres sold to Joseph Brown, fifty acres sold to Hawley, and one hundred acres sold to John Johnson,) with about 20 acres improved, one frame house, one frame barn, and a few fruit trees thereon. Richmond.

ALSO—a lot of land in Jackson, bounded on the north by the estate of Charles Holton and Thomas Holton, on the east by land belonging to the estate of John Sheives, and William Lane, on the south by land of David Crumb and Hiram Cook, and on the west by David Crumb and Thomas Holton—containing fifty acres, more or less.

ALSO—a lot of land in Tioga, beginning at the first green hemlock tree on the west side of Crooked Creek about 30 rods below where the old upper saw mill stood on the said premises, thence up along said creek by its several courses including said mill and privileges thereof to the place where the said creek bends its course towards the site of the old Mansfield farm House, thence across said Creek to a small elm tree on the opposite bank, thence south 78° west 7 rods to a large elm tree on the south bank of the cove, thence across said cove south 80° west 63 rods to a stake in the line of land belonging to the estate of George Daggett, dec'd, thence northerly along said line to the place it intersects said Crooked Creek, thence down said creek according to its course to a large Buttonwood tree opposite the first Rollway above the said Mansfield farm House, thence north 87½° east to the place of beginning—containing about 80 acres more or less, with about 70 acres improved, one water gang saw mill and shingle machine, 4 frame houses, 2 frame barns and several out-buildings 1 corn house, one blacksmith shop, and a young apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of William B. Keyes and Benjamin Wells, suit of Louisa K. Leach, Adm'x of the estate of J. B. Leach, dec'd.

ALSO—a tract of land in Union, bounded north and east by Daniel Preston, south by M. Manly, and west by James Hurley and Patrick Holleran—containing 60 acres more or less, about 15 acres improved, with a log barn thereon. To be sold as the property of Dennis Holleran, suit of O. M. Rogers et al.

JEROME B. POTTER, Sheriff.

Wellsboro, May 12, 1869.

"BEE-HIVE EXCHANGE!"

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour?
Where buy his Sugar, Coffee, Tea,
His Pork, Hams, Fish, and Flour?

The busy bee improves his time,
And saves his cash also,
At Mathers's, whose goods are prime
Besides dog cheap, you know.

BLOWIN'

I am not my strong point or best hold; but I have as duty to discharge in the way of providing my fellow creatures with all of the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life; therefore, I am bound to proclaim that in my line of trade I intend that the travel in and out of the

BEE-HIVE EXCHANGE

during the season, shall lead the great, intelligent, liberal, and discriminating public to liken it unto

THE SWARMING

of ye gentle and tuneful bees in flowery June. I have made a new deal, and shall hereafter keep a full stock of such Dry Goods as

SUGARS,
SALT,
STARCH,
CRACKERS,

TEA——TEA TEA——TEA!
TTTTTTTTTTT T TTTTTTTTTTTT

GREEN,—BLACK,—JAPAN— ENGLISH BREAKFAST,

as varied in assortment, and as high in grade of quality as you will find anywhere this side of the Celestial Kingdom. In the line of wet goods I regard with pride my stock of

Molasses & Syrups

which, like other, and less substantial sweets of this chequered life, are vanishing adown jugs and kegs; though I have a steady supply from the City, and defy the ever-aching sweet tooth of the public. Among other wet goods I have

Mackerel, Codfish,

as well as

WHITE-FISH

AND FISH HOOKS AND LINES,

Together with all and singular the various

C O F F E E S

COCOA, CHOCOLATE, & BROMA.

And listen, ye barefooted! I have a large & splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

And I want to exchange everything in my line for Greenbacks and

MARKETABLE PRODUCE AT CASH RATES.

Call and see me. If you call for anything I haven't on hand, I'll assure you that it's at Tioga, and expected every minute.

Wellsboro, May 5, '69. W. T. MATHERS.

C-C-B-&-F-L-E

COME TO

T. L. BALDWIN & CO'S

TIOGA, PA.

and see a nice stock of Goods for the

Spring & Summer Trade.

such as

LADIES DRESS GOODS

—all styles, colors and patterns—

ALPACAS, POPLINS, CAMBRICKS, FRENCH JACONETS, ORGANDIES, PEQUAS, VERSAILES, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, &c., &c.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER SHAWLS,

and a large assortment to select from.

CLOAKS READY-MADE, AND CLOTH TO MAKE MORE, ALL KINDS OF LININGS, FRINGES, TASSELS &c, TO TRIM DRESSES OR SACQUES.

—Our stock of—

YANKEE NOTIONS

can't be beat. It keeps up with everything the Yankees have thought of so far.

HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CORSETS, &C,

R—O—M—H—N

DOMESTICS

too numerous to mention; but will say that you will seldom find so large an assortment to select from in a country-store, and clear down to the

BOTTOM FIGURE.

A—D—P—I

We also keep a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in suits, and parts of suits. Should we fail to suit you with ready-made, we have Cassimere, and

A TAILOR TO CUT AND FIT.

Boots and Shoes,

all styles and sizes.

HATS AND CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, A COMPLETE LINE OF CROCKERY, WOODEN WARE, HARD WARE, SHELF HARD WARE, NAILS, IRON,

Locks, Latches, Carpenters' Tools.

A GENERAL STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Fresh. TEAS are lower than at any time since the war. Did not go to Cuba to buy sugar, and so have some cheap. We are agents for the

E. HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

F——I——W——X

Farmers, if you want tools to work with drop in.

SALT, LIME, PLASTER, PORK, FLOUR
Lime, Cayuga Plaster, &c.

Butter tubs, Pails, Firkins, and Ashton Salt to flavor with. All kinds of Farm Produce wanted. Prices can't be beat.

T——H——A——N——K——S

T. L. BALDWIN & CO.

Tioga, Pa., May 5, 1869.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT THE

REGULATOR,

CORNING, N. Y.

WE have just received a large stock of Goods suitable for the Spring trade, to which we desire to call the attention of the people of Tioga County. In

DOMESTIC GOODS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, SILKS, SHAWS, COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,

for men and boys' wear.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Carpets, &c., &c.,

we have a full assortment on inspection of Goods and prices that will satisfy the closest buyers that *this is the place to make their purchases.* In our

Grocery Department,

we have everything needed to make a complete assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

We have also just received a large lot of

CROCKERY,

direct from the Importers, of entirely new pattern, very neat, and cheaper than ever offered in this market before.

Do not fail to look through our stock before making purchases.

NEWELL & OWEN.

Corning, March 22, 1869.—1y.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT the PEOPLES' STORE

CORNING, N. Y.

IF you want the best AMERICAN PRINTS in market for 12½ cents per yard, and other Goods in proportion. If you want any

Dress Goods or Shawls.

If you want any

Cloths or Cassimeres,

by the yard or made to order in the most approved style. If you want any

Carpets,

call where you can find 70 rolls to select from.—In short, if you want anything in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,

at the lowest prices. Call at the

PEOPLES' STORE,

where prices are uniform and low, where honesty and fair dealing is the motto; and if you want any

TEA,

25 per cent less than you can buy elsewhere, call on the agents of the

GREAT U. S. TEA COMPANY,

and be convinced,

Come and see for yourselves. Store directly opposite the Dickinson House.

SMITH & WAITE.

Corning, March 31, 1869.

CALL and see the Spring Styles of Shawls at DE LANO & CO.

April 14, 1869.

Piano-Fortes

ORGANS AND MELODEONS,

FOR sale by I. G. HOYT. Haines Brothers Pianos, Chickerings, Steinways, and Steck's, Hinterminister's Organs and Melodeons, and Mason & Hamlin's Organs. These are all first class Instruments. Having the experience of many years in Musical Instruments, and tuning the same, I can offer greater inducements to customers of Tioga County than any other dealer in Northern Pa. Every instrument is warranted *for five years. For full particulars see* Illustrated Catalogue. I. G. HOYT.

Mansfield, Pa., March 3, 1869—1y

A. B. EASTMAN,

DENTIST,

No. 13, MAIN STREET,

WELLSBORO, PA.

TEETH Extracted without Pain. Artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set.—Prices from $1.00 to $20.00. Nitrous Oxide Gas, Narcotic Spray, Ether and Chloroform, administered when desired. Teeth in all conditions treated in the most approved manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see specimens.—

Feb. 3, 1869. A. B. EASTMAN.

Read! Read!

THE CELEBRATED

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet

AND

PORTABLE ORGANS

Together with the ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN and MELODEONS, can be advantageously purchased of

T. A. WICKHAM,

TIOGA, PA.

HAVING obtained the agency from the manufacturers of the above named instruments we have the facilities for furnishing them at prices to compare favorably with those of dealers in either the same or other reed instruments. Their reputation is such that scarcely anything need be said regarding their being desirable, having been awarded premiums and medals at the principal Fairs and Institutes, both in this and foreign countries. Many fine modern improvements, which are so desirable in all good reed instruments, are owned and retained for their exclusive use by the manufacturers of these instruments. Hence it is, while they claim strength and durability, together with volume and quality of tone equal to any, they excel all other reed instruments, in the variety and combination of tones which can be produced.

INDIVIDUALS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES,

and other organizations,