town of Ridgeway, bound for Erie.

To meet the other necessity, a still less work is guaranteed. The Beaver river coals are now kept away from Erie, because the Atlantic and Great Western branch of the New York and Erie railway is broad gauge. This road crosses Northwestern Pennsylvania in a northeast and southwest direction.—It intersects the narrow gauge Philadelphia and Erie road, running southeast and northwest, at Corry. Its freight of coal, therefore, passes behind Erie, on into the Genesee country of N. York, and can get round down on to the lake only after a detour, and even then at Dunkirk. The bill provides for a short switch-off of less than thirty miles, before reaching Corry, down to Erie; or for a shorter switch-off on to the Philadelphia and Erie road, and a third rail upon this latter line down to Erie. By this means Erie becomes a depot for all the coals of our western tier of counties seeking a lake market.

8. Finally, the bill opens up the splendid Pittsburg bed and upper coal system region of the Monongahela, to the Ohio river and great lakes. It will start from the south bank of the Monongahela river, at its mouth opposite Pittsburg, (where it will be in connection with the Steubenville railroad and other western branches of the Pennsylvania Central,) and it will ascend the Monongahela river to New Geneva, near the Virginia and Pennsylvania State line. All the way along its line it will have the outcrops of the great Pittsburg coal bed in the hill-sides overhanging the track. Innumerable short incline planes will receive the fuel from horizontal gangways in the bed, and deliver it into shutes upon its sidings. Up every ravine, short laterals, with moderate grades, will ascend to the three workable beds which overlie the Pittsburg bed, and which form with it the upper coal measure system of Southwestern Pennsylvania. These beds underlie (above water level) the whole upcountry of Greene and Washington counties, and constitute a perfectly exhaustless field of the richest and purest of bituminous coals, interstratified with limestone strata from ten to eighty feet thick. There is no predicting the future wealth of this section of the State, when thus brought into connection with the Ohio river and the lakes. A branch road will run to the county seat of Washington for the accommodation of the wool and wheat interests of that part of the surface of the State.

What has been said is quite enough to justify the Legislature in its ready acquiescence with the resolutions embodied in the bill; and no financial objection appears to mar our perfect satisfaction in the whole affair. The guarantees it gives the State Treasury are all that could be wished. Funds which are unproductive are appropriated for the most productive kind of expenditure; and even should persons, ignorant of the geographical, mineralogical and commercial aspects of the bill, conceive doubts of its securing the revenues which experienced railroad men know to be assured to it by the history of transportation in the United States, they must still grant that the State secures by it an amount or future taxable property more than sufficient to prevent the slightest loss. The State will have the power at any time to levy on the railway system which guarantees these new works, whatever may be needful to make good any deficiency. It developes some of its choicest districts without the outlay of a dollar of its funds; and secures its own system of railroad improvements against offences from other systems in neighboring States, competing with its own for the great markets of the country, with the advantage of holding at present the points of intersection.

LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

Wellsboro, Monday morning, six o'clock, March 7, 1870, the inevitable Bunnell rings the door bell and cries all aboard. Trotted to Tioga in two hours, through a driving snow storm. Good-bye snow storms. At Elmira little after noon, and in sleeping car for New York by 8½ P. M., with good company from Tioga and Wellsboro. And B. in my bunk, or I in his—don't know which; one too many for good sleeping; but cannot complain of him, if he always behaves as well. Waked up at Middletown, 7½ o'clock, Tuesday morning, two hours behind time. Some growling. Colored waiter says, "better be thankful, sah, you got along well as you did. Terrible snow storm. Thirteen freight cars off track." So we were thankful for a decent breakfast at Turner's; and were walking the muddy, snow-slushed streets of New York at ten o'clock, Tuesday morning.—Booked for Savannah, Georgia, in steamer Gen. Banks, to sail Thursday, three P. M—and so float in the city till then. Circulated among friends. They say (*They* is a great liar, you know) there's a great many bad people in New York. May be so; but they're all good christians, so far as this deponent can testify. Did not hear anybody swear, nor see anybody drink. Dirty boys and girls were sweeping the muddy crosswalks for the convenience of footmen, and policemen, on nearly every corner, are your servants appointed by the city to look after your interests. These are degrees of civilization to which Wellsboro has not yet attained.

Thursday, 3 P. M. Steamer General Banks for Savannah; not a propeller, but with side wheels. Dock crowded with one-horse, two-horse and four-horse carts and wagons, with all sorts of freight for the South. Notice it:—Dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, carriages, crates of cabbageheads, flour, fertilizers, etc. Dixie, what did you do for these things during the war? "Away with that cart," shouts the policeman. "Heave 'o," sing the longshore men. Down the hatchways, fore and aft—one, two, three stories—all is alive with stevedores and freight. On the decks, and through cabins and state rooms, swarm passengers and their friends—long faces and short faces.—Still the freight comes, slides up the gangway and down the hold, till 4½ P. M.. The docks are clear, planks are drawn, bell rings, engine groans, wheels paw the icy water, hawsers thrown off, and hands wave good-bye, from deck and dock. Alas, what farewells of this kind were those of the City of Boston bound to Liverpool a month since, and the German steamer Schmidt, not yet heard from!

New York grows smaller, Sandy Hook on our right. Land recedes, and there's that fiery red ball going down into the water, aglow all around it.—Our first sunset at sea. It's cold on deck. Bell rings for tea, and the table is full, whole length of the cabin.—Captain says there won't be so many at the table to-morrow morning. There's a strong south wind. But a good supper is secured;—and by moonlight, and starlight, alone, amid not a heavy throng of passengers, I pace the deck, staggering, till ten o'clock, and then turn into my state room.

Friday morning, 11th. Don't like my room. Too far aft, next the stern, but one, and somehow it has a habit of playing "teeter" all night—now up, up, up, then shakes a little, and then slinks down, down, down, till I begin to hold my breath, for fear it won't stop going down. But it does luff, and careen, and seem to enjoy it, and so I tried to, and slept good till morning; and then the trouble came. Why? Don't know; only could not get up. Every time I tried, head dizzy, and stomach determined to cast up accounts. Well, I suppose this is what they call paying tribute to Neptune,—and I resolve I won't pay; so lie down, and let the ship teeter away, for she seems hung across the fence, at midship, and to swings up and down—how high, how low, I cannot tell, only it makes my head swim. Plates rattle, bell rings for breakfast. Breakfast be hanged, or thrown to the gulls. But I must get out on deck, somehow. In about half an hour, by cautious motions, recumbent, I manage to get clothes on, make a lunge out into the cabin, lurch from one side to the other, crawl up stairs, stagger out on deck, fall down on a chair, and cast up Jonah—sick, sicker, sickest. Nobody to laugh at or pity a poor fellow, for nearly all are sicker than I am, and nobody cares. What a dissocial, inhuman sickness this is!—"What is sea-sickness?" said I to a friend. "It's to be so sick," said he, "for two days that you're afraid you're going to die the first day, and be sorry you did not the second." An old, friendly gentleman, whom we afterward learned to call philosopher, from his general information, came along and said, "Eat, my young friend, eat all you can." Now we could not look up at him and say, "get away"; but we wanted to push him off, badly. But he insisted 'twas the best thing to do. We don't recollect to have ever heard that prescription for sea sickness. So we got helped down to the dinner table, braced up our head with one hand, and stuffed it with the other. Soup, fish, steak, oysters, pies, nuts, raisins, figs, apples, oranges, passed before us, and in us, and stayed there, in the main, incredible as it may appear; and tho' qualmish throughout the voyage, we were better than the majority; and many even did not eat a mouthful after the first meal.

Saturday, 12th. As yesterday, no land in sight. Still head winds and heavy sea. Due at Hatteras at midnight, but did not pass till this morning. Warm sprinkling all day. Fearful thunder and lightning at 9 P. M., with drenching rain. Waves high.—Splash over saloon deck. Loud orders from somebody, "Bill, shut cabin door to windward, and open it to leeward." We stayed in midship saloon all night, because the back end of the ship, where our state room was, kept moving up and down swifter than we liked.

Sunday morning, 13th. Storm is lulled, but sea is high. But few appear on deck till noon. And what woe-begone faces! Everybody seems to pronounce it an awful night. We thought so, but being green, said nothing. In the bright afternoon, men helped the women on deck, some being carried up like children, and laid on mattresses brought from state rooms. By Sunday night it began to be quite a cheerful ship. Everybody seemed to feel they had been soundly whipped, and felt the better for it. Two clergymen on board had been anxious, at the solicitation of some of the passengers and officers of the ship, to hold services, but were too sick to venture it.

Monday morning, 14th. At the dock in Savannah, after a calm, still night, sea smooth as glass. A Jew, with whom we stepped off the ship on the dock, who had scarcely lifted his head from the pillow since he left New York, expressed the sentiment of every christian passenger, when he said, with a profound emphasis, "I thank God I'm on land again."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

NO II.—SAVANNAH.

I insist that my hotel keeps heaving and setting like the ship. The toper was not responsible when the sidewalk turned up and tripped him in the face. And we've been on shore long enough for the head to get level again. Whence, then, this swimming and lurching of all things?

Savannah is an old town, the oldest in the State, having been settled by Gen. Oglethorpe's colony in 1732, just about one hundred years after the settlement of Boston. The streets intersect each other at right angles, like Philadelphia; and at some thirty of these intersections, are little squares, or parks, about the size of that in Wellsboro.—And beside this—imitating New York and Brooklyn—they are enlarging their general park to very respectable dimensions. These parks and the streets are planted with live oak, locust, chinaberry and magnolia trees, from the branches of which are suspended, in longer and shorter trails, immense quantities of black moss, the same, I am told, as the Spanish moss of commerce. These trees are mostly bare of foliage now, except the laurel, a magnolia tree, which, with its heavy foliage of thick, oblong leaves, has a very cheerful effect. The japonica, a rose tree, in some of the yards stands ten or twelve feet high, now all aglow with rich red roses. The palmetto is really a curiosity, but quite rare here. The cork and varnish trees are equally curious to Northerners. Peach and plum trees are going out of bloom. The season is pronounced a cold and backward one.

The population of the city is given indefinitely at sixty or seventy thousand, of which more than one-half are negroes. These, though freedmen, are still servants to all intents and purposes. Not one in a hundred of them owns any property, or seems capable or ambitious to acquire any. They serve at the hotels, on the wharves, handle cotton, drive the mule carts, make roads, receive their money at night or at the end of the week, and spend it all before the next pay day. They have quite generally left the rural districts, and, as in the North, congregate in the cities and larger towns, where they can live from hand to mouth. Instead of increasing, they are dying out as effectually, though not yet so speedily, as the Indian race. I am assured that not one child in five lives beyond its teething. Their improvidence and ignorance are wasting away the adults, and spite of the efforts of philanthropists and the paternal care of the government, it appears now a more serious question than before the war, whether they will, or even can, be made an enterprising, intelligent constituency of this government.

Cotton, the great staple of the State, is poured into this seaboard, commercial city, from all parts of the State. The cotton is the chief article of traffic and source of wealth, and draws buyers from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, from all cotton manufacturing towns of the North, and from Liverpool. Nearly every day cotton ships are clearing for other ports.

Property, in real estate, here, has gone up within three years, an old citizen assured me, five hundred per cent. The paralysis of business and the ruin of private and public fortunes, by the war, in the South, it is very difficult for us in the North to comprehend. But the hopefulness and personal application of the white population, thus suddenly thrown upon their own resources for bread and home and comforts for their families, are most encouraging.—They feel happily relieved of slave labor, and are certain that a fair prospect is before them of doing better than they ever did before. General intelligence and wealth are more surely within their reach than ever they could be under the slave system. So far as we can discern, they are entirely cordial in welcoming every Northern man that will buy and settle and work among them. Such settlers are respected for all they are worth, and often credited for more refinement, sense, rectitude, energy and money than they possess. The honest and industrious Northern men are doing well in all parts of the South. The wild speculator and politician is suspected and despised. While large capital will exert a controlling influence here, as everywhere, yet we are certain that energetic men of small means can find better openings for business, and a much shorter road to success, here, than in the North. But more of this anon, that none of our readers may be misled.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The adoption of this amendment to the National Constitution, must have filled the minds of the intelligent colored people all over the land. Elaborate thanksgiving services were held in many places, and large congregations attended. Who has greater reason to rejoice than the colored man; after many long years of bondage, to step out of the iron fetters of tyranny, and be placed upon the same common level with his fellow man?

In adopting the above amendment, we have added to our voting population about 112,162 votes in the following twenty-one states:

States.	Negro population.	New Votes.
California	4,086	681
Connecticut	8,627	1,438
Delaware	21,627	3,604
Illinois	7,628	1,271
Indiana	11,428	1,905
Iowa	1,060	178
Kentucky	236,167	39,361
Maine	1,327	221
Maryland	171,131	28,522
Massachusetts	9,662	1,600
Michigan	6,799	4,333
Minnesota	253	93
New Hampshire	494	82
New Jersey	25,336	4,226
New York	49,005	8,167
Ohio	36,673	6,112
Oregon	128	21
Pennsylvania	56,849	9,475
Rhode Island	3,952	659
Vermont	700	118
Wisconsin	1,171	195

It is with feelings of the most sincere regret that we announce the veto of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and Buffalo railroad bill, by the Governor. It was presented to him for approval on the 6th instant, and returned with his objections on the 7th. The veto is a long string of excuses, in the guise of alleged reasons, for this unexpected act.

A strong impression prevailed that the Governor would sign the bill, even down to the very day he returned it with his objections. If he had objections before that time, they were not made public; but, on the contrary, it is currently reported that he expressed himself in favor of the measure, even before it was finally determined upon by the two Houses. Why he pursued this course, it is difficult to understand. It is a question capable of solution, however; and we believe it will be many a day before Governor Geary can solve it in such a manner as to eliminate his honor and integrity from impeachment before the people. Can it be that one in whom the Republican masses have had so great confidence, has been capable of betraying their interests for gain! Such are the expressions we hear all about us. Our own opinion of his character has been too exalted to permit such a belief without evidence; but this is not the only veto of the present session which requires explanation.

We are not now dealing with his *reasons*, but only the *fact* of this veto.—Either he is greatly misrepresented, or his behavior in this matter is inexplicable. He could not be for it and against it at the same time, and be honest to all parties. Had he said from the beginning, "No, gentlemen, I can approve no such bill," no one could do less than respect him for his independence and honesty in his opinions. As it is, it looks very much as if he had been attempting to ride two horses at one time, and in opposite directions. We shall say more on this subject hereafter.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on the 7th inst.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided to re-open the Legal Tender case on the 11th inst.

The four Democrats recently convicted in Brooklyn on the charge of election frauds, have been sentenced as follows: One, a Justice of the Peace, ten days' imprisonment; another, three months in the penitentiary; another, ten days; and still another, thirty days in jail. Rather light sentences for so great a crime.

All along the route, when the body of the late Gen. Thomas was borne to its last resting place, due honors were paid his memory. His remains arrived at Troy, N. Y., on Thursday last, and were taken to St. Paul's church. The funeral took place on Friday, attended by President Grant, many distinguished officers, and a large concourse of people, and the body of the brave hero was laid away in its final resting place.—Peace to his ashes.

POLYGAMY—A Salt Lake city paper of a recent date, gets off the following:

"Married, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 16th ultimo, in the presence of the Saints, Elder Brigham Young to Mrs. J. R. Martin, Miss L. M. Pendergast, Mrs. R. M. Seniekson, Miss Susie P. Cleveland, and Miss Emily P. Martin, all of the county of Berks, England. No cards."

—Brigham is a little fearful that Congress will interfere with his wholesale polygamy—thus marries five women in one batch.

The Newark *Courier* says a special election to ratify the new charter of Perth Amboy was held there on Thursday, when, for the first time in the history of the State, the votes of colored men were received at the polls. Thos. Mundy and Marcus Corlies, servants respectively of J. L. Kearney and Marcus Spring, presented themselves, on the strength of the new amendment, and the judges admitted their votes.—The charter was ratified by a large majority.

THE MCFARLAND TRIAL.

Daniel McFarland's trial for the killing of A. P. Richardson, commenced in New York April 4, before Recorder Hacket. About 2,000 jurors were summoned, of whom over 600 were present. Three days were absorbed by the Court in selecting jurors for the trial. Much interest is manifested on the part of the people, the court room being constantly crowded with spectators. It is said the prisoner is calm and composed, and feels sanguine of acquittal. It is also said that there are to be new developments brought out in this trial. We have no opinion to express on either side, and only hope that the prisoner may have a fair and impartial hearing, and the great wrong committed, rest where it belongs.

THE CENSUS.

The United States Marshals have received their instructions in regard to the taking of the census. Each assistant is to do the work of his district, personally, and must be a resident of the district. The following are the fees:

For the name of each inhabitant	2 cents.
For each factory	10 "
For each farm	15 "
For each mile	10 "

To ascertain the mileage, multiply the square root of the number of dwellings in a district by the square root of the number of square miles in the district. The fullest returns are expected to be made by each operator, and sent in before the first of October next.

ELECTIONS.

The Rhode Island election, on the 6th instant, resulted in the choice of the Republican ticket for State officers, by about 4,000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican. The following State officers are elected:

Governor—Seth Padelford.
Lieutenant Governor—Pardon W. Stevens.
Secretary of State—J. R. Bartlett.
Attorney General—Willard Sayles.
Treasurer—S. A. Parker.

—The election in Connecticut last week resulted in the election of the entire Democratic State ticket, as follows:

Governor—James E. English.
Lieutenant Governor—James Hotchkiss.
Secretary of State—Thomas M. Walker.
Treasurer—Charles M. Pond.
Controller—Seth S. Logan.

—The recent charter election in Cincinnati, Ohio, settles the Bible question. The Bible is sustained in the public schools.

—The tenth Congressional District of Ohio, gives Dr. E. D. Peck, Republican, 2,797 majority over Hill, Democrat.—This shows a gain over the Democracy since 1868 of 912.

The following bill, which has passed the Legislature of this State, will no doubt interest some ladies within the circulation of this paper, who happen to be so unfortunate as to have such husbands as are described below. The passage of the bill looks a little like sustaining the Women's Right question:

Sect. 1. That whensoever any husband, from drunkenness, profligacy, or other cause whatsoever, shall for two successive years desert his wife, or neglect or refuse to live with her and provide for her, she shall, as to every species and description of property, whether real, personal, or mixed, owned by or belonging to her, have all the rights and privileges of a female sole, to purchase, or sell and convey the same, as if she were sole and unmarried.

Sect. 2. That it shall be lawful for any married woman as aforesaid, to sue and be sued in her own name upon all such contracts as aforesaid, heretofore made, or to be made, and to sue in her own name her husband, to recover the possession of her real estate, or the value thereof, as if she were sole and unmarried.

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER!

LET it be distinctly understood to the inhabitants and citizens of Wellsboro, that we will sell

WALL PAPER,

and any other article in the

Drug Line,

cheaper than can be sold by any other firm in Tioga County; further we do affirm that no man can undersell us unless they receive goods by the

AIR LINE.

We have just received from N. Y.,

35,000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER

bought at the present Gold prices $1,11, which we will sell cheaper than any other firm west of N. Y. Call and examine, and we are certain that we can please in Price and quality, and if not suited we will pay you for your time in specie.

P. R. WILLIAMS & CO.

Wellsboro, April 6, 1870.

HARNESS SHOP.

Mr. W. A. Newcomb has purchased the Harness Shop of Norman Kimball on Crafton street. Those wanting new

HARNESS OR REPAIRING DONE

will please call, as our work is warranted, and done promptly.

April 13-2t. W. A. NEWCOMB.

SPECIE PAYMENT!

WE do not pay specie in making change, but we do sell goods from

25 to 50 per Cent Less

than any other store in this vicinity, which is better. We have just received a

Large Stock,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE!

and have bought them to sell in order to do this quickly, have marked them at small profits, WITH GOLD AT PAR AS A BASIS.

Dry Goods

of all kinds are cheaper than than have been in [illegible]

DRESS SILKS, FRENCH POPLINS, &c.

a full line in stock, and at such low prices that every lady can afford a new dress.

IN PAISLEY SHAWLS,

we have a complete assortment and CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE. Our stock of

Domestic Goods, Fancy Dress Goods, Woolen Cloths, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.,

is as usual very large and varied, and we GUARANTEE PRICES to be as low as can be found anywhere within 100 miles. Our

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

is full of fresh Goods AT SPECIE PRICES, and every one can now afford to have everything they eat made good.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE THE PEOPLE OF TIOGA COUNTY to call and examine our Stock and prices—being satisfied that it will pay them to come and buy their goods at

The Regulator.

We always give customers from a distance the "INSIDE TRACK."

NEWELL & OWEN.

Corning, April 6, 1870.

Farm for Sale.

A GOOD FARM is offered for sale in Jackson township, situated one mile from Maple Ridge Post office, and near Orcutt's Steam mill, containing one hundred acres, with about 40 acres improved, frame buildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. It is well watered, and is an excellent dairy farm. Will be sold cheap, and terms made easy. For particulars, enquire of ROBERT LOGAN, on the premises, or

April 6, 1870.-6w. F. E. SMITH, Tioga, Pa.

None Genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

April 6, 1870.-1y.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., Augusta Maine. March 16, 1870.-3m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Toles & Barker has been dissolved by mutual consent. Parties having claims are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment. Books and accounts to be found at the Store. CHARLES TOLES.

March 30, 1870.-3w J. R. BARKER.

The business will be conducted hereafter by J. R. Barker, who, thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same. Please call and examine, as I will have a new stock in a few days. J. R. BARKER.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Wellsborough, Pa., at the close of business March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	124,098 23
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	36,600 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	10,250 00
Due from redeeming and Reserve Agents	21,635 96
Due from other National Banks	1,753 02
Due from other Banks and Bankers	617 33
Current expenses	76 14
Taxes paid	1,093 93
Cash Items, (including Stamps,)	2,022 27
Bills of other National Banks	412 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	725 00
Legal Tender Notes	9,143 00
	$303,327 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	100,000 00
Surplus Fund	50,584 87
Discount, Interest and Exchange	8,107 65
Undivided Profits	1,940 33
Nat. Bank Circulation (outstanding)	86,687 00
Deposits	63,856 88
Due to National Banks	1,079 24
Due to Banks and Bankers	1,121 56
	$303,327 53

STATE OF PENN'A, TIOGA COUNTY, ss.

I, J. L. Robinson, Cashier of The First National Bank of Wellsborough, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of April 1870. A. S. BREWSTER, J. P.

Attest—C. ROBINSON, WM. BACHE, H. W. WILLIAMS, Directors.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR STRUGGLERS AND TRIUMPHS OF

P. T. BARNUM.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF IN ONE LARGE OCTAVO VOLUME—NEARLY 800 PAGES—PRINTED IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN—33 ELEGANT FULL PAGE ENGRAVINGS:

It Embraces FORTY YEARS RECOLLECTIONS of his Busy Life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failure, his Successful European Tours, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with Humor Anecdotes and Entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free.

J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

"SHOO FLY"

Don't Bodder Me;

for I am going to the

TIOGA HARDWARE STORE

where I can buy

A good Hand Saw for only $1,00,

A Full Sett Bench Planes only $5,00,

A No. 1 Spirit Plumb & Level, $1,00,

A No. 1 solid Cast Steel Adze Eye Hammer $1,00.

Everything else in same proportion.

Come and See! Come and See!

Full stock of everything.

Mechanics' Tools.

Household and Housebuilders Hardware as cheap for Greendacks as for Gold before the *War*.

Remember the Tioga Hardware store is head quarters for milk pans, and pails, and the only place in the county where you can buy milk pans that weigh 20lbs to the dozen.

J. SCHIEFFELIN, JR.

April, 6, 1870.-4w.

10,000 Agents Wanted.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

BOOK OF FORMS,

BY FRANK CROSBY, ESQ.,

Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

Enlarged and Thoroughly Revised,

BY S. J. VANDERSLOOT, ESQ.,

Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

608 PP. 12 MO. LAW STYLE. $2,00.

THIS UNEQUALLED BOOK concerns the property, business, individual rights, and social privileges of every one, and affords a fund of legal knowledge that to many will make it worth its weight in gold. The simplicity of its instructions, the comprehensiveness of its subject, the accuracy of its details, the facilities afforded in its perfect arrangement, and the consiseness and attractiveness of its style, as well as its cheapness, make it the most desirable of the legal hand-book. No effort or expense had been spared in adapting it thoroughly to the times, and affording in it the most recent and useful information.

IT CONTAINS THE

Constitution of the United States, With Amendments;

General Bankrupt Laws, With Amendments:

Pension Laws, With Necessary Forms;

Internal Revenue Laws, With Stamp Duties;

Post Office Regulations, With Postage Rates, &c., &c.

TOGETHER WITH THE

Laws of all the States

IN REGARD TO

Acknowledgments,	Credits,	Naturalization,
Administrators,	Debts,	Notes,
Affidavits,	Deeds,	Obligations,
Agents,	Divorce,	Partnerships,
Agreements,	Dower,	Patents,
Alimony,	Exchange,	Penalties,
Appeals,	Executors,	Petitions,
Apprentices,	Exemption,	Powers,
Arbitrations,	Guardians,	Pre emptions,
Assignees,	Hotels,	Receipts,
Assignments,	Landlords,	Releases,
Awards,	Libel,	Rights,
Bills,	Liens,	Slander,
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The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the bond made a *permanent registered bond*, transferable only on the books of the company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

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1st. "*Coupon Bonds payable to bearer.*"

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The loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire line of road from Richmond to the Ohio river, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

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